

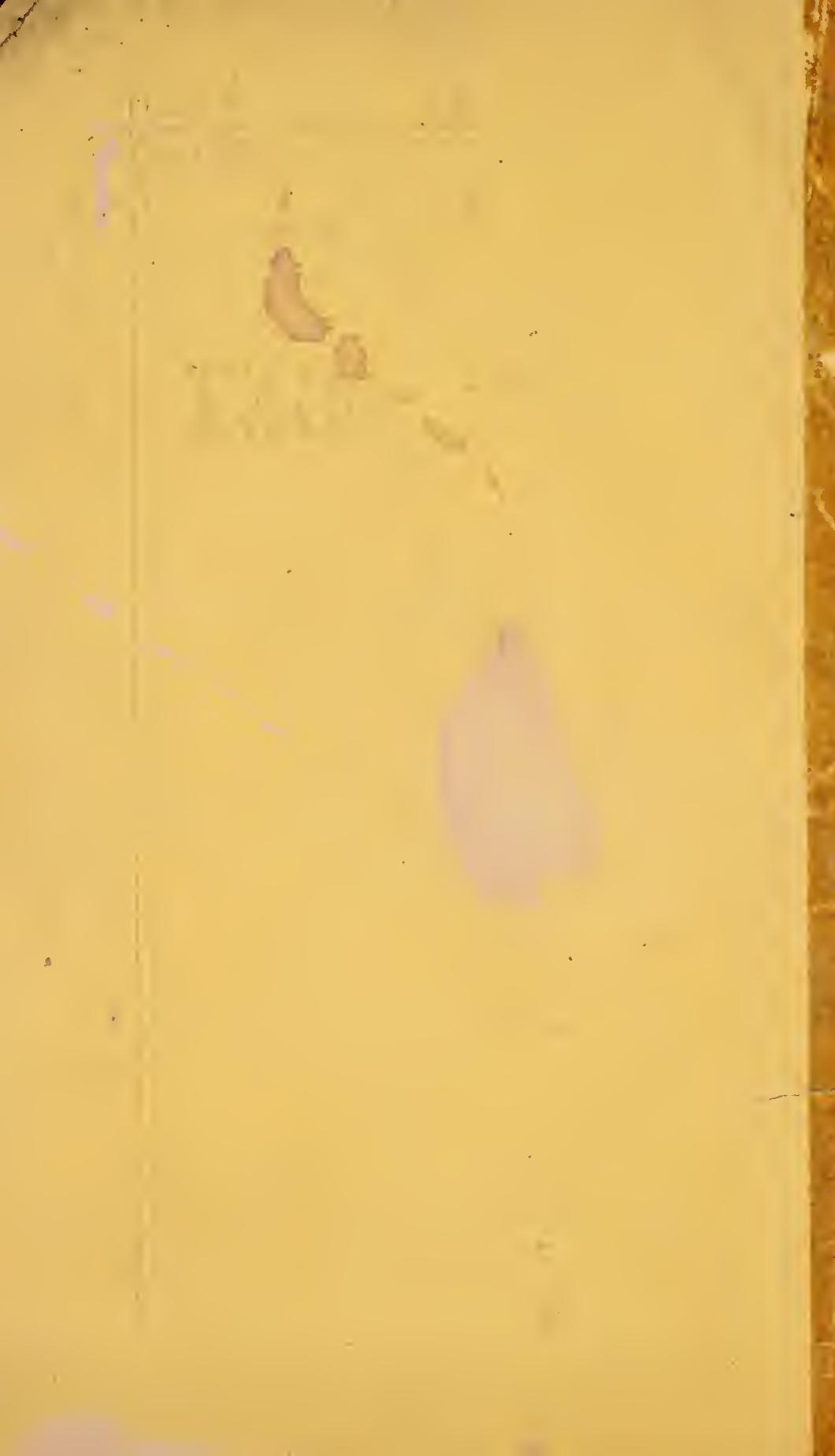
*"God our Father; Christ our Redeemer;
Man our Brother.*

THE BUDGET
FOR 1884.



RICHARD ALLEN,
FIRST BISHOP OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
REV. B. W. ARNETT, D. D.
FINANCIAL SECRETARY.



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Gen'l. Manager.

REV. J. M. TOWNSEND.



— Missionary Secy. —

REV. B. F. WATSON.



— Commissioner of Education. —

General Officers of the A. M. E. Church from 1880 to 1884.

THE BUDGET:

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, QUADRENNIAL AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

WITH

FACTS AND FIGURES, HISTORICAL; DATA OF THE COLORED METHODIST CHURCH IN PARTICULAR, AND UNIVERSAL METHODISM IN GENERAL;

TOGETHER WITH

RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL AND POLITICAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE COLORED RACE.

EDITED BY
BENJAMIN W. ARNETT, D. D.,
Financial Secretary.

DAYTON, OHIO:
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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF THE
GENERAL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE
FINANCIAL BOARD.

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- CHAPTER III. Rev. Benjamin T. Tanner, D. D., Editor of Christian Recorder.
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CHAPTER I

THEODORE GOULD.

GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER, 1880-1884.

Theodore Gould was born in Bridgeton, Cumberland County, New Jersey, August 12, 1830. November, 1846, he was received into the A. M. E. Church at Gouldtown, near Bridgeton, by Deacon A. W. Wayman, now Bishop. In 1851, he was licensed to exhort; in 1853, was licensed to preach. In 1859, he was ordained a local deacon and was taken up by Bishop Quinn, and appointed to Danville Circuit, Pennsylvania, which comprised Danville, Bloomsburg, Wilkesbarre, Abington Centre, and Mount Rose. This circuit was one hundred and twenty-five miles in distance, which had to be traveled back and forth. This year was a successful one, and many souls were added to the charge. It is now in the Pittsburg Conference under three appointments. In May, 1860, he was appointed to Princeton Circuit, which comprised Princeton, Rocky Hill, and the Mountain. He also organized a society at Millstone. A church whose foundation had been laid by Rev. S. Logan, had its corner-stone laid the week after conference and the work carried on to completion. He served this circuit three years. At the close of this term Bishop Nazerey remarked that the A. M. E. Church at Princeton had not been in so flourishing a condition, since the days of Henry Turner, who had twelve years previous been pastor. In preparing for conference he was waited upon by one of the elders of the colored Presbyterian Church, and asked to serve them; and made him very liberal offers. He said, "No, God forbid that I should tear down that which I built up." In May, 1863, he was appointed to Burlington, New Jersey. He served three years on this circuit; during his pastorate God blessed his labors. Revival services were held at each point. Many souls professed faith in Christ, and the membership was nearly doubled. The new church at Mount Holly, which was in the course of erection, and had been blown down by a tornado, was rebuilt, larger and more substantial. It was all paid for, except a few dollars. At Eavesham, the foundation and corner-stone of a new church was laid. The lumber was nearly all on the ground and paid for, and money in the treasury with which to pay the carpenters. The debt which had hung over the Burlington Church, like a pall, was nearly lifted. A lot adjoining it with two houses was purchased; one for a parsonage, the other to be torn down, and the space it occupied to be added to the graveyard. The work of an incendiary laid both houses in ashes; but the lot has proven to be valuable church property.

May, 1866, Rev. Gould was appointed to Zion Mission, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This was a year of great ingathering. The Divine Spirit attended the effort of the revival meetings which he held, and over one hundred professed faith, and united with the church. Fifty or more were baptized at one time in the Delaware River. The Sabbath School increased from twenty-five to over one hundred. In the spring of 1867 he was appointed traveling agent for the Book Concern by Bishop Wayman. In December of that year he was placed in charge of Macedonia, of Camden, New Jersey, in addition to his agency. During the winter a revival broke out, and over one hundred were added to the church.

In May, 1868, he was transferred to New York and appointed to Fleet Street, Brooklyn; served three years. During this time the debt of twenty three hundred dollars was paid; and over six hundred dollars laid out on the building. More than two hundred souls united with the church, whose congregation was at that time the largest of color in Brooklyn. In 1871 he was transferred to Union Church, Philadelphia, and served two years. The church was repaired at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars. A great revival took place and four hundred persons were added to the church. May, 1873, he was appointed to Bethel, the mother of the connection; served two years. During this time Allen Chapel was bought at a cost of eight thousand dollars. It is situated on Lombard Street, above Nineteenth; and a society organized therein; a section of the city where the A. M. E. Church never had a society. In one year, this was made a station. Over three thousand dollars were raised for this church in the first of its existence. This year Bethel was favored with a glorious outpouring of the Spirit. Revival meetings were held for weeks, and it was estimated that at least twelve hundred persons professed religion. About one thousand of these united with Bethel. Over sixteen hundred dollars, dollar money, was collected during the two years. In May, 1875, he was appointed to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; served one year. Raised thirteen hundred dollars and paid it on the church. The Divine blessing was poured out, and over two hundred were added to the church. In 1876 he was appointed to Allen Chapel, and served one year; during this year five hundred and thirty seven dollars were paid on the debt; and over fifty members were added to the church. May, 1877, he was appointed to Chester, Pennsylvania; he served two years. A revival ensued, and about one hundred were united to the church. In addition to his pastoral labors, June, 1878, he was appointed and served as Deputy Manager of the Book Concern. In May, 1879, was again appointed to Allen Chapel, Philadelphia, and served one year. This year, during the revival held, about one hundred and fifty accessions were made to the church. In May, 1880, he was elected Manager of the Book Concern.

Rev. Gould has been in public life for a number of years. He is affable in manners, agreeable in society, honest in his dealing with his

fellow men, consecrated to the work of saving souls; exemplary in his life and conversation; the friend of young men; sound in theology; a good preacher; a great revivalist; and a consistent Christian, and gentleman—such as the race and the church ought to feel proud of.

His administration of the *Publication Department* has been an honest and a successful one. He will be remembered by all who are in favor of the elevated standard of the Christian Ministry, and the purity of the Church of God.

CHAPTER II.

JAMES MATTHEW TOWNSEND, D. D.

James Matthew Townsend, D. D., was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, August 18, 1841. He was the only son of William and Mary Ann Townsend, who were members of the A. M. E. Church; and during long and useful lives were devoted and earnest Christians. His mother gained considerable notoriety as a church worker; and for thirty years was a strong advocate of the Wesley idea of sanctification, which life she enjoyed in a very eminent degree. From early childhood young Townsend received the most careful, religious, and moral training at the hands of his parents; who in the meantime had moved to Oxford, Ohio. At the age of twelve he professed religion, and united with the A. M. E. Church; under the pastorate of that great and good man, Rev. John Turner. He had the advantage of a common school education; and being inclined to habits of reading and thought, thus laid the foundation for future usefulness by years of careful study and research.

At the age of sixteen he was licensed for an exhorter; and two years later a local preacher. At the beginning of the rebellion he had a strong conviction that the war would result in the emancipation of his race; and therefore sought the earliest opportunity to take up arms in defense of the Union and Freedom. He enlisted in the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers—the first colored regiment to enter the service; and remained on the field till the close of the war in 1865. On returning home he attended Oberlin College for two years; during which time his father died, leaving to him the care of the family. He secured through the recommendation of friends a commission from the American Missionary Board; and subsequently an appointment as principal of the colored schools of Evansville, Indiana, which position he held for four years. During this time he continued his studies, and in 1871 he was ordained Deacon by Bishop A. W. Wayman. In December of this year he was married to Cornelia A., daughter of Josiah

and Nancy Settle. June, 1872, he was appointed to the pastoral charge of Richmond, Indiana; after serving two years was ordained Elder by Bishop Wayman. In 1874 he was appointed to Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1876 he was elected to the General Conference, and was elected Assistant Secretary of the same. In August of the same year, was appointed to Bethel Station, Indianapolis; served two years. While here he was elected by the General Missionary Board, which met in Baltimore, Maryland, as Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society. He was elected by acclamation of the General Conference of 1880 to the same office; which position he now holds.

He was also elected as one of the Commissioners on "Organic Union;" and a Delegate to the Ecumenical Conference, held in London, England. In June of 1883 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wilberforce University. His name is prominently mentioned in all the advanced movements of his church, educationally and otherwise. And not infrequently has he been called upon to participate in the public affairs of his race.

Dr. Townsend is a man of indomitable will, and energy that knows no such word as fail. He has the capacity to organize, and he can execute that which he organizes. This is shown in his plan of securing an iron church for Hayti. He went to the Episcopal Church Mission House; they knew nothing of it; then he went to the Methodist; they could not inform him where to get one. An ordinary man would have given up, and said, "If these large Mission Boards can give no information, I need seek no further." But he wrote to England, and there received the information needed, and eventually contracted for the church, went to London, inspected, paid for and shipped the iron church. This iron structure in Hayti will stand as a monument to the love of the A. M. E. Church for the race; and will be the crystallization of the faith of the church in the possibilities of the race. It will be a shaft of beauty exemplifying at the same time the energy, tact, skill and devotion to the mission cause—the last and greatest of the Missionary Societies of the A. M. E. Church.

CHAPTER III.

BENJAMIN TUCKER TANNER, D. D.

EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

Benjamin T. Tanner was born December 25, 1835, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he and the members of his family were raised by

a kind and affectionate mother, and provided for by a father who knew the responsibility of the family, and did all in his power to perform that duty. The children were sent to such schools as the city afforded, but "Bennie," as all of his family and friends called him, was not contented with the three "R's," so he went through the preparatory course and the first year of the college course at Avery College, Allegheny City. But, while he was going through this course, he was carrying on a business in the city of Pittsburgh, and in this way he assisted his mother in raising the family, for his father was dead. While pursuing this course of study he had a war with poverty, with early habits, business complications, ignorance and sin; but by grace and study he has conquered them all, and has won a place in the history of the race that any man ought to feel proud of.

In 1857 I first met him in Pittsburg. He was then taking a three years' course in theology in the Western Theological Seminary. He was very fortunate in this, for he had the advantage of the ripe scholarship and deep learning of such men as Drs. Plummer and Jacobus. With such teachers we may not wonder at the place he occupies among the theologians of his church; and, when I say that he is one of the first in his, and the Christian Church, I only voice the judgment of all who know him.

In 1860 he was appointed by Bishop D. A. Payne to the Sacramento station, California Conference. He and the church failed to raise the money necessary to pay his way. There was then no Pacific Railroad nor Southern Pacific Road to the gold regions, and one had to go by the way of the sea and isthmus.

Thus housed in despair, he was out of employment. The Presbyterian Church, of Washington, D. C., was without a preacher; Bishop D. A. Payne permitted him to serve the church, as a supply, for eighteen months. He organized the first school for freedmen in the Navy Yard, by permission of Admiral Dalghren. He joined the Baltimore Annual Conference in April, 1862, and was appointed to the E. Street and Alexander Mission. This mission was the first work of the church made possible by the war. When organized it was necessary to be guarded by U. S. soldiers, which the Provost Marshall, General Gregory, freely gave; and, even then, upon more than one occasion, bricks were thrown against the shutters of the windows.

In 1863 he was sent as pastor to Georgetown, D. C. This was a good church and excellent congregation, but they had been burdened with a debt for some time, about \$300, all of which was raised during his first term.

In 1866 he was sent to the Big Baltimore charge, where he did a good work for the Master and church.

In 1867 he was sent back from the conference, but resigned to take charge of a proposed Annual Conference School, at Fredericktown, Md., which the Baltimore Annual Conference was patronizing. He was, during this year, employed by the Freedmen's Society to organize

schools throughout the State. In this work he did much good by lecturing the new made freedmen on their duties to themselves and families.

In 1868 the General Conference met at Washington City. He was elected the chief secretary, and during the conference he was elected by acclamation the editor of the *Christian Recorder*, which position he has filled with honor to himself and church.

He received the degree of A. M. from the Avery College, under the presidency of Dr. H. H. Garnet, in 1870

The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Wilbertorce University, in 187-.

The General Conferences of 1872, 1876 and 1880 re-elected him editor of the *Christian Recorder*. He has been editor longer than any colored man in the United States. He is the master of Negro editors, and wields the most facile pen of any colored man in the country. He has written poetry and prose for the *New York Independent*, which is a compliment alike to him and his church.

In 1881 he visited England and Continental Europe in the interest of the publication department, and received as gifts stereotype illustrations to the value of \$500. He attended the Ecumenical Conference and witnessed the gathering of Universal Methodism, and came in contact with the representatives of the rest of the Wesleyan family.

He has written several works relative to the church and race: "Apology for African Methodism," "The Negro's Origin, and is the Negro Cursed?" "An Outline of Our History and Government," "The Negro, African and American." Autobiographical sketches, with illustrations have appeared in *Fowler's Phrenological Journal*, and in *Simpson's Encyclopedia of Methodism*. He has been elected a member of the New England Historical Society of the M. E. Church. He has shown what it is possible for a man to do in this country and church, who has energy and talent. He has arisen from a successful barber to be the king of Negro editors. His pen is sharper than his razor, and his editorial chair is finer than his barber chair.

The church and race will long remember Dr. B. T. Tanner for the part he has taken in the reconstruction of the South, for his words of encouragement and good advice. Of his best book I say the following is really a characteristic letter:

"DR. B. T. TANNER:—I thank you a thousand times for the 'Outline' and the 'Inline.' I read it and the first impression was that it was an analysis of the doctrine of the church. I read on, then I found that it was an interrogative guide, in the administration of the usages and discipline of the church. I was so very much interested that I finished it, and at the end I said, 'Why, this is an epitome of the rise and progress of the A. M. E. Church.' So I marked it as an analysis for the preachers, a guide for the intelligent laymen and a Discipline, Annual Conference Minute, General Conference Journal, Payne's

Semi-Centenary, Tanner's Apology, Wayman's Recollections and African Methodist Traditions, boiled down to their last analysis, to be taken in small doses by children and larger ones by older persons. It ought to be in the hands of every African Methodist. If we want African Methodist chickens we must feed them in our own yard, and on our own 'Outline' corn.

I am yours for God and the race,
BENJ. W. ARNETT."

What Rev. Dr. W. J. Gaines thinks of our new book is told below :

ATLANTA, GA., March 22, 1884.

REV. B. T. TANNER, D. D.—Dear Brother:—I have read your new work, 'An Outline of Our History and Government,' for African Methodist churchmen, ministerial and laymen, and I must confess you have given the church and members a book that we have long needed. None of us can read the pages of this book and not be wiser in the church government. I wish every one of the brethren had one on their table to read and study. Doctor, you are now doing what many of us must commence to do before our race will be respected by the educated people of the world. All the books and papers we publish will help to raise the Negro higher. Educated people will read what is good and grand, I don't care who the writer be. Could I speak to all the ministers, members and friends that I know I would say to them, If you want to improve your mind on church government, and why you are so devoted to the A. M. E. Church, from Dr. Tanner's views the weakest member as well as the strongest may learn to answer all questions about the A. M. E. Church history.

Yours truly, W. J. GAINES.

CHAPTER IV.

REV. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WATSON.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

B. F. Watson was born in Shelby County, Missouri, February 6, 1846. While a child of six years his mother was sold from him to another part of the county. In early life he was hired to do general farm work. He was compelled to plow at the age of eight years. His first year as plow-boy was spent in breaking up the ground with a yoke of oxen, his senior in every respect; they knew more about the farm, and understood well how to get the best of their driver. He was too small to reach the handles of the plow, so he held on to the "round,"

while old "Cuff and Turk" took their time in moping across the field, grazing as if no one was near them. Many were the severe punishments received from the landlord for not plowing more ground. A child failing to accomplish a man's task received a man's penalty.

Mr. Parish, the landlord referred to, was a Yankee in every sense of the word. He never knew which could stand the most, "a darkie or an ox;" so he always gave the ox the benefit of the doubt. The sister of Mr. Parish was quite an estimable lady, who thought to ameliorate the sufferings of Ben by teaching him to read and write. Sunday and evening were devoted to this exercise, but he did not seem to appreciate this as he might, for he thought it was only subjecting him to another form of punishment.

Mr. J. S. Duncan, who claimed property in Ben, heard of the cruel treatment received at the hands of Mr. Parish, visited the county and took his boy home, to the town of Shelbyville, where he remained two years. After this he returned to the country with a son-in-law of his owner.

The same year, Ben with another boy attempted to escape from the land of bondage to the free North. Foiled in their effort, they were taken back to Shelbyville. Ben's partner, Harrison Glenn, was severely punished. It was a great wonder to Ben why he, too, was not whipped, for by his escapade he had lost a valuable horse, belonging to his young master.

According to the chronicle of that town he was not the best boy; being of a pugnacious disposition, he was often found in trouble with the white boys of the seminary, which was just in front of his wood pile.

The dreaded New Year of slavery came,—children were torn from the embrace of mothers, and transferred to the hands of cruel traders, with hearts so hardened they neither heeded the cry of child nor wail of mother. This New Year found a new master for the subject of this sketch; only for a few months, however, for the daring exploits, and deep sufferings of the year past, had intensified his thirst for freedom.

The following spring brought with it another opportunity, and another attempt was made, which proved successful.

He safely reached Quincy, Illinois, went a few miles into the country, took up his agricultural course, and graduated at the age of sixteen, with the honorably earned degree of P. B. (Plow Boy).

By this time the civil rebellion became of sufficient importance to admit the enlistment of colored men; and the plow-boy imagined how indescribably grand it would be to "fight, bleed, and die for one's country."

Off for Boston^e he started to enroll his name with the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Colored Volunteers. He was rejected on account of age and weakness, so he returned to Illinois and began the barber's trade in the town of Augusta.

He afterward went to Keokuk, Iowa, and enlisted in the First Iowa Colored Volunteers. He served two years in this regiment as "high

private," "general's orderly," "chief bugler and leader of the regimental brass band." Was discharged at De Vals Bluff, Arkansas, October 16, 1865, and was mustered out at Davenport. Iowa.

In November, same year, Benjamin felt the need of an education, and entered a private school, where by faithful application to study he soon mastered the common branches, afterward taking up the higher.

With health greatly impaired he returned to Quincy. Here, in 1869, under that eloquent and faithful minister, Dr. George C. Booth, he professed a hope in Christ. This was the turning point in his life. The same year he returned to Shelby County, Missouri.

For the first time, he taught school, one year, then entered the ministry of the African M. E. Church.

He was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Conference at Macon City, Missouri, Elder I. N. Triplett, presiding.

The first appointment he received was at Chillicothe, Missouri, September 15, 1870, from the General Missionary, Rev. W. A. Dove, and here he served two years; second, Topeka, Kansas, 1872; third, Springfield, Missouri, 1873; fourth, Booneville, Missouri, 1874; fifth, Denver, Colorado, 1875; sixth, General Missionary; filled the position of Chaplain of the Senate of Colorado; supplied Macon City, Missouri, two months and prepared them for the conference in 1877. His next work was his seventh appointment, Omaha, Nebraska, 1877; eighth, Kansas City, Missouri, 1878; ninth, Kansas City, Missouri, 1879. He was then elected Commissioner of Education of the African Methodist Episcopal Church by the General Conference of 1880. Traveled during the year 1881, then took charge of his field of labor; eleventh appointment at Wyandotte, Kansas; twelfth, Wyandotte, Kansas, 1882; thirteenth, Leavenworth, Kansas, 1883.

As a soldier, he was distinguished for his bravery and gallantry in time of battle; for endurance and cheerfulness in times of marches and fatigue duty. He was the leader of the regimental band of music, and thrilled the hearts of thousands of the "boys in blue" with his soul stirring and heartrending music.

The talent cultivated there he has since used for the advancement of the cause of Christ. His words, songs, and prayers have been more powerful than were his musket and sword. Hundreds have fallen out with their sins and come to the Lord. Some of the distinguishing characteristics of this man are: he is a social, congenial companion; a true and consistent friend; an excellent minister of the gospel; a systematic and successful pastor of the flock of Christ; an interesting and instructive, as well as humorous lecturer; an effective and convincing stump speaker; a student of no mean pretensions, and a man of the times, progressive, consecrated, and loyal to his church and his God. Such a man as we hope to see in the front of the army of the A. M. E. Church.

CHAPTER V.

BENJAMIN W. ARNETT.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY A. M. E. CHURCH, 1880-1884.

Benjamin W. Arnett was born in Brownsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1838. He began his public labors as a school teacher in Brownsville, receiving his certificate in December, 1859. He taught school until 1867—ten months of that time he taught in Washington City. He was an active member of Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, which had control of the educational and political interests of the race. He was a member of the National Convention at Syracuse, New York, 1864. He was secretary of the National Convention of colored men in Washington, D. C., 1867. He was licensed to preach in Washington City, March 30, 1865, and was stationed at Walnut Hills, Ohio, 1867 to 1870. He remained there three years, and taught the common school at that place; after which he was stationed in Toledo, Ohio, for three years, from 1870-'73. He was then returned to Cincinnati, where he remained three years; from there he went to Urbana June 1, 1876, and remained there until September, 1878. He was appointed to the Columbus (Ohio) station. He was appointed Vice-President of the State Sunday School Union in 1878, and has been connected with it for three years. He was the Vice-President of the Republican State Convention of Ohio June 18, 1878, and delivered one of the ratification addresses at night in Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was appointed one of the delegates to attend the Robert Raikes' Centennial in London by the State Convention of the Sunday School Union. He was appointed by the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association to bear the friendly greeting to the Young Men's Christian Association of London, England. He was appointed the grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Masons for the State of Ohio, 1879. He was elected Grand Orator for the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Good Samaritans, and Daughters of Samaria, for the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, 1873. He was the originator of the Joint Stock Company of Brownsville, Pennsylvania; he wrote the charter, and it passed the Legislature without amendments, or exchanges, 1866. He was the Chaplain of the Ohio Republican State Convention April 30, 1880. This was the first colored chaplain there. He was a member of the General Conference of A. M. E. Church in 1872; he was elected Assistant Secretary. He was elected the Secretary-in-Chief of the General Conference which met in Atlanta, Georgia, 1876. The General Conference met in St. Louis, March 3, 1880, and he was elected Secretary of the General Conference for the second term May

20, 1880. He was elected Financial Secretary without solicitation. His name was only suggested about twenty minutes before the election. He was elected and qualified, by giving a bond of \$10,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. Among his bondsmen are Henry Milton Barnes, Secretary of State; Hon. George K. Nash, Attorney General of State; A. T. Wykoff, Pension Agent; Gen. C. C. Walcott, Collector of Internal Revenue; F. C. Session, President of Commercial Bank, Columbus, Ohio; Hon. G. G. Collins, Mayor of Columbus; Rev. W. A. J. Phillips, James M. Steward, John T. Jones, Rev. T. B. Caldwell, Rev. John W. Asbury, Prof. W. O. Bowles, Prof. A. C. Duell, Rev. S. H. Robertson, and John King.

He is a Trustee of Wilberforce University. He was Grand Director of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of the United States. He was the first colored foreman of a jury, where all were white men in Toledo in 1872. He was an active member in political conventions, and has been made Chairman on several occasions of Committee on Resolutions. He was appointed a Delegate to the International Convention of Sunday Schools, and also a Delegate to the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations in Washington City in 1871. Mr. Arnett is yet a young man; he has steadily climbed upward among his people, and is to-day a leader.

He was married by Rev. George Brown, President of Madison College, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1858, to Miss Mary Louisa Gordon. To them have been born six children, namely: Alonzo T. A. Arnett, who is now a student at Wilberforce University; Benjamin W. Arnett, Jr., now a student at Wilberforce University; Henry Young Arnett, now in the Training School at Wilberforce, and Anna Louisa Arnett, who is a bright eyed, pleasant faced girl of thirteen summers. Alphonso Taft was born May 26, 1879, while his father was at the State Convention laboring to have Hon. Alphonso Taft nominated for Governor of Ohio, so on his return home he named him for the favorite candidate. Flossa Gordon was born April 13, 1881. Dr. Arnett has written two or three books: "The Semi-Centenary of Methodism in Cincinnati, Ohio;" "Centennial Sermon and Statistics of Urbana, Ohio." He has the following manuscripts ready for publication: "The Lights Along the Jordan;" "Fifty Years in the Field, or the A. M. E. Church in Ohio;" "The Life and Times of Solomon H. Thompson;" "Methodism in Columbus, Ohio."

CHAPTER VI.

PRESIDENT B. F. LEE, D. D.

This eminent scholar and divine, the son of Abel and Sarah Lee, was born in Gouldtown, New Jersey, Sept. 18, 1841. He attended

the public schools of his native town, where he finished a primary education. In 1865 he made his appearance at Wilberforce University in search of further knowledge. Being poor, he did not enter as a regular student, but received private instruction from the faculty; in the meantime supporting himself by working the University land, and taking care of the horses. He was a member of the first theological class organized in connection with Wilberforce, and after a severe and prolonged struggle with poverty and its concomitant hindrances, graduated in the theological department in 1862 as valedictorian of his class. During his entire course he mainly supported himself, alternating his efforts between manual labor and teaching.

He joined the A. M. E. Church in 1862; was licensed to preach in 1868; was ordained a deacon in 1870, and elder in 1872.

In 1873 he married Mary E. Ashe, of Mobile, Ala., who graduated with honors in that year from Wilberforce University.

In 1873 he was appointed to the chair of Pastoral Theology, Homiletics and Ecclesiastical History in Wilberforce, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. T. H. Jackson. This position he held till 1875; when, upon the resignation of Bishop Payne as President of Wilberforce University, he was chosen his successor.

He was a member of the General Conference of 1876 and '80, and is a delegate elect to its forthcoming session in Baltimore, 1884. In 1880 he was associated with Dr. J. G. Mitchell and Rev. R. A. Johnson to bear the fraternal greetings of the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also elected by the General Conference of 1880 a delegate to the late Ecumenical Council of Methodists, and was chosen by the western section of the general ecumenical committee, embracing the American continent and islands, a member of the permanent committee of arrangements. His literary productions have not been varied nor extensive. He contributed an article to the "Wesley Memorial Volume," a work edited by Rev. J. C. A. Clark, D. D., and published by Phillips & Hunt, N. Y. He has also written an introduction to "Outlines of Our History and Government," now in course of preparation by Rev. B. T. Tanner, D. D., editor of the *Christian Recorder*. As a linguist he is the best production of the church's intellectual development, being acquainted with six different languages.

When we come to measure the mental calibre of Prof. Lee, present and prospective, we must first take into account the massiveness of his brain, which in size and weight is far above the average and marked by great frontal expansion and prominence. His brain fibres are of great firmness and contain but little of the sensational elements, while the cells are of the hardier and more compact form, which evolve thought processes slowly but substantially. His intellect is of the keen, penetrating kind that pushes beyond the surface into the depths of things, and that strips the plants of speculative inquiry of their fascinat-

ing exterior and foliage and grasps for the root and ground of their foundation. He is a persistent and profound thinker. He is strong in logic, clear in analysis, and lucid, though somewhat verbose, in expression. A wider contact with the keen, cutting activities of busy, outside life will give him greater terseness of speech. In these whirling circles he will acquire the power of contraction, which is necessary to balance that of expansion, which he now possesses. His intellectual development has taken place under rather peculiar circumstances. He has been measurably shut in from the larger scenes and activities of life. He has been confined within a circle too narrow to admit of a broad unfolding of the genius and strength of his native mental endowments. The giant forces of his intellect will not appear until they have heard the tap of the drums that resound in the widening circles of inspiring, associated forces. Like the resurrected Lazarus, his friends need to "loose him and let him go."

The development of his moral consciousness has been along the line of true manly instincts, and the highest and purest teachings of moral ethics. He has taken on all those higher virtues and moral forms that are embraced in the one word—PURITY. Hence his character is unassailable and above reproach, and he is a model of chaste and upright conduct.

His social manner is uniformly affable and courteous. He is easily approached; of a gentle disposition, somewhat passive; a ready and interesting conversationalist, and always instructive. As a man, a scholar, a Christian and a toiler for the elevation of the race no words of praise can be bestowed on him that are not deserved. To the young and aspiring he is a noble example of what can be accomplished by the sheer force of—I WILL. After years of conflict with extreme poverty and want, and with nothing but his own stout heart and implicit confidence in God to cheer and strengthen him, he has turned the oasis of adverse circumstances into a place that is now fragrant with the aroma of his well achieved laurels. It was said of President Garfield that he went "from the tow-path to the White House," and it may be said of the subject of our sketch, that he went from an hostler's place to a college president's chair; where he sits the Nestor of all active, colored, American, Christian educators: distinguished in position; sublime in modesty.

Such is the tribute of Dr. C. L. Smith in *Our Renewal*. We heartily indorse all that has been said and trust that the admonition and advice to the young will be heeded.

CHAPTER VII.

REV. JAMES C. WATERS, D. D.

PRESIDENT OF ALLEN UNIVERSITY.

Rev. James Cornelius Waters, the son of Luke and Elizabeth Waters, was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., September 17, 1842. He is a scion of the noted Waters family of the eastern and western shores of Maryland, bordering on the mighty Chesapeake Bay. This family, which gave to the A. M. E. Church its third bishop, is remarkable in that of its numerous branches not one was ever known to be attached to any other branch of God's church, except the Methodist. For nearly a century it has ranked as a staunch supporter of John Wesley and his followers, and has long borne the honor of a distinguished Methodist family. The subject of this sketch, through the training of an excellent Christian mother, at an early age developed a religious turn of mind. At eight years of age, by the sudden death of his father, and dark fortune settling upon the family, he was at once compelled to meet the stern realities of a father's boy's life, and to hew out his own way to success. At seventeen years he was happily converted in a Sunday School and joined the M. E. Church. In 1860 he became a member of the Lone Star Lyceum and arose into great prominence as a debater and writer. During the late war he was connected with the quarter master's department of the Army of the Potomac, and at its close united with the A. M. E. Church, and was licensed as a local preacher in 1866, and shortly after entered Lincoln University, Oxford, Penn., and graduated in the class of 1870. Among his class-mates were Rev. F. J. Grimkee, D. D., Bishop W. F. Dickerson, D. D., Jesse Gould, M. D., A. H. Grimkee, Esq., and others. He immediately entered upon the active duties of the ministry in the Kentucky Conference, taking charge of the Kentucky Conference High School in connection with the pastorate.

In 1871 he married Miss Amanda Louise Pierce, of Louisville, Kentucky, and, entering the Mississippi Conference, assumed charge of the Natchez Station, where he succeeded in paying a debt of three thousand dollars in eighteen months. He was elected principal of the Natchez Union Graded School of three hundred pupils.

In 1876 he was appointed to the Jacksonville (Fla.) Station. There he was elected a member of the city council as well as principal of the Stanton Institute, where he successfully maintained a high grade school of more than four hundred pupils. In the epidemic of 1877 he suffered from the yellow fever, but was happily spared.

In 1881 he entered the Columbia (S. C.) Conference and at once concentrated every effort to the establishment of Allen University, the

success of which is in no small measure due to his push and business tact.

In 1832 he was honored by the trustees and faculty of Lincoln University with the distinction of D. D.

CHAPTER VIII.

REV. JOHN MILLER WILKERSON.

PRESIDENT OF FINANCIAL BOARD.

John M. Wilkerson was born in Sinclair County, Illinois, March 5, 1831. His father moved from Sinclair to Madison County when he was two years old. At the age of seven he was sent to a white school until eleven years old; when his father became afflicted, and he was hired to a farmer, to do general farm work, in Macoupin County. For one year he attended to twenty acres of corn, doing all the work pertaining to planting, raising, harvesting, and storing. He then returned home, to Madison County, and was apprenticed to learn the cooper's trade, under Samuel H. Clough, a down-east Yankee. After having learned the trade, he worked at it for twelve years. He was converted in his twenty-second year, and united with the A. M. E. Church, under Rev. William Jackson. He was licensed to exhort about six weeks after his conversion. At the end of two years he received a local preacher's license, given by Rev. W. Jackson, who had previously given him his exhorter's license. He continued to work at his trade and made his living in that way. As a local preacher, he preached regularly every Sabbath, riding from sixteen to twenty miles, and preaching two sermons. He had more calls to preach than he could fill. His father was traveling on the Alton, Illinois Circuit, but his health failing, his son was taken up by the Quarterly Conference to finish the Conference year of 1858. He then met the Annual Missouri Conference, and reported the work that he had taken up, and was admitted on trial the same year, under Bishop D. A. Payne. He was appointed to the Alton Circuit from the Annual Conference. He continued this work until 1860. Having an affected eye he did not attend the Annual Conference. In September of 1860 he was appointed as the first Missionary of the A. M. E. Church to the Kansas Territory. In 1861 he bought two lots and built the first colored church in the territory at Leavenworth. He served this mission for two years. In 1862 he visited Lawrence, Kansas, and organized the A. M. E. Church there, with seventy-two members. In the fall of the same year he was appointed to the pastoral charge of the Lawrence Mission,

and remained in charge until the fall of 1864. He was first married June 6, 1856, to Miss Martha Ann Browner, of Madison County, Illinois. She died September 29, 1858. He remained single for five years. During this time he was ordained Deacon by Bishop W. P. Quinn, in 1861. He was ordained Elder by Bishop D. A. Payne, in September, 1863. The month previous. August 20, 1863, he was married to his second wife, Miss Ann M. Lee, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Five children were given to them; three sons and two daughters. After a life of love and happiness for a period of more than seventeen years, his devoted companion was called home to rest December 12, 1880.

While stationed at Lawrence he visited Topeka, and organized a church with twenty-five members. He was appointed for the year 1864 to Chester, Illinois, with the oversight of Alton, Belleville, and Cairo, Illinois, as their Elder. He met the Missouri Conference in New Orleans, Louisiana, October, 1865, and was appointed to the St. Joseph Circuit, embracing St. Joseph, Missouri, and Atchison, Kansas. In the spring of 1866 he bought ground and erected a frame church building. In 1868 he built Ebenezer Chapel. This was a very fine brick structure, and now is counted valuable property at St. Joseph. The same year he visited Omaha, Nebraska; organized an A. M. E. Church, with twenty-two members, and obtained a piece of property from the M. E. Church, by paying off an indebtedness of \$300. Thus he secured a property that was worth at the time of purchase \$5,000. In the same year of 1868 he crossed the plains and visited Denver, Colorado. There being no railroads and poor modes of travel he walked most of this distance. Here he organized an A. M. E. Church. The first of the connection organized in Colorado, as well as the first in Nebraska, were established through his untiring efforts. The second organization of our connection in Kansas and the first building there are also deeds worthy of the man, and make important facts in the history of the A. M. E. Church. He held his charge at St. Joseph, Missouri, until 1870, and was then appointed to Lexington, Missouri. Here he collected \$1,390, in ninety days, for the purpose of liquidating a debt against the church—a mechanic's lien—he thus relieved it of embarrassment and saved the property. In 1871 he returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, and was appointed to Bethel, where he served two years. In 1873 he was appointed to St. Paul Chapel, St. Louis, Missouri, and remained three years. In 1876 appointed to Hannibal, Missouri, here he paid off an indebtedness of \$500, of several years standing. He had this charge three years. In 1879 he was appointed to Columbia and remained two years. In 1881 he was transferred to the Kansas Conference, and stationed at Topeka. Here he purchased, in a beautiful location, three lots, near the center of the city, at the cost of \$2,000. He remained in Topeka for two years. In 1883 he was appointed to Ft. Scott, Kansas, his present charge. He has served as delegate to five General Conferences, from 1864 to

1880, and was present and participated in the elections and ordinations of all our Bishops, except the Senior Bishop. He is President of the Financial Board, and is a man of large experience in business, and is one of the most successful financiers in our church. He knows how to make money and then to keep it. He is modest in his manners, honest in dealing, studious as a student of nature, a good preacher, and an excellent church builder.

Elder Wilkerson lost a fine library during the great massacre at Lawrence. In August 20, 1863, the rebels surrounded his house with revolvers and guns to kill him, but he had providentially gone that day to Leavenworth to be married. The guerilla band succeeded in burning his house and destroying his valuable library, which he had been many years in collecting. Yet notwithstanding the many dangers and narrow escapes God has blessed and prospered him, and to-day he is in possession of as much worldly goods as any of our preachers. He says, "I have never asked for an appointment, and have never failed in any one that I have served." He is very successful in buying ground and in building houses. May God bless and prosper him in life.

CHAPTER IX.

REV. GEORGE HENRY SHAFFER, M. D.

MEMBER OF FINANCIAL BOARD.

George H. Shaffer was born in the town of Cass, near Troy, Miami County, Ohio, October 19, 1843, where he remained until he was six years old. He then removed with his parents, John and Margaret Shaffer, to Darke County, Ohio. Here he entered the public school in his seventh year; but owing to ill-health remained but three months. From this time until he was twelve years old he remained with his parents, performing such labor as a boy of his age was capable of. During the winter of 1855 he was converted, and became a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, of which he remained a member until 1860.

On attempting to enter school in Tampico in 1857, he and a number of other colored children were rejected; thus he was deprived of any schooling except the three months in his seventh year. His parents then moved to Newport, now known as Fountain City, Indiana. His father and a sister died in the spring of 1862. His eldest brother enlisted as a volunteer in the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, leaving the entire burden of a mother and four helpless children depending upon him and his younger brother, Rev. C. T. Shaffer, of

Philadelphia. He supported them by hard labor, until the fall of 1864, September 16th, when he and his brother enlisted in the United States Army, and were assigned to the One Hundredth United States Infantry, and went immediately to the front, and were in the never-to-be-forgotten battle at Nashville, Tennessee, December, 1864, between Thomas and Hood. He was mustered out, September 20, 1865, and returned home to his widowed mother. He was a plasterer and brick-mason by trade.

Having been converted at twelve years of age, a constant attendant at Sunday School, and class, and prayer meetings; also having a very pious and devoted Christian mother, and a strict religious father, at the age of fourteen he felt that he was called to the ministry, but continued to struggle against the influence of the Holy Ghost until the winter of 1860, when he was appointed class and prayer meeting leader by Rev. Daniel Winslow, and while leading a prayer meeting one Sunday afternoon a revival broke out, which resulted in the conversion of twenty-two souls within two weeks. This settled the question, and he was licensed to exhort all through his soldier days; and on his return home he visited Wilberforce University.

Our pioneer father, David Smith, who had in the spring of 1865 been appointed as General Missionary to East Kentucky, finding great need of young men of energy, bravery, and talent, to assist him in his work, requested G. H. Shaffer to go with him as a Missionary. He consented, turned his back upon home, friends, and peace, and for the second time set his face southward as a soldier;—not this time however armed with carnal weapons, and in defense of his country, but as a soldier of the cross, with weapons that were mighty through God, to the pulling down of the stronghold of Satan's power and kingdom.

ITINERANT LABORS.

His first appointment was the Upper Street A. M. E. Church of Lexington, Kentucky, where he labored one year. He was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Graham. In 1866, he was appointed to the Frankfort Mission, under the Eldership of H. J. Young. He succeeded Rev. Young as Elder of the Frankfort Station in the spring of 1867. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop William P. Quinn, and reappointed to the Frankfort Station from the Kentucky Conference. At the Conference at Columbus, Ohio, in 1868, he was appointed to Danville Station. Here he was compelled to preach with a guard of United States soldiers in the church, and slept with a guard in his room, on account of being a Union soldier. He was relieved by Bishop Quinn in September, in order to save his life from the Ku-klux klan. He was then appointed as General Missionary to Easton, Kentucky, where he accomplished a grand work for the Master. He was an indefatigable laborer, and success attended every effort of his life. He pushed the work of organizing churches from the blue grass regions to the

mountains, and through Boon's Gap. It was during this year that he endured some of the greatest trials of his life. He entered Berea College and pursued his studies; attending school four days of the week, and the remainder he spent in traveling through that mountainous country preaching and organizing; sometimes on foot, or on ox carts, or horseback; beset upon every side with the most appalling dangers to health and life, from exposure to weather and to the violence of bloodthirsty men. He was ordained Elder at the Kentucky Conference held in Bowling Green in 1870, by Bishop D. A. Payne, and transferred to the Ohio Conference and appointed to the Springfield Station, where he met with great success for two years. He was appointed to Cadiz Circuit, and served one year.

In 1872 he was a member of the General Conference at Nashville, Tennessee. He served three years at Hamilton, Ohio. Here he married Miss Araminta B. George, of Springfield, Ohio, whose acquaintance he formed while a pastor there. She was one of the most estimable young ladies in the great Buckeye State; and few ministers, if any, have been more blessed in the selection of a companion for life. In 1875 he was appointed and served two years at Chillicothe, Ohio. Was a member of the General Conference in 1876 in Atlanta, Georgia.

At the request of Bishop A. W. Wayman he was transferred to the Tennessee Conference, and appointed to St. John Chapel, where he served four years and three months. During his stay here he was elected for the third time a delegate to the General Conference at St. Louis, Missouri. Here he was elected member of the Financial Board, and made chairman by that Board of the Executive Board.

Being an excellent financier, Bishop T. M. D. Ward found need of a man to cope with the mammoth debt of \$15,000 hanging over the Quinn Chapel at Chicago, Illinois. Elder Shaffer was requested to accept the charge. After many misgivings and great reluctance he did so. He went to work with unflagging energy and determination, such as has always characterized his labors, and in a little over two years the debt has been decreased to \$11,300, and his plans are now in operation for a still greater reduction during the present year.

In 1865, when he entered the itineracy, he could scarcely read the Bible. His first studies were Pinneo's Second Reader, and Spelling Book. He spent three months in school, when seven years old, and nine months at Berea College, in 1879. But step by step, he has pushed forward, by dint of hard work, until he has but few superiors in the pulpit, as a debater on the conference floor, or wherever he may be called upon to exercise gifts. For ten consecutive years he held the honorary position of Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and finally declined re-election. He is the author of the first and only ritual of Knights Templar published in this country by a colored man. He was Secretary of the Tennessee Annual Conference for three years; also of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. His reports on Temperance, Education, Sun-

day Schools, etc., in the Annual and General Conference Minutes will show his literary caste, as well as the tendency to deep thought and careful research.

In 1872 he commenced to read medicine under Dr. Shell, M. D., of Hamilton, Ohio, continued under Dr. Vogal, M. D., of Chillicothe. At Nashville, Tennessee, in 1880 he entered Meharry College and passed through the junior year. Being desirous of completing his course in Homœopathy he awaited and hoped for such an opportunity. This he found in Chicago, Illinois.

In the fall of 1882 he entered the Chicago Homœopathic College, and graduated with high honors in 1883 with a class of thirty six; all being white except himself. He now holds two medical diplomas, and is held in high esteem by the medical fraternity, and has a good practice in connection with his church work. He holds a certificate from the State Board of Health, under which he practices. So much for a determined will.

Dr. Shaffer is one of the most companionable men that you would meet in a year's travel. He is chaste in conversation, exact in his deportment, and an *ornament to the church of his choice*.

CHAPTER X.

REV. WESLEY J. GAINES, D. D.

MEMBER OF FINANCIAL BOARD.

Wesley J. Gaines was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, near Wash-ton, October 4, 1840. He is the seventh son and youngest child of fourteen children that were born to William and Louisa Gaines. His father was a member of the M. E. Church South and his mother was a Baptist. They were a devoted couple and lived in unity for fifty-eight years, until the death of the husband October 30, 1863. The Christian wife and mother died February 12, 1870.

Wesley J. Gaines was converted at the age of nine years. His first serious impression of the Holy Ghost was at the early age of three and a half years. His mother was at this time praying for him under a fig tree. Her prayer was: "Oh, God, make this my boy Wesley such a man as thou wouldst have him be. Make him thy son for Jesus' sake." The solemn impression made by his mother's prayer was never forgot.

He was a slave, and his boyhood was spent upon a plantation. In early life he was of very delicate physique, and this seemed to be the opportunity that God had given him to learn to read. At the age of

eleven years he commenced to study the alphabet and by divine help, and some instruction from a white boy, he mastered it in one week's time. He learned to write without aid simply by studying and imitating the copies in his book. While sick he would lie at home and read, though his books had to be kept concealed from the white people. One night the "patrollers" called at his father's house in search of books and weapons. Wesley hid his books out in an ash hopper, and much to his sorrow a heavy rain fell and the lye thus formed ruined his books. His grief over his loss was so great that his father gave him all the money he had (\$3.50) to purchase other books. With this he bought an English grammar, geography, "Peter Parley's" history, a copy book, pen and ink. The first letter he ever wrote was addressed to his brother, Stephen; he, having no money, dropped the letter without stamping it and ran from the office as fast as he could. The postmaster notified his brother at Washington, who forwarded the postage and received the letter. Stephen's reply to this letter inspired him to study.

In 1855 he moved to Steward County, Georgia, where he remained one year. Having a severe spell of sickness for three or four years he improved the time by applying his mind to the study of the Bible and other books. In 1856 he removed to Muscogee County.

His call to the ministry dates back to early boyhood. He always preached the funeral sermons of all the birds, dogs and chickens that died on the place, and always felt seriously inclined to preach. When he felt most deeply impressed and desired to go at the work, he at the same time felt an inclination to shun it; a sickening thought of dread and awe overcame him; he fasted and prayed and thus found the "Yoke easy and the burden light."

At the old plantation in Muscogee County, August 20, 1863, he was married to Miss Julia A. Camper, an amiable young lady of charming face and figure, but whose virtues, Christian life, wisely wisdom, succor, character and mind were more noble and lasting than her face was beautiful. She has been one of the few wives who has made her husband's love for her, and of which she is so worthy, rush on in the same current with all the great aims of his life. And to day, as Dr. Gaines looks back over the past, he says with pride, "Through the efforts of my wife I am what I am." Were he to speak the sentiments of his soul they would be—

Whatever I to-day may be,
I owe it to my noble wife,
All aims I hope to reach or see,
By her must come—salt of my life.
Should public eyes scan me alone,
And voices shout, "Behold the man!"
"There has been power behind the throne,"
My noble wife! my Julia Ann!

The only child which has blessed their union is Mary Louisa, born December 1, 1872.

In 1865 Wesley J. Gaines applied for a license to preach, which was granted in June of the same year, by Rev. J. L. Davies, of the M. E. Church South. His older brother, Rev. Wm. Gaines, was ordained in the same month by Bishop D. A. Payne, at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and appointed missionary of the State of Georgia. He visited Columbus and established the first A. M. E. Church, and meeting his brother Wesley on St. Clair street was the means of his joining the church then and there. A few months afterward his brother died and H. M. Turner, now bishop, succeeded him as Presiding Elder of Georgia.

Wesley J. Gaines was admitted by Bishop Payne to the then South Carolina Conference, at Savannah, Georgia, in 1886. Ordained deacon by Bishop Payne at that Conference, and elder at Wilmington, North Carolina, by Bishop A. W. Wayman in 1867.

His first appointment was to the Florence Mission, Georgia, in 1867. He was stationed at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1867, '68 and '69; at Macon, Georgia, 1871, '72 and '73; at Columbus, Georgia, in 1874, '75, '76 and '77. He was returned to Macon in 1878, '79 and '80. He then went back to Atlanta in 1881, '82, '83 and '84, where he is now stationed. During his first appointment at Atlanta he built Bethel A. M. E. Church, located on Wheat street. This property is worth \$25,000, and has a membership of two thousand souls.

During his first appointment at Macon, Georgia, he did a telling work. His predecessor, Rev. T. G. Stewart, had laid the foundation of Cotton Avenue A. M. E. Church. Elder Gaines raised an indebtedness of \$4,500, and during his second term completed the church.

During his four years at Columbus, Georgia, he built St. James at a cost of \$10,000.

In 1870 he studied theology at Athens, Georgia, under Rector Henderson, a very religious and liberal minded minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, going to his church to recite twice each week. From 1875 to 1878 he read theology with the Rev. Joseph S. Key, of the M. E. Church South, a graduate of the State College. At the same time he studied rhetoric under Rev. B. H. Sasnatt, of Oxford College.

Mrs. M. E. F. Smith is a lady of rare culture, who taught school in his churches at Macon and Columbus. To her he owes a lasting debt of gratitude for the valuable instruction she gave him in the common branches and rhetoric.

He received the degree of D. D. at Wilberforce in June, 1883.

He has raised for the A. M. E. Church during his ministerial labors \$58,000. Whatever success his work may have been blessed with, he attributes it directly to the goodness of the All Wise One. He often wonders why God so blesses his feeble efforts in the pulpit.

Dr. Gaines at present holds the offices of Book Steward of the North Georgia Conference, member of the A. M. E. Financial Board,

Treasurer and Trustee of the Morris Brown College, and also Trustee of the Wilberforce University.

We have in the life of Dr. Gaines an illustration of what study and religion can do for a man, and, also, what the possibilities are in the A. M. E. Church for a man who will do his duty. He may be a power and a strong tower if he will but trust in God. He may be unknown, but by work he will be known from Maine to Georgia.

CHAPTER XI.

ISAIAH THORNTON MONTGOMERY.

MEMBER OF FINANCIAL BOARD.

I. T. Montgomery was born on the plantation of Joseph E. Davis, the Hurricane Plantation, of Warren County, Mississippi, May 21, 1847. His father was a Virginian, and a man of sterling worth; and had charge of the business of the place. He was a Universalist. His mother was also a Virginian, and a member of the Baptist Church. His father always manifested a deep interest in teaching his children all he could. Mr. Davis was very lenient in reference to enforcing the law against allowing slaves to have books. So Isaiah learned his alphabet when quite young, from his mother, and his father taught him to write on bits of pasteboard. When he was seven years old his father employed a poor, white wood chopper to teach him and his two sisters. At the age of ten his mistress took him to the house, and there he was trained to be the body servant of J. E. Davis. He was taken into his office and taught to file letters, arrange books alphabetically; often he was called upon to write and copy for his young master. He often read aloud to members of the family. This created, unfortunately for him, a liking for light literature, and the leisure he had, which might have been spent in study, he wasted in reading other matter. He remained with them until the breaking out of the Rebellion. When the Federals came down the river Davis fled into the interior of Mississippi, then into Alabama, while his father remained to guard the plantation. O. B. Davis would have taken Isaiah with him, but his parents were unwilling, so he stayed on the place until the Federal fleet passed Vicksburg. He was offered a position in the United States Navy by Admiral David D. Porter, which he accepted. Admiral Porter, deeming it unsafe for Isaiah's family to remain there, offered them free transportation North; this they accepted and went as far as Cairo, and the captain of the boat urged them to go on to Cincinnati, and through his influence they went.

He had an older brother also in the navy, who by the kind aid of Admiral Porter sold \$1,800 worth of cotton, and sent his father a check for the amount; and this money afterward helped the family to return to the old place.

In making a trip up the Red River he lost his health; and after the siege of Vicksburg, in which he took an active part, he asked for a discharge on account of ill-health, and joined the family at Cincinnati. Soon as he became fully restored he went to work at the carpenter's trade with his father and brother; working in the canal and dock yards, and at job work through the city. In 1865 his brother returned South on a prospective tour, with a view to opening business. He followed his brother in the spring of 1866 with a stock of goods. His father soon returned, and sent him back for the rest of the family; then all were back on the old plantation, engaged in mercantile business.

Having studied but little since he was eleven years old he began to study, taking up his arithmetic where he had left off seven years previous, at long division. He took private lessons from a lady teacher from Urbana, Ohio, Miss Lou Smith, who taught a mission school. He recited twice each week, at night. He mastered arithmetic in a few months; and began studying book-keeping without a teacher, and mastered it without one. This is his forte, and to-day he ranks first as an expert accountant in the State of Mississippi. He has no superior as a book-keeper in his State, and there are a very few equal in either race. He is a good writer and speaker. His address before the North Mississippi Conference is one of the finest of the kind that I ever read. It ought to be read in every family of the Church, that the people could see the work and mission of the Church as seen by a layman.

As a member of the Financial Board he has been one of the most valuable, on account of his knowledge of book-keeping and form. May he live long to enjoy the confidence of his Church and race.

He learned his grammar like many learn their music, by ear. He must have had an attentive ear. for his language and choice of words are excellent.

In 1867 he, with the aid of his father and brother, took charge of the entire Davis plantation, comprising three thousand acres under cultivation and one thousand acres of open land. Being overflowed in 1867 this dampened their ardor; but in 1868 they did a very extensive business, and ranked third as cotton planters of the South, holding this rank until 1875, Richardson and Wade Hampton only being in the lead of them as the great cotton kings.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Martha Robb, of Ursino, Mississippi. A singular coincidence connected with their lives is that both were born in the same month and year, and were married in the month of their birthdays, May.

In 1875 he felt very seriously impressed religiously. He was a Trustee of the Public Schools, and concluded to have a Sabbath School

organized in the school house. The teacher agreed to assist him. When her time expired the scholars elected him for their teacher; shortly after the Superintendent left, he was called to fill that office also. Both of these positions he still holds.

The next step that had a tendency to increase his religious inclination was the impression made upon him when he became a Mason, in 1878. At which time Revs. A. H. H. Dixon and O. A. Douglas organized an A. M. E. Mission Church. He was among the first to join.

He joined on probation on Sunday and was converted the following Friday night at prayer meeting. Being called on to pray he made his first prayer as a Christian a few moments after his conversion, even before he had time to tell it. He has filled the offices of Steward and Class-leader, and is an active, earnest member of the A. M. E. Church, and in sympathy with all of its principles and doctrines.

In 1880 he was elected a member of the Financial Board, which office he still holds, in connection with those of Sunday School Superintendent, Teacher, Steward, and Class leader.

He has never attended any school. Has traveled extensively through the North, East, South, and West, visiting most of the largest cities, viz.: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Niagara Falls, and many other points of historical interest.

His manners are pleasing, his conversation full of interest. He is what is termed an intelligent Christian gentleman.

CHAPTER XII.

REV WILLIAM CONWELL BANTON.

SECRETARY OF FINANCIAL BOARD.

William C. Banton was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1843. He began studying at the age of six years; his grandmother being his teacher for sometime. He then entered and continued in school until he was fourteen years old. Here terminated his school days, though not his course of study; for he has learned many invaluable lessons since.

In 1859 he was converted, at fifteen years of age. He was licensed to preach by the late Rev. George C. Whitfield in 1878; and two years later he was admitted to the Philadelphia Conference, and appointed to the charge of Hurst Street Mission. In 1881 he was ordained Deacon by Bishop J. M. Brown, and given the charge of Hurst Street Mission, and St. Paul Church.

During the Conference year of '81 and '82 he was transferred to the North Georgia Conference and appointed to Sparta, Georgia, now in the bounds of the Macon Conference.

In 1883 he was ordained Elder by Bishop H. M. Turner, and reappointed to Sparta, Georgia. In 1883 he was chosen Recording Secretary of the Macon Conference. He was a Lay Delegate to, and was chosen Recording Secretary of the General Conference, which convened at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1876. He filled the same position at the General Conference held at St. Louis, Missouri, 1880. He was elected a member of the Financial Board, and at its first session he was chosen Secretary of the Financial Board of the A. M. E. Church.

September 24, 1868, he was married to a very estimable young lady of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Miss Margaret Sprigg, who was an active member of the Bethel Church, and an earnest, efficient Sabbath School Teacher.

Elder Banton and wife have now a family of five sons and one daughter.

From 1867 to the year 1881 Rev. W. C. Banton was connected with the Publishing House at Philadelphia as book-keeper. He is one of the most active young men in the Church. He gives promise of much good work for the Church. He is an active Sunday School man, and one of the best talkers to children in the Church. He is a very modest man. He has to be drawn out by his friends. At one time he had charge of a class of teachers, white and colored, in his city. He gave general satisfaction. He is a good preacher, and as a pastor he is a systematic one—a *Methodist*. The little towns in Georgia have felt his influence—and the people have advanced in every direction—May his like increase, and may he increase in power and in usefulness.

CHAPTER XIII.

REV. JOSEPH E. LEE, LL.B.

He was elected a member of the Financial Board in 1880. He is one of the most intelligent, useful and active members of the Florida Conference. He has a large practice in law, and also fills with honor and credit a government position. He is one of those active young men who, if they stopped working, would die. He was a member of the Chicago Republican Convention June 3d, 1884, and was an "Arthur man." He brought down the convention when he was called on to vote; he said: "The old guard may die but will never surrender." That is his position not only in politics, but in matters

that appertain to his church, he is one of those men who labors for the good of his race. When the small-pox was raging in Jacksonville, Florida, and many persons were leaving the place, he wrote to me: "I cannot leave the city at this time, the small-pox is very bad among my members and I must be with them. I cannot be absent from my post. Pray for us in our distress." I prayed for him and his people. He stayed at his post, and the plague was removed by that hand that guides the winds, and seasons, and sends the rain on the new mown grass. He was not present at our last meeting. I have gathered the following facts in relation to him:

Joseph E. Lee was born September 15, 1849, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. He was converted in 1859, in Bethel Church (the mother church). He had been a member of the Sunday-school from early childhood, the seed sown had taken root in his heart, and he was brought into the field as a lamb and was thus saved from the power of the world. He entered the public school when only about four years old and secured a thorough training in all the grades. Having gone as high as he could in the common schools, he was sent to the institute for colored youths in Philadelphia. He passed all the grades, and graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1869.

He immediately entered the law department of Howard University and graduated in 1873, receiving the degree of L.L.B. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1873.

He soon left for the State of Florida, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of the State, and for ten years he successfully practiced in the State and Federal Courts. He was one of the popular and successful attorneys in Jacksonville, Florida. He was a member of the State Assembly for six years and a State Senator for two years. Thus he gave eight years to his adopted state, and many of the laws for the protection of the rights of the people were heartily supported. He was of those men rarely found who accept positions of honor and trust, to carry out the will of his constituents, and not for personal gain. So the people kept him at his post. He, also, at one time, was United States Department Internal Revenue Collector of the district of which Jacksonville is headquarters. He is now Department United States Collector of Customs, at the port of Jacksonville, Florida.

He was a member of the church and local minister; so in February, 1882, when the Florida East Conference met at Mariana, he was appointed to the Jacksonville Church in 1882.

The Rev. W. P. Ross, W. W. Simpson and J. E. Lee and others were instrumental in organizing the Florida Divinity and High School. The school is doing a good work, and one of the most active persons connected with the work is the subject of this sketch.

In all local matters in education and social reform, we can find the trumpet of the son of the Keystone State, giving no uncertain sound, but receiving his keynote at Sinai, and his instruction on the Mount of Beatitude. He kept time with the music of the choir, that sang the

natal song of the child of "Mary and Son of God"; and wherever he goes, his motto is "Peace and good will, from man to man; from family to family; from race to race; from nation to nation; from man to God; from Heaven to earth; from time to all eternity."

This young man prepared for the bar, but found that with sanctified learning, the pulpit presented the wider field for usefulness. The place to do the most effective work, to assist in lifting up our long oppressed, but now rising race.

May more of the students of Blackstone become the students of "Moses and the Lamb," for the law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ, who hath said, "If I be lifted, I will draw all men unto me," and when you are engaged in the battle of life, fighting against sin, crime and wickedness, "Lo, I am with you always, and as I have overcome, so shall ye; therefore say ye to the righteous, it shall be well with them."

CHAPTER XIV,

JAMES A. HANDY.

In all churches and bodies of men, there will once in a while be found a man that has the respect and esteem of all his fellow members, and who exercises a very potential influence over them. Such a man is the Rev. James A. Handy. He has been in public life for some time. He has made his mark in the church, state and society. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 22, 1826. He was raised in the city. He was circumscribed as was the young men and women of the race on account of the institution of slavery.

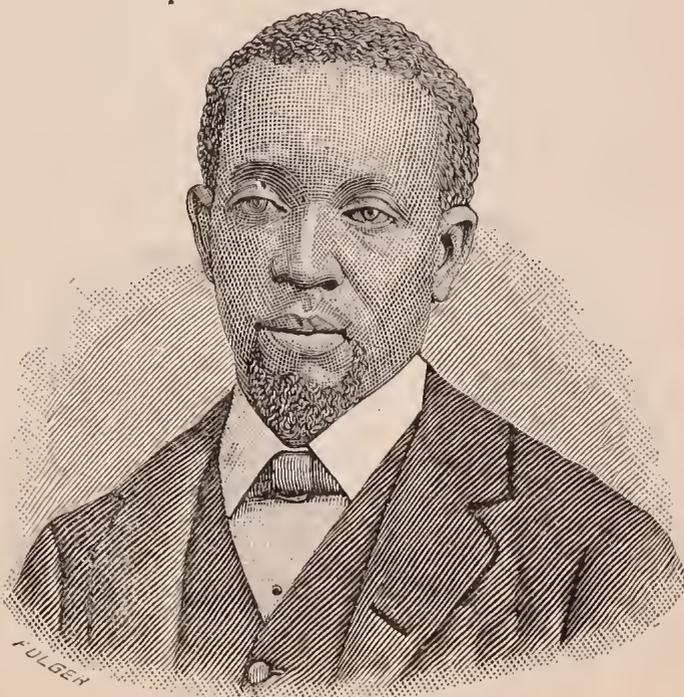
Notwithstanding all the disadvantages, he was industrious, honest and studious, three strong towers for any young man or woman; as he advanced in years he advanced also in knowledge of men and things. He was a close observer of the passing events and was apt in reading them, by the lamp of intuition, so that the older persons were accustomed to ask "Jimmie" about it.

He was a general favorite among his companions, consequently he was early married. Bishop Wayman says of him: "That he showed signs of future usefulness in his youth, and was a great debater in the lyceums of the city." He was a leader in the societies when a young man. He is one of the leading Masons in the United States, and is one of the best informed of the craft, and has taken the thirty-third degree. He is now one of the most active Scottish Rite Masons in the country.

Some years after his marriage he was converted and joined the Bethel Church, Baltimore. Having entered this field of usefulness he was soon elected a member of the trustee board, where his talents



REV. JAMES A. HANDY, D. D.
Born December 22, 1826, Baltimore, Maryland.



ISAIAH T. MONTGOMERY.
Born May 27, 1847, Warren County, Mississippi.



could be utilized and his business qualities developed. He was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Conference, where he exercised his gifts, graces and usefulness, to the general satisfaction of the church and community.

In 1862 he was recommended to the Baltimore Annual Conference, for admission to the traveling connexion, and on April 26th was received by Bishop D. A. Payne. The other members of the class were J. Nicholson, Richard A. Hall, and Benjamin T. Tanner. On the day of his admission he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Missionary Society. He was appointed to Union Bethel Church at the close of the conference, where he was cordially received and heartily supported during his administration. He brought his lyceum training with him, and at the conference of 1864 he read an essay on John Fletcher, of Madley. At the close of the conference he was appointed to Portsmouth, Virginia. He planted the A. M. E. Church there, and established day and night schools. He also was assistant commissioner among the Freedmen. He labored successfully among the colored soldiers, who were encamped in the city and on the peninsula.

In the Annual Conference, which convened April 13, 1865, at Bethel Church, Baltimore, he was chairman of the committee on temperance, and among the many good things said was, "We do not believe that a minister of the gospel can do his whole duty without opposing this great evil, Intemperance." And in the next resolution, "We are happy to inform you that we have set our faces as flint against the onward march of this evil." At the close of this conference the following persons were transferred to organize the South Carolina Conference: James A. Handy, James Lynch, and James H. A. Johnson. They proceeded directly to Charleston, South Carolina, and May 15, 1865, the conference was organized. Bishop D. A. Payne presided, and James A. Handy, and James Lynch were elected secretaries.

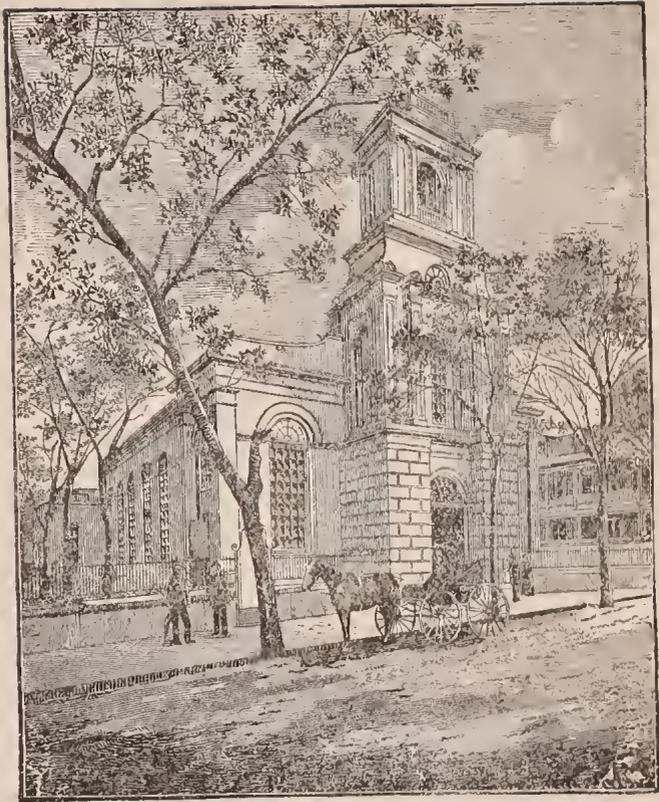
From this conference he went to Wilmington, N. C., and served the people acceptably, receiving for his salary \$870.00, reporting a large increase of property and members at his Annual Conference, which met May 14, 1866, in St. Andrew's Chapel, Savannah, Ga. Thirty-eight preachers were received on trial, eighteen elders were ordained, thirteen traveling deacons, and fifteen local deacons. They reported 22,338 members, and 17 ministers received their appointments at this conference. In 1867 he returned to Wilmington, and had a successful year.

In 1868 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society by the General Conference, succeeding Rev. John M. Brown.

At the General Conference in 1872, at Nashville, Tenn, he reported \$9,354.16, which was the largest amount raised at one time. Rev. W. J. Gaines was elected his successor, and he was appointed

pastor of Ebenezer Church, Baltimore, Md., where he served one year, and in the spring of 1873 he was transferred to the Louisiana Conference, and appointed to St. James' Chapel, New Orleans, La., where he remained until 1876, at which time he returned to Baltimore and was appointed to Bethel Church. In 1877 he was reappointed and had a prosperous year. In 1878 he was appointed presiding elder over the Baltimore District, which he served acceptably until 1882, when he was appointed pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C. He did a grand work in that city for "African Methodism." He was elected a member of the Financial Board in 1880. He has been a member of the following General Conferences: In 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1884. He was secretary of the Episcopal Committee. In 1884 he was chairman of the Episcopal Committee. He was one of the commissioners to the General Conference to the British M. E. Church. Wilberforce University conferred the honor of D. D. upon him in 1883. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature of the District of Columbia, and was very useful on account of his experience as a legislator and debater in the church.

The Metropolitan Church will stand as a lasting monument to his financial ability and reputation as a business man, as well as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was trained in the school of necessity; want was his school-master, while poverty was his school-house. He was brought up fighting the wolf—that one that has been at the door of all men, in all ages, and in all countries. He is an example for the young men to follow. If they would succeed let them be useful, and then honors will come that will be as lasting as time and as sure as death, and as pleasant as the city of the great King.



A. M. E. CHURCH, CHARLESTON S. C.
Rev. N. B. Sterrett, Pastor, 1883.

CHAPTER XV.

W. R. CARSON.

Dr. B. W. Arnett: You ask me for a sketch of my life; I will give it. I was born in Burke County, North Carolina, May 14, 1842. My mother's name was Caroline. She died when I was six years of age. I was sold after her death, but still remained in the Carson family. I went through the war in the Confederate Army with my owners, and was with General Lee when he surrendered.

I was converted July 27, 1866, in Greensboro, North Carolina. Licensed to preach March, 1867, by Rev. G. W. Brodie, and sent to Morgantown. I organized what is now known as the Morgantown District. I built a church there. In 1869 I went to Topeka, Kansas, and assisted in building the church there.

I organized the following: At Grasshopper, Council Grove, Junction City, Wichita, Parsons, and Emporia. I also built a church in Emporia. In November, 1872, I went to Texas, and was assigned to San Antonio; the first year I received into the church one hundred and sixty members. Was sent to Chappell Hill in 1876, there I received five hundred and eight members. Then to St. Paul's, Houston, there I built Wesley Chapel; during this year I paid a balance of \$1,600, on the Paul Quinn College ground. In 1877 I was appointed presiding elder of the Dallas District. The same territory now constitutes the Northeastern Texas Conference. I served the district four years and when I left the work was divided into four presiding elder districts.

In 1881 I was stationed in Waco, Texas; during the time I succeeded in purchasing a two-story brick building at a cost of \$5,500. and christened it St. Paul's A. M. E. Church.

I was ordained deacon by Bishop Campbell in 1872, and elder by Bishop Brown in 1875. Have been a member of three General Conferences. During these years, the hardships, trials, and persecutions I have endured would fill a large volume.

Yours truly,

W. R. CARSON.

The above is from the pen of the Rev. W. R. Carson. He has been a member of the Financial Board and has done good work. He is a business man; and as a church buyer and builder, he has very few equals. He has done good work for the church in the State of Texas, and his name will long be connected with the organization and growth of the Church in the Lone Star State. It is to be hoped that his future may be useful and his end peaceful and happy.

CHAPTER XVI.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FINANCIAL BOARD OF THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

THURSDAY, April 17, 1884.

The Fourth Annual Session of the Financial Board of the African M. E. Church convened at the office of the Financial Secretary in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, at 9 o'clock A. M., of the above date.

Rev. John M. Wilkerson, Chairman of the Board, presided.

Rev. W. J. Gaines, D. D., conducted the opening religious exercises.

The Chairman addressed the meeting in the following words:

“We have reason to thank God that our lives have been spared, and that after twelve months we can meet under circumstances of peace. We have met to hear the final report of the work and to give it our approval. We hail with joy the advance and progress made the past year. The African M. E. Church has a great work to perform in lifting humanity to a higher plane. Let us address ourselves to the work before us, regardless of that which may be said by others, knowing that others will say what they please, yet feeling that it is our duty to perform what we may that will do the greatest good to the greatest number.”

We regret that we can not meet a full attendance of members, yet we feel it our duty to attend to the work before us according to our best ability, and may the work done redound to the glory of God, and the best interests of his cause.

Letters and a telegram were received from Rev. Bros. A. Grant and G. H. Shaffer and Bros. I. T. Montgomery and B. F. Lee.

Rev. B. W. Arnett then read his report—[See report on page 38.]

Dr. Arnett also submitted as vouchers of the settlement of certain claims against the publication department, notes redeemed by order of the Board to the face value of \$1,168, given by W. H. Hunter when Manager of the Publication Department, September, 1875, to Messrs. Grant, Faires, and Rodgers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and others to the value of \$1,456.60, given the same firm by the Trustees of the Publication Department, May, 1877.

The Chairman appointed Bros. Gaines, Montgomery, and Banton, a committee to audit the report and books of the Secretary.

A letter was received and read, from Rev. Prof. B. F. Lee, President of Wilberforce University, reciting the necessitous condition of certain students received at the University from our Mission Station in Hayti.

The Board then by vote instructed the Secretary to pay over to President Lee \$261.14, to assist in the education of three boys from Hayti, who have been attending the University for more than one year.

The following appropriations were then voted:

Wilberforce University	\$1,500 00
Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina	825 00
Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas	700 00
Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia	500 00

The Board then adopted the following:

Resolved, That in the establishment of new scholarships at Wilberforce University the sum allowed shall be \$100 per year.

The Board then voted the following appropriations for scholarships at Wilberforce University:

New Jersey Conference Scholarship	\$150 00
North Carolina Conference Scholarship	150 00
Mississippi Conference Scholarship	150 00
Two Haytien Scholarships	300 00
Georgia Conference Scholarship	100 00
North Georgia Conference Scholarship	100 00
Macon (Georgia) Conference Scholarship	100 00

A further appropriation of \$550 was voted for the purchase of furniture for Allen University at Columbia, South Carolina.

The Board then by vote instructed the Financial Secretary to pay \$500 to the Trustees of the Johnson School at Raleigh, North Carolina, provided the Trustees open the school during the current year.

The Board adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Financial Board adopt John Guillot and Emanuel Day, both of Hayti, as the successors of Adolph Meos and S. J. Lorce, in the Haytien Scholarships, the Baltimore Conference having already adopted John Hurst, also of Hayti.

The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That since Adolph Meos and S. J. Dorce, of the island of Hayti, have completed their studies at Wilberforce University, that \$100 be granted for their special relief, and that they be recommended to the Board of Managers of the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African M. E. Church.

The Board by vote instructed the Financial Secretary to publish the Annual "Budget" of the department.

Fifty dollars compensation for services were voted the Secretary of the Board.

The Board adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. J. M. Wilkerson in the chair.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The remainder of the afternoon session was employed by the Auditing Committee in the examination of the books and accounts of the Financial Secretary.

Adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.

Rev. J. M. Wilkerson in the chair.

The Auditing Committee continued their examination of the Financial Secretary's accounts.

FRIDAY, April 18, 1884.

Rev. J. M. Wilkerson, Chairman, conducted the opening religious exercises.

Rev. Charles L. Bradwell, of Georgia Conference, an ex-traveling agent of the publication department, appeared before the Board and requested the settlement of his claim against the Church, which the General Conference of 1880 had ordered this department to settle.

The Board then voted the payment of \$410 on account of Elder Bradwell's claim.

Bro. I. T. Montgomery was requested to prepare a summary of the expenditures during the quadrennial.

The Auditing Committee resumed their labors.

Adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.

The minutes of morning session were read and approved.

The Auditing Committee reported having examined the books and vouchers of the Financial Secretary and that his report was correct and the accounts faithfully kept.

Rev. Dr. Arnett, the Financial Secretary, then in a few words expressed his hearty appreciation of the labors of the committee during the quadrennial, and his belief that they had devoted their talent to assist him to successful management of the business of the department.

On motion the Executive Committee was ordered to meet in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, Saturday, May 3, 1884.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN M. WILKERSON,

Chairman.

W. C. BANTON,

Secretary.

CHAPTER XVII.

*To the President and Members of the Financial Board
of the African M. E. Church:*

GREETING—It is through the blessing of Almighty God, that we are permitted to assemble in annual session, to examine the work of the past year and to lay out the work for the coming year.

As we look on the past and see how wonderful has been our success—how God has owned his own, and how the *seed* sown in weakness has sprung up bountifully—let us then *thank God, take courage,* and try and do more work and better work the coming year for the Master.

I call your attention to the receipts of the year and the disbursements, in the following table—hoping the work we have done will meet your approval—for we have done the very best we could to carry out your orders and that of the General Conference.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 24, 1884.

Balance at beginning of year		\$ 883 57
May 24, 1883.	\$3,506 66	
June 24, 1883.	907 55	
July 24, 1883.	1,124 00	
Aug. 24, 1883.	1,946 60	
Sept. 24, 1883.	6,315 08	
Oct. 24, 1883.	4,247 12	
Nov. 24, 1883.	2,447 41	
Dec. 24, 1883.	10,756 92	
Jan. 24, 1884.	7,613 16	
Feb. 24, 1884.	2,775 57	
March 24, 1884.	6,640 35	
April 24, 1884.	3,688 22	51,968 64
Total for the year		\$ 52,852 21

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 24, 1884.

May 24, 1883.	\$ 4,055 76
June 24, 1883.	1,161 80
July 24, 1883.	730 00
Aug. 24, 1883.	1,900 15
Sept. 24, 1883.	5,377 69
Oct. 24, 1883.	5,029 77
Nov. 24, 1883.	2,651 55

Dec. 24, 1883.	8,126 70	
Jan. 24, 1884.	8,297 59	
Feb. 24, 1884.	3,748 36	
March 24, 1884.	5,196 10	
April 24, 1884.	4,376 70	50,652 17
Balance April 24, 1884.		\$2,200 04

Summary of Receipts

OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING APRIL, 1884, AS REPORTED BY THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We, your committee, appointed to audit the books of the Financial Secretary, beg leave to submit the following report: We have examined said books and find them correct; and submit herewith a summary of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, as made by the Financial Secretary, which report we have verified by the books. Very respectfully submitted, this 18th day of April, 1884.

W. J. GAINES, *Chairman.*
 W. C. BANTON,
 ISAIAH T. MONTGOMERY.

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES.

Philadelphia dollar money	\$2,246 81	
Philadelphia percentage 1884	888 60	
Philadelphia percentage old	456 00	\$3,591 41
New York dollar money	351 90	
New York percentage 1884	260 35	612 25
New England dollar money	460 45	
New England percentage 1884	197 10	657 55
Illinois dollar money	493 00	
Illinois percentage 1884	188 35	681 35
Missouri dollar money	850 00	
Missouri percentage 1884	376 98	1,226 98
New Jersey dollar money	569 90	
New Jersey percentage 1884	255 75	825 65
Georgia dollar money	1,759 44	
Georgia percentage 1884	753 00	2,512 44
Indiana dollar money	694 34	
Indiana percentage 1884	294 14	988 48
Kentucky dollar money	496 65	
Kentucky percentage 1884	200 00	696 65

South Carolina dollar money	2,584	25	
South Carolina percentage 1884	1,111	95—	3,706 20
Iowa dollar money	405	00	
Iowa percentage 1884	196	80—	601 80
Ohio dollar money	475	00	
Ohio percentage 1884	226	24—	701 24
North Ohio dollar money	606	19	
North Ohio percentage 1884	259	79—	865 98
North Missouri dollar money	745	38	
North Missouri percentage 1884	328	87—	1,074 25
South Kansas dollar money	603	40	
South Kansas percentage 1884	258	60—	862 00
West Kentucky dollar money	323	70	
West Kentucky percentage 1884	138	72—	462 42
Tennessee dollar money	1,055	50	
Tennessee percentage 1884	451	00—	1,506 50
Kansas dollar money	738	37	
Kansas percentage 1884	316	53—	1,054 90
Pittsburg dollar money	642	00	
Pittsburgh percentage 1884	275	00	
Pittsburgh percentage (old) donated	118	92—	1,035 92
California dollar money	117	80	
California percentage 1884	50	48—	168 28
Alabama dollar money	695	11	
Alabama percentage 1884	298	35	
Alabama percentage (old) donated	220	82—	1,214 28
West Tennessee dollar money	529	95	
West Tennessee percentage 1884	227	15—	757 10
North Carolina dollar money	1,034	97	
North Carolina percentage 1884	446	34	
North Carolina percentage (old) donated	136	38—	1,617 68
Macon dollar money	2,016	77	
Macon percentage 1884	864	33—	2,881 10
Florida dollar money	660	51	
Florida percentage 1884	218	79—	879 30
Arkansas dollar money	819	15	
Arkansas percentage 1884	351	06—	1,170 21
Columbia dollar money	1,904	00	
Columbia percentage 1884	816	00	
Columbia percentage (old) donated	216	08—	2,936 08
South Arkansas dollar money	1,138	00	
South Arkansas percentage 1884	487	71—	1,625 71
North Alabama dollar money	494	20	
North Alabama percentage 1884	211	80	
North Alabama percentage (old) donated	144	86—	850 86

Mississippi dollar money	573 00	
Mississippi percentage 1884	245 14—	818 14
West Texas dollar money	924 70	
West Texas percentage 1884	396 30—	1,321 00
North Georgia dollar money	1,445 50	
North Georgia percentage 1884	619 60—	2,065 00
North Mississippi dollar money	735 00	
North Mississippi percentage 1884	315 00	
North Mississippi percentage (old) donated	183 82—	1,233 92
Northeast Texas dollar money	567 63	
Northeast percentage 1884	243 27—	810 90
Texas dollar money	415 56	
Texas percentage 1884	178 09—	593 65
North Louisiana dollar money	184 44	
North Louisiana percentage 1884	79 11—	263 55
Indian Conference dollar money	75 53	
Indian percentage 1884	32 37—	107 90
East Florida dollar money	1,182 80	
East Florida percentage 1884	571 20—	1,754 00
Louisiana dollar money	529 06	
Louisiana percentage 1884	226 74—	755 80
Virginia dollar money	945 00	
Virginia percentage 1884	405 00—	1,350 00
Baltimore dollar money	1,470 00	
Baltimore percentage 1884	630 00—	2,100 00
		<u>\$50,938 64</u>
Total receipts of dollar money		
Money borrowed during year from L. Hanes	250 00	
From J. W. Nichols, cashier	780 00—	1,030 00
Balance of the fiscal year ending April, 1883		883 57
		<u>\$52,852 21</u>
Total receipts April 24, 1884		

Summary of Disbursements

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING APRIL, 1884.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Bishops' salaries	\$15,293 01
General officers' salaries	6,875 53

EDUCATIONAL.

For Wilberforce University	\$1,342 50
For Paul Quinn College	705 00

For Morris Brown College	500 00	
For Haytien scholars, Wilberforce	531 09	
For New Jersey scholarship, Wilberforce	154 10	
For North Carolina scholarship, Wilberforce	100 00	
For Allen University, South Carolina	825 00	
Special appropriation for education	261 14—	\$4,418 83

PERCENTAGE OF 1883 AND 1884

Retained by the various conferences	\$15,068 10
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OLD PERCENTAGE.

Donated by the various conferences	\$1,477 14
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PRINTING.

General conference journal in full	\$330 00	
Budgets and wood cuts 1882 and 1883	676 65—	1,006 95

BORROWED MONEY PAID UP.

J. W. Nichols, cashier, in full	\$1,583 97	
J. A. Shorter and L. Hanes, in full	250 00	
Alexander Clark, (ecumenical)	125 00	
Bishop J. P. Campbell and interest, (ecumenical)	1,060 00—	3,018 97

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT.

Grant F. & Rogers note in full	\$500 00
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OLD DEBTS.

C. L. Bradwell	\$960 00
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TRAVELING EXPENSES.

By the bishops	\$315 00	
By the Financial Secretary	581 31—	896 31

OFFICE HELP.

Balance due on 1881 to October, 1883	\$234 50	
Help since October, 1883 to date	377 00—	611 50

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

For exchange and interest	\$50 62	
For rent of office	96 00	
For stationery, printing, and binding	46 33	
For historical and city directory	13 00	
For sundries, telegrams, wood, coal, etc	78 73—	284 68
Financial Board expenses, 1884		301 45

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Bishops' salaries	\$15,233 01
General officers	6,875 53
Educational	4,418 83
Percentage retained	15,068 10
Old percentage donated	1,477 14
Printing	1,006 65
Borrowed money paid up	3,018 97
Publication department	500 00
Old debts (C. L. Bradwell)	960 00
Traveling expenses	896 31
Help in office	611 50
General expenses	284 68
Financial Board expenses	301 45
	<hr/>
Total disbursements	\$50,652 17
Total receipts	52,852 21
	<hr/>
Balance	\$ 2,200 04

DOLLAR MONEY.

By Episcopal Districts for 1883-84.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP J. M. BROWN.

Annual Conferences.	Dollar Money.	Percentage.	Old Percentage.
Philadelphia	\$ 3,000 00	\$ 888 60	\$ 404 16
New York	867 85	260 35	.....
New England	657 55	197 10	.....
New Jersey	825 65	255 75	.....
	<hr/>		
1884	\$ 5,351 05	\$1,601 80	.....
1883	5,234 80	1,567 08	148 30
	<hr/>		
Actual increase	\$ 116 25	\$ 34 72	.....
Old percentage	404 16	404 16	.....
	<hr/>		
Apparent increase	\$ 520 41	\$ 438 88	.....

DISTRICT EXPENSES, 1884.

Percentage expenses	\$ 1,601 80
Salary of bishop	1,800 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 3,401 80
The amount above expenses, \$1,949.25.	

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP D. A. PAYNE.

Annual Conferences.	Dollar Money.	Percentage.	Old Percentage.
Baltimore	\$ 2,100 00	\$ 630 00	....
Virginia	1,350 00	405 00	.....
North Carolina	1,487 81	446 34	.....
1884	\$4,937 81	\$1,481 34	.....
1883	4,662 71	1,396 89	.....
Actual increase.....	\$275 10	\$84 45	.....
Old percentage.....	136 38	.....	.....
Apparent increase.....	411 48	.....	.....

DISTRICT EXPENSES, 1884.

Percentage expenses.....	\$1,481 34
Salary of bishop	1,800 00
Total.....	\$3,281 34
The amount above expenses, \$1,656.47.	

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP J. A. SHORTER.

Annual Conferences.	Dollar Money.	Percentage.	Old Percentage.
Ohio	\$ 753 54	\$ 226 24	.....
Indiana	980 48	294 14	.....
Pittsburgh	719 00	275 10	.....
North Ohio	865 98	259 70	.....
1884	\$ 3,319 00	\$1,055 00	\$72 00
1883	3,299 73	1,061 69	.....
Actual increase.....	\$19 27	\$5 5 79	.....
Old percentage.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparent increase .....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT EXPENSES, 1884.

Percentage expenses	\$1,055 27
Salary of bishop.....	1,800 00
Total.....	\$ 2,855 27
The amount above expenses, \$463.73.	

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP T. M. D. WARD.

Annual Conferences.	Dollar Money.	Percentage.	Old Percentage
Illinois	\$ 630 35	\$ 188 35	.....
Missouri	1,256 28	376 98	.....
Kansas	1,054 90	316 53	.....
North Missouri	1,096 25	328 87	.....
California.....	76 83	13 83	.....
Iowa.....	655 80	196 80	.....
South Kansas.....	862 00	258 60	.....
<hr/>			
1884	\$ 5,632 41	1,697 96	.....
1883	5,435 22	1,630 56	.....
<hr/>			
Actual increase.....	\$ 196 19	\$ 67 40	.....
Old percentage.....		.....	.....
Apparent increase .....		.....	.....

DISTRICT EXPENSES, 1884.

Percentage expenses	\$ 1,697 96
Salary of bishop	1,800 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 3,497 96
The amount above expenses, \$2,134.45.	

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP J. P. CAMPBELL.

Annual Conferences.	Dollar Money.	Percentage.	Old Percentage.
Kentucky	\$ 666 65	\$ 200 00	.....
West Kentucky.....	462 42	138 72	.....
Tennessee.....	1,502 95	451 00	.....
West Tennessee.....	757 08	227 13	.....
<hr/>			
1884	\$ 3,389 10	\$1,016 85	.....
1883	2,777 76	833 24	.....
<hr/>			
Actual increase....	\$ 611 34	\$ 183 61	.....
Old Percentage.....		.....	.....
Apparent increase .....		.....	.....

DISTRICT EXPENSES, 1884.

Percentage expenses	\$1,016 85
Salary of bishop.....	1,800 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 2,816 85
The amount above expenses, \$572.25.	

SIXTH DISTRICT—BISHOP W. F. DICKERSON.

Annual Conferences.	Dollar Money.	Percentage.	Old Percentage.
Columbia	\$ 2,720 00	\$ 816 00	.....
Georgia	2,512 44	753 00	.....
North Georgia.....	2,065 00	619 50	.....
South Carolina	3,706 95	1,111 95	.....
Macon	2,881 10	864 33	.....
<hr/>			
1884	\$13,885 49	4,164 78	.....
1883	11,238 36	3,372 25	.....
<hr/>			
Actual increase.....	\$2,647 13	\$ 792 53	.....
Old percentage.....		.....	.....
Apparent increase.....		.....	.....

DISTRICT EXPENSES, 1884.

Percentage expenses	\$ 4,164 78
Salary of bishop.....	1,800 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 5,964 78
The amount of above expenses, \$7,920.71.	

SEVENTH DISTRICT—BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN.

Annual Conferences.	Dollar Money.	Percentage.	Old Percentage.
Alabama	\$ 994 96	\$ 327 65	.....
Alabama, North.....	706 00	211 80	.....
Florida.....	729 30	218 79	.....
Florida, East.....	1,904 00	571 20	.....
<hr/>			
1884.....	\$4,333 96	\$1,329 44	.....
1883	3,763 41	1,123 75	.....
<hr/>			
Actual increase	\$ 570 55	\$ 205 69	.....
Old percentage.....	365 68	.....	.....
Apparent increase.....		.....	.....

DISTRICT EXPENSES, 1884.

Percentage expenses ..	\$ 1,329 44
Salary of bishop.....	1,800 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$ 3,129 44
The amount above expenses, \$1,204.52.	

EIGHTH DISTRICT—BISHOP H. M. TURNER.

Annual Conferences.	Dollar Money.	Percentage.	Old Percentage.
Mississippi.....	\$ 818 14	\$ 245 14	.....
Mississippi, North.....	1,050 00	315 00	.....
Arkansas.....	1,170 21	351 06	.....
Arkansas, South.....	1,625 71	487 71	.....
Indian.....	107 90	32 37	.....
California.....	168 28	50 48	.....
1884.....	\$ 4,940 32	\$1,481 76	.....
1883.....	4,074 49	\$1,208 49	.....
Actual increase.....	\$865 83	\$ 273 27	.....
Old percentage.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparent increase....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT EXPENSES, 1884.

Percentage expense.....	\$ 1,481 76
Salary of bishop....	1,800 00
Total.....	\$ 3,281 76
The amount above expenses, \$1,658.56.	

NINTH DISTRICT—BISHOP R. H. CAINE.

Annual Conferences.	Dollar Money.	Percentage.	Old Percentage.
Louisiana.....	\$ 755 80	\$ 226 74	.....
Louisiana, North.....	263 55	79 11	.....
Texas.....	593 65	178 09	.....
Texas, Northeast.....	810 90	243 27	.....
Texas, West.....	1,321 00	396 30	.....
California.....	96 00	28 80	.....
Texas, Central.....	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	\$ 3,840 90	\$1,152 31	.....
1883.....	4,345 60	1,304 60	.....
Actual decrease.....	\$ 504 70	\$ 152 59	.....
Old percentage.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparent decrease.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT EXPENSES, 1884.

Percentage expense.....	\$ 1,152 31
Salary of bishop.....	1,800 00
Total.....	\$ 2,952 31
The amount above expenses, \$888.59.	

Annual Expenses of Percentage and Salaries, 1884.

BY DISTRICTS.

First District.....	\$ 3,401 80
Second District.....	3,656 47
Third District.....	2,855 27
Fourth District.....	3,497 96
Fifth District.....	2,816 85
Sixth District.....	5,964 78
Seventh District.....	3,129 44
Eight District.....	3,281 76
Ninth District.....	2,952 31
Grand total.....	<u>\$31,556 64</u>

The Amount Raised Above the Expenses, 1884.

BY DISTRICTS.

First District.....	\$ 1,949 25
Second District.....	1,656 47
Third District.....	463 73
Fourth District.....	2,134 20
Fifth District.....	572 25
Sixth District.....	7,920 71
Seventh District.....	1,204 52
Eighth District.....	1,658 56
Ninth District.....	888 59
Grand total.....	<u>\$18,448 28</u>

What We Have Done for Education During this Year.

We have not done as much as it was our purpose of doing, but we have paid the following amounts during the year closing April 24, 1884:

Wilberforce University.....	\$ 1,342 50
Allen University.....	825 00
Paul Quinn College.....	705 00
Morris Brown College.....	500 00
Hytien Scholarship.....	531 09
New Jersey Scholarship.....	154 10
North Carolina Scholarship.....	100 00
Special appropriation to Hytiens.....	261 14
Total.....	<u>\$ 4,418 83</u>

The Johnson School at Raleigh, North Carolina, has been under the patronage of the city for several years, and has not been used as a church school—but the intention of the new Board of Trustees is to buy a site and re-open the school as it was originally intended. We hope that next year we will be able to inform you that we have a fine school in North Carolina.

The whole matter of the report is now before you; we have come to the end of the mission given us at the last General Conference. We have, through the blessings of God, been able to *meet all the demands of the Church*. We have had several extraordinary expenses to meet, but we have met them. We had some old *debts to shoulder*, but we have carried them, and paid a portion of them off. We have had a wonderful success, when we consider the work accomplished in the light of the many difficulties we have had to surmount. The department has paid more percentage for the support of the worn out preachers, widows, and orphans, in four years past, than was paid in eight years preceding this time, and many a heart has been made glad, and the tears of sorrow have been dried by the supply from the annual conference to the compeers of these heroes, who gave their lives to the Church and mankind—the orphans have felt the warm hand of the Church as never before—the hand has come regularly with the essentials of life, bread and education. We hope that we may be able to do more for these wards of the Church, and make them happy in the work of the Church, so that the good will of the followers of the Son of Mary may be crystallized in food, shelter, raiment, as well as song and prayers.

To the Members of the Financial Board: I can not close my report without thanking you for the assistance you have given me in the discharge of my duties as Financial Secretary. Starting without any experience, with the ground covered with seed, and no cultivation, but you came as brothers beloved in the Lord, put your experience with mine, your talents were given to me, and with them all together we had a capital to start into business. We sowed and the ministers and members of the Church have assisted in the work, so that this year we realized as much in one year as was formerly raised in two;—an hundred fold has been realized for the Master.

May the blessings of God rest on the members of this Board, and may we all be so happy at the close of life, as to receive the "well done" from God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

BENJAMIN W. ARNETT,
Financial Secretary.

THE QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF REV. BENJAMIN W. ARNETT,

Financial Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church,

From April 24, 1880, to April 24, 1884.

READ AT THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN BALTIMORE, MD., MAY 9, 1884, AND
APPROVED MAY 19, 1884.

*To the Bishops and Brethren of the General Conference
of the African M. E. Church:*

GREETING—With gratefulness to Almighty God for his protecting care in protecting our lives to see each others' faces, and to meet in council for the good of the Church which he has committed to our keeping. He has blessed the Church abundantly, spiritually and financially. He caused the seed sown in weakness to spring up in strength and power, and the little one has become a thousand. Never in the history of the Church were her financial interests so close to the hearts of the members and friends. The ministers have made the cause their own; they have given an opportunity to every one to do something for the cause of religion, education, and morality. The members have responded to the roll-call, answered to their names, and contributed their dollars, thus crystallizing their faith in the conquering power of the cross of the Redeemer. God has wonderfully preserved our lives while we, since your last meeting, have traveled 51,550 miles; but the hand that holds the stars in their place, held the cars on the track, and we come without receiving an accident in all our traveling from Denver, Colorado, to Charleston, South Carolina, and from Buffalo, New York, to New Orleans, Louisiana.

We now submit to you the Quadrennial Report of the Financial Board. We may not have done all that we may have expected, or all that you think we ought to have done; but we can assure you that we have done the best we could under the circumstances.

QUADRENNIAL RECEIPTS—1880-1884.

1881.	Receipts	\$38,498 68
1882.	Receipts	41,048 35
1883.	Receipts	48,338 63
1884.	Receipts	51,968 64
Total		<u>\$179,854 30</u>

QUADRENNIAL DISBURSEMENTS—1880-1884.

1881.	Disbursements	\$36,523 91
1882.	Disbursements	42,966 61
1883.	Disbursements	47,511 10
1884.	Disbursements	50,652 17
Total		<u>\$177,653 79</u>
Balance		<u>\$ 2,200 51</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance from 1880	5,484 42
Dollar Money	169,389 75
Loans, etc	4,980 13
Total	<u>\$179,854 30</u>

SUMMARIZED STATEMENT.

Report of 1880 and 1881, by Months, together with the Summary of Disbursements.

1880.

Receipts for month ending June 23rd—from J. C. Embry	\$ 323 48
Receipts for month ending July 24th	688 04
Receipts for month ending August 28th	136 15
Receipts for month ending September 24th	3,625 43
Receipts for month ending October 24th	2,012 20
Receipts for month ending November 24th	1,705 76
Receipts for month ending December 24th	4,115 35

1881.

Receipts for month ending January 24th	4,489 23
Receipts for month ending February 24th	3,672 11
Receipts for month ending March 24th	4,423 04
Receipts for month ending April 21st	6,770 47

Total receipts for the year, April, 1881 \$31,961 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

1880.

Disbursements for month ending July 24th	\$ 879 60
Disbursements for month ending August 28th	117 77
Disbursements for month ending September 24th	3,000 60
Disbursements for month ending October 24th	2,325 52
Disbursements for month ending November 24th	1,861 05
Disbursements for month ending December 24th	4,075 40

1881.

Disbursements for month ending January 24th	4,604 15
Disbursements for month ending February 24th	3,629 75
Disbursements for month ending March 24th	3,935 80
Disbursements for month ending April 24th	5,556 85

Total disbursements \$29,986 49

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts by James C. Embry	\$ 6,537 42
Receipts by Benjamin W. Arnett	31,961 26

Total \$38,498 68

GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Disbursed by J. C. Embry	\$ 6,537 42	
Disbursed by B. W. Arnett	29,986 49	\$36,523 91
Balance		\$ 1,974 77

GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Total receipts by B. W. Arnett	\$31,961 26	
Total disbursements by B. W. Arnett	29,986 49	
Balance in hand, April 24th		\$1,974 77

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of expenses during the ninth fiscal year, disbursed by Embry and Arnett:

Bishops' salaries	\$14,041 60	
General officers' salaries	4,112 75	
Annual Conference percentage	8,763 86	
Philadelphia Conference	1,278 00	
Traveling expenses of Financial Board in 1880	169 00	
Traveling expenses of Financial Board to Nashville	314 75	
Wilberforce University	1,200 00	
Scholarship to Wilberforce University	175 00	
Payne Institute	500 00	
Old debts.	1,839 85	
Book Concern	1,000 00	
Furniture for, and fixing office	230 00	
Traveling expenses of Commissioner to Canada	301 00	
Traveling expenses of Financial Secretary	314 40	
General Conference expenses	136 60	
Missionaries to Indian Conference	25 75	
Traveling expenses of General officers to General Conference	112 50	
Traveling expenses of T. M. D. Ward to California	150 00	
Louisiana, profit and loss	1,053 00	
Stationery, rents, and miscellaneous items	805 85	
Total		\$36,523 91
Grand total receipts by Arnett	\$31,961 26	
Grand total receipts by Embry	6,537 42	
Grand receipts		\$38,498 68
Disbursements by Arnett	\$29,986 49	
Disbursements by Embry	6,537 42	
Grand disbursements		36,523 91
Balance in hand		\$1,974 77

Report of 1881 and 1882, by Months, together with the Summary of Disbursements.

1881.

Receipts for month ending May 24th	\$ 2,625 15
Receipts for month ending June 24th	2,351 80
Receipts for month ending July 24th	1,229 10
Receipts for month ending August 24th	1,271 18
Receipts for month ending September 24th	2,670 97
Receipts for month ending October 24th	3,839 06
Receipts for month ending November 24th	2,987 24
Receipts for month ending December 24th	4,147 17

1882.

Receipts for month ending January 24th	2,572 11
Receipts for month ending February 24th	6,424 17
Receipts for month ending March 24th	3,061 48
Receipts for month ending April 24th	7,898 92

Cash business for year ending April, 1882	\$41,078 35
Balance at beginning of year 1881	1,974 51

Total for the year, April, 1882 \$43,052 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

1881.

Disbursements for month ending May 24th	\$ 1,604 25
Disbursements for month ending June 24th	3,504 45
Disbursements for month ending July 24th	1,811 83
Disbursements for month ending August 24th	2,135 90
Disbursements for month ending September 24th	2,557 54
Disbursements for month ending October 24th	3,882 38
Disbursements for month ending November 24th	3,097 82
Disbursements for month ending December 24th	3,834 95

1882.

Disbursements for month ending January 24th	3,115 96
Disbursements for month ending February 24th	5,913 16
Disbursements for month ending March 24th	3,233 58
Disbursements for month ending April 24th	8,274 79

Total disbursements for the year \$42,966 61

RECAPITULATION.

The total receipts for the year	\$41,078 35
The balance on hand at beginning of year	1,974 51
Total receipts from all sources	43,052 86
Total disbursements for the year	42,966 61
Balance on hand at the close of the year	86 25

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of expenses during the tenth fiscal year:

Bishops' salaries	\$17,608 38
General officers' salaries	5,624 00
Percentages to Annual Conferences	12,156 99
Ecumenical Conference	4,026 50
Office help	245 50
Traveling expenses of Financial Secretary	368 30
Printing Budget, etc	302 50
Scholarships to Wilberforce University	390 00
J. P. Campbell, traveling expenses	69 00
A. Trader, First National Bank	200 00
D. M. Ashby, and graduates	10 00
R. H. Caine, traveling expenses	95 00
B. W. Arnett, lithographs	25 00
Rent	96 00
Safe and furniture for office	123 50
Wesley Monumental Church	344 00
W. H. Hunter, old debt	100 00
Insurance	12 00
Bradwell's claims	28 53
Expense of Financial Board	314 00
Interest on loan	60 00
Due from Louisiana Conference	111 21
Due from B. F. Porter, Columbia Conference	360 91
Stationery and sundries	295 29
Total	<u>\$42,966 61</u>

Report of 1882 and 1883, by Months, together with the Summary of Disbursements.

1882.

Receipts for month ending May 24th.....	\$ 3,412 11
Receipts for month ending June 24th.....	1,712 20
Receipts for month ending July 24th.....	1,102 40
Receipts for month ending August 24th.....	312 50
Receipts for month ending September 24th.....	5,451 40
Receipts for month ending October 24th.....	4,594 08
Receipts for month ending November 24th.....	2,961 37
Receipts for month ending December 24th.....	5,837 49

1883.

Receipts for month ending January 24th.....	6,983 80
Receipts for month ending February 24th.....	5,269 15
Receipts for month ending March 24th.....	4,285 98
Receipts for month ending April 24th.....	6,416 15

Cash business for year ending April, 1883.....	\$48,338 63
Balance at beginning of year 1882.....	56 25

Total.....\$48,394 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

1882.

Disbursements for month ending May 24th.....	\$ 2,576 93
Disbursements for month ending June 24th.....	2,004 31
Disbursements for month ending July 24th.....	1,445 95
Disbursements for month ending August 24th.....	312 50
Disbursements for month ending September 24th.....	5,259 96
Disbursements for month ending October 24th.....	4,783 65
Disbursements for month ending November 24th.....	2,711 25
Disbursements for month ending December 24th.....	5,651 40

1883.

Disbursements for month ending January 24th.....	7,192 54
Disbursements for month ending February 24th.....	5,276 62
Disbursements for month ending March 24th.....	3,906 49
Disbursements for month ending April 24th.....	6,380 71

Total disbursements for year.....\$47,502 31

RECAPITULATION.

The total receipts for the year.....	\$48,338 63
The balance on hand at beginning of year.....	56 25
Total receipts from all sources.....	\$48,394 88
Total disbursements for the year.....	47,502 31
Balance on hand at close of the year.....	\$ 892 59

SUMMARY.

Percentage of Conferences.....	\$15,037 32
Bishops' salaries.....	17,898 40
Bishops' traveling expenses.....	281 00
General officers' salaries.....	5,762 32
Old claims.....	627 00
Scholarships.....	481 00
Appropriations.....	2,520 00
Printing Budget, 1882.....	517 75
Printing General Conference Journals.....	300 00
Payne Tri-ennial Celebration.....	10 00
Incorporation.....	10 00
Livingston Hall and other expenses.....	15 00
Insurance.....	13 00
Printing blanks, and balance on Budget, 1881.....	127 15
Help in office.....	260 00
Furniture.....	56 50
Stationery, stamps, exchange, and telegrams.....	226 00
Rent of office.....	104 00

Correction of addition page.....	140 00
Financial Secretary's traveling expenses	444 05
Engraving of Bishops and Allen's University.....	44 50
Interest on money.....	105 00
Financial Board's expenses.....	306 25
Loans paid.....	1,937 42
Ecumenical Conference	160 00
Miscellaneous items.....	105 34
Returned receipts.....	22 00
Total.....	\$47,511 00

THE REPORT OF 1883 AND 1884, BY MONTHS,

Together with the Summary of Disbursements.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL, 24 1884.

Balance at beginning of year.....	\$	883 57
May 24th, 1883.....	\$3,506 66	
June " "	907 55	
July " "	1,124 09	
Aug. " "	1,946 60	
Sept. " "	6,315 08	
Oct. " "	4,247 12	
Nov. " "	2,447 41	
Dec. " "	10,756 92	
Jan. " " 1884.....	7,613 16	
Feb. " "	2,775 57	
Mar. " "	6,640 35	
Apr. " "	3,688 22	\$51,968 64
Total for the year.....		\$52,852 21

DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 24, 1884.

May 24th, 1883.....	\$ 4,055 76	
June " "	1,161 80	
July " "	730 00	
Aug. " "	1,900 15	
Sept. " "	5,377 69	
Oct. " "	5,029 77	
Nov. " "	2,651 55	
Dec. " "	8,126 70	
Jan. " " 1884.....	8,297 59	
Feb. " "	3,748 36	
Mar. " "	5,196 10	
Apr. " "	4,376 70	\$50,652 17
Balance April 24th, 1884.....		\$ 2,200 04

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING APRIL, 1884.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Bishops' salaries	\$15,293 01
General officers' salaries.....	6,875 53

EDUCATIONAL.

For Wilberforce University.....	\$ 1,342 50
For Paul Quinn College.....	705 00
For Morris Brown College.....	500 00
For Haytien Scholarships, Wilberforce.....	531 09
For New Jersey Scholarship, Wilberforce.....	154 10
For North Carolina Scholarship, Wilberforce	100 00
For Allen University, South Carolina.....	825 00
Special appropriation for education.....	261 14—\$ 4,418 83

PERCENTAGE OF 1883 AND 1884

Retained by the various conferences.....	\$15,068 10
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OLD PERCENTAGE

Donated by the various conferences	\$ 1,477 14
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PRINTING.

General Conference Journal in full.....	\$ 330 00
Budgets and wood cuts, 1882 and 1883.....	676 65—\$ 1,006 95

BORROWED MONEY PAID UP.

J. W. Nichols, cashier, in full.....	\$ 1,583 97
J. A. Shorter and L. Hanes, in full	250 00
Alexander Clark (ecumenical)	125 00
Bishop J. P. Campbell and interest (ecumenical)	1,060 00—\$ 3,018 97

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT.

Grant F. & Rodgers' note in full.....	\$ 500 00
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OLD DEBTS.

C. L. Bradwell	\$ 960 00
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TRAVELING EXPENSES.

By the bishops.....	\$ 315 00
By the Financial Secretary.....	581 31—\$ 896 31

OFFICE HELP.

Balance due on 1881 to October, 1883.. .. .	\$ 234 50
Help since October, 1883, to date.....	377 00—\$ 611 50

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

For exchange and interest.....	\$	50	62	
For rent of office.....		96	00	
For stationery, printing, and binding ...		46	33	
For Historical and City Directory.....		13	00	
For sundries, telegrams, wood, coal, etc		78	73—\$	284 68
Financial Board expenses, 1884.....		301	45—\$	301 45

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Bishops' salaries.....		\$15,233	01
General officers.....		6,875	53
Educational		4,418	83
Percentage retained.....		15,068	10
Old percentage donated.....		1,477	14
Printing.....		1,006	65
Borrowed money paid up.....		3,018	97
Publication department.....		500	00
Old debts (C. L. Bradwell)		960	00
Traveling expenses.....		896	31
Help in office.....		611	50
General expenses		284	68
Financial Board expenses		301	45
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Total disbursements.....		\$50,652	17
Total receipts..		52,852	21
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Balance		\$	2,200 04

Quadrennial Reports of Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Bishop J. M. Brown, D. D., D. C. L.

PHILADELPHIA.

1880		\$ 2,557 00
1881		2,355 83
1882		2,712 64
1883		3,000 00
Total		\$10,625 47

NEW YORK.

1880		\$ 680 47
1881		951 50
1882		1,047 87
1883		867 85
Total		\$ 3,547 69

NEW ENGLAND.

1880		\$ 459 40
1881		568 30
1882		642 20
1883		657 55
Total		\$ 2,327 45

NEW JERSEY.

1881		\$ 858 18
1882		913 85
1883		832 09
1884		825 65
Total		\$ 3,429 77

GRAND TOTALS.

Philadelphia		\$10,625 47
New York		3,547 69
New England		2,327 45
New Jersey		3,429 77

Great grand total		\$19,930 38
Special collection and old percentage		720 71

\$20,651 09

SECOND DISTRICT.

Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D., LL. D.

BALTIMORE.

1881	\$ 2,031 94
1882	2,482 00
1883	2,227 15
1884	2,100 00
Total	<u>\$ 8,841 09</u>

VIRGINIA.

1881	\$ 714 06
1882	934 95
1883	1,121 21
1884	1,350 00
Total	<u>\$ 4,120 22</u>

NORTH CAROLINA.

1880	\$ 831 00
1881	1,096 00
1882	1,314 25
1883	1,487 81
Total	<u>\$ 4,729 06</u>

GRAND TOTALS.

Baltimore	\$ 8,841 09
Virginia	4,120 22
North Carolina	4,729 06
Great grand total	<u>\$17,690 37</u>
Old percentage	745 06
	<u>\$18,435 43</u>

THIRD DISTRICT.

Bishop James A. Shorter.

OHIO.

1880	\$ 1,076 47
1881	1,251 20
1882	729 73
1883	753 54
Total	<u>\$ 3,810 94</u>

INDIANA.

1880	\$ 691 88
1881	731 43
1882	909 22
1883	980 48
Total	<u>\$ 3,313 01</u>

PITTSBURGH.

1880	\$ 729 30
1881	836 55
1882	844 92
1883	917 00
Total	<u>\$ 3,327 77</u>

NORTH OHIO.

1882	\$ 812 63
1883	865 98
Total	<u>\$ 1,678 61</u>

GRAND TOTALS.

Ohio	\$ 3,810 94
Indiana	3,313 01
Pittsburgh	3,327 77
North Ohio	1,678 61
Great grand total.	<u>\$12,130 33</u>
Old percentage.	237 68
	<u>\$12,368 01</u>

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Bishop T. M. D. Ward, D. D.

ILLINOIS.

1880	\$ 772 98
1881	1,185 41
1882	1,361 60
1883	630 35
Total	<u>\$ 3,950 34</u>



REV. CHARLES S. SMITH, M. D.
Born March 16, 1854.



REV. JAMES C. WATERS, D. D.
Born September 17, 1842, Baltimore, Maryland.



MISSOURI.

1880	\$ 1,360 40
1881	1,728 00
1882	1,025 35
1883	1,256 28
Total	<u>\$ 5,370 03</u>

KANSAS.

1880	\$ 968 55
1881	1,465 90
1882	1,725 67
1883	1,054 90
Total	<u>\$ 5,215 02</u>

NORTH MISSOURI.

1882	\$ 1,149 10
1883	1,096 25
Total	<u>\$ 2,245 35</u>

IOWA.

1883	\$ 655 80
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SOUTH KANSAS.

1883	\$ 862 00
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CALIFORNIA.

1880	\$ 76 83
1882	173 00
Total	<u>\$ 249 83</u>

GRAND TOTALS.

Illinois	\$ 3,950 34
Missouri	5,370 03
Kansas	5,215 02
North Missouri	2,245 35
Iowa	655 80
South Kansas	862 00
California	249 83
Great grand total	<u>\$18,548 37</u>
Old percentage	384 74
	<u>\$18,933 11</u>

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Bishop J. P. Campbell, D. D., LL. D.

TENNESSEE.

1881	\$ 876 25
1882	1,285 41
1883	1,114 00
1884	1,502 95
Total	<u>\$ 4,778 61</u>

WEST TENNESSEE.

1881	\$ 343 60
1882	523 50
1883	517 30
1884	757 08
Total	<u>\$ 2,141 48</u>

KENTUCKY.

1881	\$ 729 00
1882	466 90
1883	563 05
1884	666 65
Total	<u>\$ 2,425 60</u>

WEST KENTUCKY.

1882	\$ 576 40
1883	582 45
1884	462 42
Total	<u>\$ 1,621 27</u>

GRAND TOTALS.

Tennessee	\$ 4,778 61
West Tennessee	2,141 48
Kentucky	2,425 60
West Kentucky	1,621 27
	<u>\$10,966 96</u>

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Bishop W. F. Dickerson, D. D.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1881	\$ 2,076 57
1882	2,565 70
1883	2,601 78
1884	3,706 20
Total	\$10,950 25

COLUMBIA.

1880	\$ 1,166 07
1881	1,751 30
1882	2,586 38
1883	2,720 00
Total	\$ 8,223 75

GEORGIA.

1881	\$ 2,618 76
1882	2,839 25
1883	2,024 35
1884	2,512 44
Total	\$ 9,994 80

NORTH GEORGIA.

1881	\$ 2,012 40
1882	2,592 70
1883	1,553 85
1884	2,065 00
Total	\$ 8,223 95

MACON.

1883	\$ 2,473 00
1884	2,881 10
Total	\$ 5,354 10

GRAND TOTALS.

South Carolina	\$10,950 25
Columbia	8,223 75
Georgia	9,994 80
North Georgia	8,223 95
Macon	5,354 10

Great grand total	\$42,749 85
Old percentage	216 08

\$42,965 93

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Bishop A. W. Wayman, D. D.

ALABAMA.

1880	\$ 1,067 25
1881	1,014 25
1882	971 20
1883	994 96
Total	<u>\$ 4,047 66</u>

NORTH ALABAMA.

1881	\$ 616 65
1882	614 25
1883	667 05
1884	706 00
Total	<u>\$ 2,603 95</u>

FLORIDA.

1880	\$ 560 00
1881	548 25
1882	658 16
1883	729 30
Total	<u>\$ 2,695 71</u>

FLORIDA EAST.

1881	\$ 1,091 20
1882	1,579 63
1883	1,467 00
1884	1,904 00
Total	<u>\$ 6,041 83</u>

GRAND TOTALS.

Alabama	\$ 4,047 66
Alabama North	2,603 95
Florida	2,695 71
Florida East	6,041 83
Great grand total	<u>\$15,389 15</u>

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D.

ARKANSAS.

1881	\$ 550 64
1881	566 69
1882	1,050 00
1883	1,170 21
Total	<u>\$ 3,337 54</u>

SOUTH ARKANSAS.

1881	\$ 1,210 30
1882	452 00
1882	1,536 00
1883	1,625 71
Total	<u>\$ 4,824 01</u>

MISSISSIPPI.

1881	\$ 383 20
1882	577 86
1883	717 14
1884	818 14
Total	<u>\$ 2,496 34</u>

NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

1881	\$ 937 10
1882	792 36
1883	698 55
1884	1,050 00
Total	<u>\$ 3,478 01</u>

INDIAN.

1880	\$ 30 00
1881	50 00
1882	72 80
1883	107 90
Total	<u>\$ 260 70</u>

CALIFORNIA.

1883	\$ 168 28
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GRAND TOTALS.

Arkansas	\$ 3,337 54
South Arkansas	4,824 01
Mississippi	2,496 34
North Mississippi	3,478 01
Indian	260 70
California	168 28
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Great grand total	\$14,564 88
Old percentage	182 82
<hr/>	
	\$14,747 70

NINTH DISTRICT.

Bishop R. H. Cain, D. D.

LOUISIANA.

1881	\$ 1,053 00
1882	873 15
1883	819 00
1884	755 80
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 3,500 95

NORTH LOUISIANA.

1883	\$ 397 25
1884	263 55
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 660 80

TEXAS.

1880	\$ 713 10
1881	676 95
1882	907 75
1883	593 65
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Total	\$ 2,891 45

WEST TEXAS.

1880	\$ 1,000 00
1881	1,164 55
1882	1,353 00
1883	1,321 00
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Total	\$ 4,838 55

NORTHEAST TEXAS.

1880	\$ 632 85
1881	662 20
1882	868 10
1883	810 90
Total	<u>\$ 2,974 00</u>

CALIFORNIA.

1881	\$ 96 00
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GRAND TOTALS.

Louisiana	\$ 3,500 95
North Louisiana	660 80
Texas	2,891 45
West Texas	4,838 55
Northeast Texas	2,974 00
California	<u>96 00</u>
Great grand total	\$14,811 75

TABLE A.

CONFERENCES.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884	Gr. Totals.
Alabama	\$1,067 25	\$1,014 25	\$ 971 20	\$ 994 96	\$ 4,047 66
Alabama, North	616 65	614 25	667 05	706 00	2,603 95
Arkansas	550 64	566 69	1,050 00	1,170 21	3,337 54
Arkansas, South	1,210 30	452 00	1,536 00	1,625 71	4,824 01
Baltimore	2,031 94	2,482 00	2,227 15	2,100 00	8,841 04
California	76 83	90 00	173 00	168 28	514 11
Columbia	1,176 07	1,751 30	2,586 38	2,720 00	8,223 75
Florida	560 00	548 25	658 16	729 30	2,695 71
Florida, East	1,091 20	1,579 63	1,467 00	1,904 00	6,041 83
Georgia	2,618 76	2,839 25	2,024 35	2,512 44	9,994 80
Georgia, North	2,012 40	2,592 70	1,553 85	2,065 00	8,223 95
Indiana	961 88	731 43	909 22	980 48	3,813 01
Indian	30 00	50 00	72 80	107 90	260 70
Illinois	772 98	1,185 41	1,361 60	630 35	3,950 34
Iowa				655 80	655 80
Kentucky	729 00	466 90	563 05	666 65	2,425 60
Kentucky, West		576 40	4582 45	462 42	1,621 27
Kansas	968 55	1,465 90	1,725 67	1,054 90	5,215 02
Kansas, South				862 00	862 00
Louisiana	1,053 00	873 15	819 00	755 80	3,500 95
Louisiana, North			397 25	263 50	660 80
Mississippi	383 20	577 86	717 14	818 14	2,496 34
Mississippi, North	937 10	792 36	698 55	1,050 00	3,478 01
Missouri	1,360 40	1,728 00	1,025 35	1,256 28	5,370 03
Missouri, North			1,149 10	1,006 25	2,245 35
Macon			2,473 00	2,881 10	5,354 10
New York	680 47	951 50	1,047 87	867 85	3,547 67
New Jersey	858 18	913 85	832 09	825 65	3,429 77
New England	459 40	568 30	462 20	657 55	2,327 45
North Carolina	831 00	1,096 00	1,314 25	1,487 81	4,729 06
Ohio	1,076 47	1,251 20	729 73	753 54	3,810 97
Ohio, North			812 63	865 98	1,678 61
Philadelphia	2,557 00	2,355 83	2,712 64	3,000 00	10,625 47
Pittsburgh	729 30	836 55	844 92	917 00	3,327 77
South Carolina	2,076 57	2,565 70	2,601 78	3,706 20	10,950 25
Tennessee	876 25	1,285 41	1,114 00	1,205 95	4,778 61
Tennessee, West	343 60	523 50	517 30	757 08	2,141 48
Texas	713 10	676 95	907 75	593 65	2,891 45
Texas, West	1,000 00	1,164 55	1,353 00	1,321 00	4,838 55
Texas, Northeast	632 85	662 20	868 10	810 90	2,974 00
Virginia	714 06	934 95	1,721 21	1,350 00	4,120 22
Totals	\$31,756 40	\$36,754 22	\$44,647 79	\$48,357 68	\$161,516 09

TABLE B.

CONFERENCES.	Percentage Retained 1881.	Percentage Retained 1882.	Percentage Retained 1883.	Percentage Retained 1884.	Grand Totals of Four Yr.
Alabama	\$327 65	\$304 20	\$284 90	\$298 35	\$1,215 10
Alabama, North	184 00	184 27	201 31	211 80	781 38
Arkansas	165 19	141 67	315 00	351 06	972 86
Arkansas, South	303 30	52 00	458 00	487 71	1,301 01
Baltimore	609 58	744 60	668 11	630 00	2,652 39
California	13 83	28 80	49 50	50 48	142 61
Columbia	344 82	525 39	775 91	816 00	2,467 12
Florida	168 15	164 00	197 44	218 79	748 38
Florida, East	363 14	473 88	440 10	571 20	1,848 22
Georgia	785 62	851 77	607 85	753 00	2,998 24
Georgia, North	1,031 37	780 36	466 05	619 50	2,469 63
Indiana	126 73	219 70	344 76	294 14	986 33
Indian	9 00	15 00	21 80	32 37	78 17
Illinois	231 29	355 62	408 48	188 35	1,183 74
Iowa . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	196 80	196 80
Kentucky	220 50	139 80	169 05	200 00	729 35
Kentucky, West . . . . .	.. . . .	172 92	174 73	138 72	486 37
Kansas	255 00	439 77	517 70	316 53	1,529 00
Kansas, South . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	258 60	258 60
Louisiana	315 90	261 94	260 70	226 74	1,065 28
Louisiana, North . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	120 10	79 11	199 21
Mississippi	140 85	173 36	215 14	245 14	774 49
Mississippi, North	275 70	237 70	198 55	315 00	1,026 95
Missouri	407 50	518 40	307 60	376 98	1,610 48
Missouri, North . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	344 73	323 87	673 60
Macon . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	741 90	864 33	1,606 23
New York	204 14	285 45	314 36	260 35	1,064 30
New Jersey	257 15	275 10	246 64	255 75	1,034 64
New England	101 35	170 50	192 66	197 10	661 61
North Carolina	249 00	328 80	394 00	446 34	1,418 14
Ohio	322 70	375 37	218 90	226 24	1,143 21
Ohio, North . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	243 60	259 79	503 39
Philadelphia	767 10	706 75	813 42	888 60	3,175 87
Pittsburgh	217 32	250 96	254 43	275 10	997 8
South Carolina	622 97	770 03	780 54	1,111 95	3,285 99
Tennessee	262 80	385 59	334 20	451 00	1,433 59
Tennessee, West	161 74	157 05	155 00	227 13	700 92
Texas	209 10	203 08	272 32	178 09	862 59
Texas, West	300 00	374 55	405 90	396 30	1,476 75
Texas, Northeast	189 80	208 00	260 43	243 27	901 50
Virginia	125 60	280 05	334 78	405 00	1,145 43
Totals (old percentage).	\$10,269 89	\$11,556 43	\$13,510 59	\$15,014 58	\$50,351 49

QUADRENNIUM. OLD PERCENTAGE.

TABLE C.

CONFERENCES.	Amount per-centage due 1880.	Amount paid back.	Am't voted to the depart-ment.	Amount due 1881.
Alabama.....	\$ 220 82		\$ 220 82	
Alabama, North.....	144 86		144 86	
Arkansas.....	188 58			
Arkansas, South.....	205 38			
Baltimore.....	589 38	\$ 100 00	487 50	
California.....	28 70			
Columbia.....	216 08		216 08	
South Carolina.....	331 92			
Florida.....	98 25			
Florida, East.....	178 74			
Georgia.....	522 29	530 56		
Georgia North.....	433 2	427 65		
Macon.....	5			
Indiana.....	115 63		115 63	
Indian.....				
Illinois.....	140 85			
Iowa.....				
Kentucky.....	97 02	97 02		
Kentucky, West.....				
Kansas.....	187 40		187 40	
Kansas, South.....				
Louisiana.....	228 83			
Louisiana, North.....		25 85		
Mississippi.....	91 50			
Mississippi, North.....	183 92		183 92	
Missouri.....	195 50		195 50	
Missouri, North.....				
New York.....	146 38		146 38	
New England.....	99 01		137 87	
New Jersey.....	148 53		148 53	
North Carolina.....	136 38		136 38	
Ohio.....	193 76		193 76	
Ohio, North.....				
Philadelphia.....	456 16		456 16	
Pittsburgh.....	118 92		118 92	
Tennessee.....	174 38	174 38		
Tennessee, West.....	56 56	56 56		
Texas.....	64 52			
Texas, West.....	166 64			
Texas, Northeast.....	99 15			
Texas, Central.....				
Virginia.....	121 68		121 68	
Total.....	\$5,899 97	\$1,412 02	\$3,018 13	

Promised at General Conference, 1,647.14.5

QUADRENNIUM—TOTAL PERCENTAGE.

CONFERENCES, 1830-'4

TABLE D.

Alabama	\$ 1,215 10
Alabama, North	781 38
Arkansas	972 86
Arkansas, South	1,301 01
Baltimore	2,651 71
California	142 61
Columbia	2,467 12
South Carolina	3,285 49
Florida	748 38
Florida, East	1,848 22
Georgia	2,994 24
Georgia, North	2,469 63
Macon (Georgia)	1,606 23
Indiana	986 33
Indian	78 17
Illinois	1,183 74
Iowa	196 80
Kentucky	1,729 35
Kentucky, West	486 37
Kansas	1,529 00
Kansas, South	258 60
Louisiana	1,065 28
Louisiana, North	199 21
Mississippi	774 49
Mississippi, North	1,026 95
Missouri	1,610 48
Missouri, North	673 60
New York	1,064 30
New Jersey	1,034 64
New England	661 61
North Carolina	1,418 17
Ohio	1,143 21
Ohio, North	503 39
Philadelphia	3,175 87
Pittsburgh	997 81
Tennessee	1,433 59
Tennessee, West	700 92
Texas	862 69
Texas, West	1,476 75
Texas, Northeast	901 50
Texas, Central	
Virginia	1,210 07

QUADRENNIAL TOTALS

— OF —

ANNUAL CONFERENCES—DOLLAR MONEY.

TABLE E.

CONFERENCES.	1880.	1884.	Increase.
Alabama.....	\$4,275 45	\$4,047 66	\$ *227 89
Alabama, North.....	1,241 30	2,603 95	1,362 65
Arkansas.....	2,214 65	3,337 54	1,122 89
Arkansas, South.....	2,667 84	4,824 01	2,156 37
Baltimore.....	7,055 88	8,841 09	1,785 21
California.....	439 00	514 11	95 11
Columbia.....	1,837 94	8,223 75	6,385 81
Florida.....	2,147 74	2,695 71	547 97
Florida, East.....	2,301 64	6,041 83	3,740 19
Georgia.....	7,777 70	9,994 80	2,217 10
Georgia, North.....	6,385 19	8,223 95	838 76
Indiana.....	2,020 50	3,313 01	292 51
Indian.....	21 19	260 70	239 51
Illinois.....	2,747 99	3,950 34	1,202 35
Iowa.....	.....	655 80	655 80
Kentucky.....	2,668 57	2,425 60	} 1,378 30
Kentucky, West.....	.....	1,621 27	
Kansas.....	2,809 08	5,215 02	3,267 94
Kansas, South.....	.....	662 00	.....
Louisiana.....	3,003 44	.....	.....
Louisiana, North.....	.....	660 80	.....
Mississippi.....	1,402 24	2,496 30	1,094 06
Mississippi, North.....	1,770 21	3,478 01	1,707 80
Missouri.....	3,947 62	5,370 03	} 3,667 76
Missouri, North.....	.....	2,245 35	
Macon (Georgia).....	.....	5,354 10	5,354 10
New York.....	1,887 39	3,547 69	1,660 30
New England.....	1,070 54	2,327 45	1,256 91
North Carolina.....	2,429 79	4,729 06	2,299 27
New Jersey.....	3,478 18	3,429 77	*48 41
Ohio.....	2,985 05	3,810 94	825 89
Ohio, North.....	.....	1,678 61	.....
Philadelphia.....	8,601 03	10,625 47	2,124 42
Pittsburgh.....	1,810 44	3,327 77	1,517 33
South Carolina.....	6,634 04	10,950 25	4,316 21
Tennessee.....	3,003 57	4,778 61	1,775 04
Tennessee, West.....	1,054 93	2,141 41	1,086 55
Texas.....	1,949 25	2,891 45	942 20
Texas, West.....	1,874 75	4,838 55	2,963 80
Texas, Northeast.....	495 75	2,974 05	2,478 30
Texas, Central.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	3,272 77	4,120 22	874 45

* Decrease.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT.

BY EPISCOPAL DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP J. M. BROWN.

1881. Ninth fiscal year.....	\$ 4,537 22
1882. Tenth fiscal year.....	5,380 00
1883. Eleventh fiscal year.....	5,382 82
1884. Twelfth fiscal year.....	5,351 05
Total	\$20,651 09
Old percentage,	

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP D. A. PAYNE.

1881. Ninth fiscal year.....	\$ 3,577 00
1882. Tenth fiscal year.....	4,513 00
1883. Eleventh fiscal year.....	4,662 47
1884. Twelfth fiscal year.....	4,937 81
Total	\$18,435 34
Old percentage, \$745.06.	

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP J. A. SHORTER.

1881. Ninth fiscal year	\$ 2,497 67
1882. Tenth fiscal year.....	2,819 09
1883. Eleventh fiscal year.....	3,414 73
1884. Twelfth fiscal year.....	3,636 52
Total.....	\$12,368 01
Old percentage,	

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP T. M. D. WARD.

1881. Ninth fiscal year.....	\$ 3,102 93
1882. Tenth fiscal year.....	4,380 13
1883. Eleventh fiscal year	5,261 72
1884. Twelfth fiscal year.....	5,632 41
Total	\$18,548 39
Old percentage, \$384.74.	

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP J. P. CAMPBELL.

1881. Ninth fiscal year.....	\$ 1,948 85
1882. Tenth fiscal year.....	2,852 21
1883. Eleventh fiscal year.....	2,777 76
1884. Twelfth fiscal year.....	3,388 90
Total	\$10,967 72
Old percentage,	

SIXTH DISTRICT—BISHOP W. F. DICKERSON.

1881. Ninth fiscal year.....	\$ 7,873 80
1882. Tenth fiscal year.....	9,748 95
1883. Eleventh fiscal year.....	11,238 36
1884. Twelfth fiscal year.....	13,887 96
Total	\$ 42,749 07
Old percentage, \$216.08.	

SEVENTH DISTRICT—BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN.

1881. Ninth fiscal year....	\$ 3,335 87
1882. Tenth fiscal year	3,756 13
1883. Eleventh fiscal year.....	3,763 41
1884. Twelfth fiscal year.....	4,234 26
Total	\$15,455 35
Old percentage, \$365.68.	

EIGHTH DISTRICT—BISHOP H. M. TURNER.

1881. Ninth fiscal year	\$ 3,111 24
1882. Tenth fiscal year.....	2,438 89
1883. Eleventh fiscal year.....	4,074 49
1884. Twelfth fiscal year.....	4,939 16
Total	\$14,747 70
Old percentage, \$183.92.	

NINTH DISTRICT—BISHOP R. H. CAINE.

1881. Ninth fiscal year.....	\$ 3,398 93
1882. Tenth fiscal year.....	3,376 85
1883. Eleventh fiscal year.....	4,345 60
1884. Twelfth fiscal year.....	3,744 90
Total	\$14,866 28
Old percentage, \$148.52.	

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

OF THE

WORK OF THE EPISCOPAL DISTRICTS, FOR FOUR YEARS END-
ING APRIL 24, 1884.

First District, Bishop J. M. Brown.....	\$ 20,651 09
Second District, Bishop D. A. Payne.....	18,435 34
Third District, Bishop J. A. Shorter	12,368 01
Fourth District, Bishop T. M. D. Ward.....	18,933 11
Fifth District, Bishop J. P. Campbell.....	10,967 72
Sixth District, Bishop W. F. Dickerson.....	42,965 15
Seventh District, Bishop A. W. Wayman.....	15,455 35
Eighth District, Bishop H. M. Turner.....	14,747 70
Ninth District, Bishop R. H. Caine....	14,866 28
	<hr/>
Total receipts of dollar money.....	\$169,389 75

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Financial Business from 1872 to 1884.

April 24th, 1873.	Receipts by Burley	\$ 20,801 15
April 24th, 1874.	Receipts by Burley	23,369 38
April 24th, 1875.	Receipts by Burley	25,899 25
April 24th, 1876.	Receipts by Burley	25,484 15
April 24th, 1877.	Receipts by Burley	19,575 48
April 24th, 1878.	Receipts by Burley	22,375 18
April 24th, 1879.	Receipts by Embry	26,127 97
April 24th, 1880.	Receipts by Embry	32,339 31
April 24th, 1881.	Receipts by Arnett	33,014 26
April 24th, 1882.	Receipts by Arnett	41,048 35
April 24th, 1883.	Receipts by Arnett	48,338 63
April 24th, 1884.	Receipts by Arnett	52,852 21
Total for twelve years		\$371,224 32

PERCENTAGE RETAINED FROM 1880 TO 1884, BY THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

1881.	Old percentage	\$ 932 36
1881.	Percentage	9,849 96
1882.	Percentage	12,135 13
1883.	Percentage	13,710 94
1883.	Old percentage	1,326 88
1884.	Percentage	15,068 10
1884.	Old percentage	1,477 14
Total		\$54,500 51

This includes all the percentage, old and new, that has been accounted for in this time, or for four years. It will be apparent that we never paid so much money in the same length of time to assist the widows and orphans of the deceased itinerant preachers, and to help those men who have not received their full allowance in the poor work, as we have in these years of success. Many a heart has been made happy, and want has been banished from the home of the veterans of the cross, and we hope to see the day when the worn out men, heroes of the cross, will be cared for throughout the year, and their pathway to the tomb made smooth by the Church, and the Jordan forded by grace divine.

SALARIES FOR 1880-1884.

I have the honor of informing the General Conference that the salaries of the bishops and general officers for the quadrennium have been met and paid. We have been enabled to pay all percentage, all salaries, and, in fact, we have done a cash business for the church, and come up to conference owing no man inside nor out for work or anything furnished, while we have paid a large amount of old debts and have been signally blessed with an increase in interest and money.

BISHOPS' SALARY FOR 1880-1884.

1881. Total	\$14,041 60
1882. Total	17,608 38
1883. Total	17,898 40
1884. Total	15,233 01
Grand total.....	<u>\$64,781 39</u>

GENERAL OFFICERS' SALARY.

1881. Total	\$ 4,112 75
1882. Total	5,624 00
1883. Total	5,762 32
1884. Total	6,875 53
Grand total	<u>\$22,374 60</u>
Grand total for salaries.....	<u>\$87,155 99</u>

THE PERCENTAGES PAID TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES FROM 1874 TO 1884.

1874. Total to conferences.....	\$ 2,000 37
1875. Total to conferences.....	2,325 37
1876. Total to conferences.....	4,918 85
1877. Total to conferences.....	2,297 43
1878. Total to conferences.....	5,539 60
1879. Total to conferences.....	5,522 74

1880.	Total to conferences	\$ 5,169 20
1881.	Total to conferences	932 36
1881.	Total to conferences	9,849 96
1882.	Total to conferences	12,135 13
1883.	Total to conferences	13,710 94
1883.	Total to conferences—old percentage	1,326 88
1884.	Total to conferences	15,068 10
1884.	Total to conferences—old percentage	1,477 14
Total percentages in twelve years		<u>\$82,274 07</u>

RECAPITULATION.

1.	Percentage first quadrennial	\$
2.	Percentage second quadrennial, 1872 to 1876	9,244 59
3.	Percentage third quadrennial, 1876 to 1880	18,536 02
4.	Percentage fourth quadrennial, 1880 to 1884	54,500 51
Total percentage in twelve years		<u>\$82,281 12</u>

WHAT WE HAVE DONE FOR EDUCATION.

WILBERFORCE, B. F. LEE, D. D., PRESIDENT.

This department has made the following appropriations since 1874:

1874	\$ 1,000 00
1875	1,000 00
1876	3,000 00
1877	100 00
1880	1,300 00
1881	1,200 00
1882	1,500 00
1883-4	1,342 50
Total	<u>\$10,442 50</u>

Since the last report of the Financial Secretary to the General Conference, 1880, we have paid the sum of \$4,042.50. This is only one half as much as the General Conference directed, but it is the best that could be done under the circumstances. The Financial Board has appropriated the sum of \$1,500 for the thirteenth fiscal year ending April, 1885.

ALLEN UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

1880.	Payne Institute	\$ 500 00
1882.	Allen University	500 00
1883.	Allen University	825 00
Total		<u>\$1,825 00</u>

PAUL QUINN COLLEGE, WACO, TEXAS.

1883.....\$ 705 00

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE, ATLANTA, GA.

1884.....\$ 500 00—

Total for educational purposes..... \$15,520 28.
 Total paid since 1880 for educational purposes, \$9,120 23.

The following appropriations have been made for the ensuing year :

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1881-2.....	\$175 00
1882-3.....	480 00
1883-4.....	390 00
1884. Haytien.....	486 59
1884. New Jersey.....	154 00
1884. North Carolina.....	100 00
	\$ 1,786 59
Total.....	261 14
Special appropriation for education.....	
Grand total.....	\$ 2,047 73

We have under the Financial Board the following scholarships :

Haytien.....	2
New Jersey.....	1
Mississippi.....	1
North Carolina.....	1
Georgia.....	1
North Georgia.....	1
Macon.....	1
	8
Total.....	8

Thus you see that we intend to assist in training young men and women for Christian preachers.

STATEMENT.

Charles L. Bradwell in account with African M. E. Church.

1880.	Dr.	
May. 24.	By note.....	\$ 4,282 10
25.	To check.....	\$ 282 10
25.	To check.....	100 00
1881.		
May. 25.	To check.....	194 59

Jan. 21.	To check.....	300 00	
20.	To check ..	46 00	
Feb. 5.	To check.....	150 00	
1882.			
Jan. 16.	To check.....	78 53	
16.	To check.....	400 00	
Dec. 5.	To check.....	250 00	
1884.			
Jan. 15.	To check.....	200 00	
17.	To check.....	100 00	
Apr. 18.	To check.....	410 00	
			2,511 22
	CR.		
	By balance.....		\$ 1,770 88

OLD CLAIM.

We owe the following:

C. L. Bradwell.....	\$1,770 88
J. H. Daniel.....	1,018 89
Old percentage.....	1,537 56
Total.....	\$ 4,327 33

We have reduced the debt as follows:

Rev. C. L. Bradwell.....	\$ 2,511 22
Old percentage.....	4,362 63
Total on old debts previous to 1880.....	\$ 6,873 85

We have paid all the debts we have contracted since eighteen hundred and eighty.

THE WESLEYAN MONUMENTAL CHURCH, OF SAVANNAH, GA.

In 1875, while the Rev. Alexander M. Wynn was pastor of the Wesleyan Church, Savannah, Georgia, he happily conceived the idea of building the Wesleyan Monumental Church. Mr. Wynn early conferred with his Presiding Elder and the Rev. J. O. A. Clark, D. D., who gave to the scheme their unqualified commendation. Its warm approval by the Quarterly Conference, comprised of Wesley and Trinity churches, was heartily given. It was, from the first, decided to make the enterprise a connectional and ecumenical one, and that all Methodists who honor the name of John Wesley should be invited to take a part in it. It was confidently believed that it would prove a pledge of fraternal union between the various branches of the great Methodist family, and bring them into closer fellowship. In this spirit the enterprise was begun, and in this spirit it has been steadily carried on. In our goodly judgment, as we believe, no church scheme was

ever more fully baptized by prayer and faith, or begun with an eye more single to the glory of God, whose servant John Wesley was, and the general good of that Methodism which he founded and bequeathed to his followers. This is what we found on the 725th page of the Wesley Memorial volume. The General Conference, in accepting the opportunity to honor John Wesley, appropriated the sum of \$1,000, and appointed a committee to provide ways and means to raise the money. They failed; the work went on on the church. The Council of Bishops said that it must be paid, and the Financial Board said the same thing, for the honor of the church was at stake. I give you the following letter which will explain itself:

“MACON, GEORGIA. January 12, 1883.

“*To Rev. B. W. Arnett, Treasurer, etc. :*

“DEAR BROTHER—Yours received, saying that the draft had been paid at the Fourth National Bank, in Nashville, Tennessee. The money has been paid to me at the Capital Bank, this city. For your promptness accept my thanks. I shall always pray the blessings of Almighty God upon your General Conference, which voted \$1,000 to the Wesley Monumental Church, in Savannah, Georgia, and upon your people who responded so generously to the call. I send you a statement of the amounts I have received, making up the full \$1,000.

President Elder Robinson, South Georgia Conference	\$ 30 00
Bishop W. F. Dickerson, at Ecumenical Conference.....	100 00
Bishop D. A. Payne, per B. W. Arnett, Financial Secretary.....	250 00
Bishop Dickerson, per Columbia Conference	100 00
Bishop Turner, per B. W. Arnett.	100 00
B. W. Arnett, Treasurer.....	420 00
Total.....	\$ 1,000 00

“Thus you see that the whole amount has been paid. Your church is the only one which voted us a like sum that has paid the full amount pledged. I am more gratified for this than for anything we have received from any other quarter in Europe or America.

“Praying the blessings of Almighty God upon your great church—yours in the bonds of a common faith,

“J. O. A. CLARK,

“*Agent Wesley Monumental Church, Savannah, Ga.*”

Thus you see that we have a part in the Monumental Church, at Savannah, Georgia. We have a representation in the memorial volume, and this connects our church with American Methodism in such a conspicuous way that it will take an age to separate us. We are one in origin, and equal in respectability, and one in destiny.

The amount of expenditures for traveling expenses of the Financial Secretary was as follows:

1881.....	\$ 314 40
1882.....	368 30
1883.....	444 00
1884.....	581 31

Total traveling expenses of Financial Secretary for four years. . . \$ 1,708 01

The total number of miles traveled was 51,550, or an average cost of \$427 per year. The total average miles per year was 12,887.

The following conferences announced at the General Conferences that they had voted the old percentage to the department or would do so at their next meeting :

Ohio conference.....	\$ 193 76
California conference.....	28 70
Texas conference.....	64 52
West Texas conference.....	166 64
Northeast Texas conference.....	99 15
Mississippi conference.....	91 50
Florida (East) conference.....	178 74
Florida conference ..	98 25
South Carolina conference	331 92
Arkansas (South) conference.....	205 38
Arkansas conference.....	188 58

Total \$ 1,647 14

This amount by the understanding of the General Conference, with a promise from me to give them credit for the same. By this generosity of the brethren the department is free from an old debt, and will start on the new quadrennial untrammelled by a load.

This will reduce the old debt to the amount named in the above figures.

We paid the expenses of the Commission to the British M. E. Church.

We paid the expenses of the Delegates to Ecumenical Conference—four hundred dollars each, or four thousand dollars.

We have redeemed the pledge of the General Conference to the Wesley Memorial Church.

In conclusion allow me in behalf of the Financial Board to return the thanks of its members to the Council of Bishops, who have in their several districts, aided the work of this Board and assisted the Financial Secretary to inform, instruct, and interest the ministers and people on the very great importance of supporting heartily the dollar system—one of the best systems ever started in the Church. It is so good the Christian Church of America have copied our law and now they are at work collecting their dollar money.

We thank the ministers and laymen who promised us that they would do the best they could to assist in the work—*they have done grandly*; they have done well; and success has crowned our efforts. The God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, be with us all now and evermore. AMEN.

HELP IN THE OFFICE.

The Financial Board granted me permission to have help in the office, so that I could visit the annual conferences, and lay the claims of the department before the ministers, instruct them as to the working of the laws, and enthuse them with the spirit of success, and send them away with a higher ideal of the Church and its work. I have had the following persons in the office: Mr. A. T. A. Arnett, of Wilberforce, Ohio; Rev. A. J. DeHart, of Nashville, Tennessee; Mr. B. W. Arnett, Jr., of Wilberforce, Ohio; Rev. D. T. Turner, of Nashville, Tennessee; Miss Susie O. Jones, of Nashville, Tennessee, and Miss Lucretia H. Newman, of Madison, Wisconsin. All of these persons have rendered me good and valuable services. But to Miss L. H. Newman I am under many obligations for her aid in the preparation of the last annual and quadrennial reports.

I wish I had the power and time I would thank every man, woman, and child in the church, who contributed of their means to the support of the department; for without the active labors of the true members of the Church, we could not have succeeded. It is to the fidelity of such that we owe our success this quadrennium. We know of men who have labored day and night that we might succeed. God bless all such in their day and generation. When we started out, what then was thought by many to be improbable has been transformed into signal victories for the Church. The banner of our organization and the ensign of redemption have been borne aloft by the willing hands and has been sustained by true and loyal hearts. The host of King Emmanuel has stood firm in the strength of the Lord of hosts. We have witnessed thousands of men, women, and children come into the kingdom of grace, and many of them are making preparation to enjoy the kingdom of glory when done with the toils of life.

It will be my duty soon to transfer my office and work to the choice of the General Conference. I shall do it with pleasure and with an approving conscience, for I have tried throughout my administration to accomplish two things—to have an honest and successful administration, we have had the success—it is with the committee and your honorable body to say the latter. May God bless the Church in all of its departments and may we be successful in all of our works on earth, and then go to that land without a shadow or a tear.

With thankfulness to God and gratefulness to my many friends, I close this report, wishing that God, who was with our fathers in their sorrow and affliction may continue with the children in the day of their freedom.

I hope that the coming Church will be greater than the former in material accumulations, in intellectual wealth, and in moral power and excellency.

May the spirit of consecration spread from sea to sea, so that the cloud of glory may rest over the hosts of the Most High, and may every banner be illuminated with the light of victories of the conquering Son of Mary.

Let every banner be uplifted, every trumpet be blown, every man in his place, keeping time, and marching to the music of the progressive spirit of the age, utilizing all the forces, and wisely directing all the agencies for the elevation of the race, when we have filled our purpose. Let us then join in the universal chorus,

“All hail the power of Jesus’ name:
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown him Lord of all.”

I am yours for God and the race.

BENJAMIN W. ARNETT,
Financial Secretary.

Report of Auditing Committee on Annual Report of 1884.

We, your committee appointed to audit the books of the Financial Secretary, beg leave to submit the following report: We have examined said books and find them correct, and submit herewith a summary of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, as made by the Financial Secretary, which report we have verified by the books.

Very respectfully submitted, this 18th day of April, 1884.

W. J. GAINES, *Chairman*,
ISAIAH T. MONTGOMERY,
W. C. BANTON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 18th, 1884.

The report of Financial Secretary was referred to the following committee:

S. L. Mims.....	Alabama Conference.
A. A. Williams.....	Arkansas Conference.
Reuben Johnson.....	South Arkansas Conference.
J. H. A. Johnson.....	Baltimore Conference.
S. H. Jefferson.....	Columbia Conference.
G. W. Witherspoon.....	Florida Conference.
Samuel A. Coleman.....	East Florida Conference.
W. O. P. Sherman.....	Georgia Conference.
D. P. Roberts.....	Indiana Conference.
A. J. Miller.....	Indian Conference.
M. W. Beckley.....	Illinois Conference.
J. H. Weekley.....	Iowa Conference.
J. F. Lindsay.....	Kentucky Conference.
J. P. Howard.....	Kansas Conference.
J. Reed.....	Louisiana Conference.
G. W. Bryant.....	Mississippi Conference.
James Madison.....	Missouri Conference.
J. B. Stansbury.....	New York Conference.
J. T. Jenefer.....	New England Conference.
W. D. Cook.....	North Carolina Conference.
J. H. Been.....	New Jersey Conference.
I. H. Welch.....	North Alabama Conference.
W. D. Johnson.....	North Georgia Conference.
G. W. Gains.....	North Missouri Conference.

J. W. Gazaway.....	North Ohio Conference.
J. P. Shorter.....	Ohio Conference.
J. C. Brock.....	Philadelphia Conference.
C. Asbury.....	Pittsburgh Conference.
P. W. Jefferson.....	South Carolina Conference.
John Turner.....	South Kansas Conference.
Lewis Winter.....	Tennessee Conference.
J. H. Armstrong.....	Texas Conference.
D. H. Bolden.....	Virginia Conference.
J. C. Embrey.....	West Texas Conference.
A. A. W. Hill.....	West Tennessee Conference.
G. M. Burk.....	West Kentucky Conference.
S. Thomas.....	Macon Conference.
J. E. Edwards.....	Northeast Texas Conference.
-----	North Louisiana Conference.
W. H. H. Butler.....	North Mississippi Conference.
L. M. Sublett.....	Central Texas Conference.
R. Seymore.....	California Conference.

We examined the report and made the following report through its chairman, Rev. S. S. Minus, and it was read by the Secretary of the committee, Prof. J. P. Shorter, May 19, 1884, and adopted without discussion.

To the Bishops and Members of the Eighteenth General Conference:

We, your committee to whom was assigned the Financial Secretary's report, ask permission to submit the following: We examined said report for the last quadrennial, as found in the Budget for the first three years, and for the fourth year, as audited by the Financial Board. Upon examining the same we accept them as correct.

In several instances which called for explanation from the Financial Secretary, we are pleased to say we believe he acted in each case within the bounds of the law and the instructions given him by the General Conference or the Financial Board.

Respectfully submitted,

S. L. MIMS, *Chairman.*

J. P. SHORTER, *Secretary.*

M. E. BRYANT, *Chief Secretary.*

WILLIAM P. DICKERSON, *Presiding Bishop.*

BALTIMORE, MD., May 19, 1884.

The following persons were on the bond of the Financial Secretary for \$10,000, for the faithful performance of his duty from May, 1880, to May, 1884:

Rev. W. A. J. Phillips Little Rock, Arkansas.
James M. Steward and Thomas Andrews Urbana, Ohio.
John T. Jones Springfield, Ohio.
Hon. G. G. Collin, ex-Mayor of Columbus Columbus, Ohio.
Francis C. Sessions, President Commercial Bank Columbus, Ohio.
Hon. George K. Nash, Attorney General of the State of Ohio . Columbus, Ohio.
Gen. C. C. Walcutt, Collector of Internal Revenue Columbus, Ohio.
Rev. Isaac F. King, Presiding Elder M. E. Church Columbus, Ohio.
Rev. T. B. Caldwell Louisville, Kentucky.
James Nelson Springfield, Ohio.
Hon. Milton Barnes, Secretary of State Columbus, Ohio.
Captain Allen T. Wykoff, United States Pension Agent . . . Columbus, Ohio.
Professors W. O. Bowles and A. C. Duel, A. M. Urbana, Ohio.
Rev. S. H. Robertson Sparta, Georgia.

THE FINANCIAL BOARD
ELECTED BY THE
General Conference of 1884,
TO SERVE FROM
MAY, 1884, to MAY, 1888.

BISHOP WILLIAM F. DICKERSON, D. D.,
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

REV. BENJAMIN W. ARNETT, D. D.
WILBERFORCE, OHIO.

- First Episcopal District,
BENJAMIN F. LEE (layman) Millville, New Jersey.
- Second Episcopal District,
REV. JAMES A. HANDY, D. D. Washington, D. C.
- Third Episcopal District,
JOSEPH P. SHORTER, A. M. (layman) Wilberforce, Ohio.
- Fourth Episcopal District,
REV. J. M. WILKERSON Ft. Scott, Kansas.
- Fifth Episcopal District,
REV. BEDFORD GREENE Nashville, Tennessee.
- Sixth Episcopal District,
REV. J. W. GAINES, D. D. Atlanta, Georgia.
- Seventh Episcopal District,
REV. ISAIAH H. WELCH, D. D. Burmingham, Alabama.
- Eighth Episcopal District,
ISAIAH T. MONTGOMERY (layman) Ursino, Miss.
- Ninth Episcopal District,
REV. J. H. ARMSTRONG Galveston, Texas.

THE DOLLAR-MONEY LAW

AMENDED AND PASSED BY THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE IN MAY, 1884,

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Question. 1. What shall be done to build up the financial interests of our Church?

Answer. We do hereby establish a Church Treasury.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every minister holding charge in the African Methodist Episcopal Church to collect the sum of *one dollar* from, or for, each member in his church or churches for the maintenance of the Church Treasury.

SEC. 2. Should any minister having charge fail to raise the above collections during the conference year, or a fair proportion of it, according to the number of membership reported by him to the conference, the number to be certified to by the Quarterly Conference next preceding the sitting of the annual conference.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the bishop and conference to refer the matter to the Committee on Dollar Money for inquiry; and if, on examination, they find that the said minister has willfully refused or willfully neglected his duty in raising the collection, he shall, upon vote of the conference, be reprov'd by the bishops for the first offense, and if he refuse or neglect a second time he shall, upon the vote of conference, be suspended or dismissed from the itinerant work. This paragraph shall be strictly enforced.

SEC. 4. The Financial Secretary shall publish the appropriations, item by item, for the information of conferences and the whole Church.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the bishops and the ministers to use the greatest possible diligence in collecting the money thus asked for.

SEC. 6. The Board shall have power to appoint an Executive Committee of its members, which, in cases of emergency, may meet at the request of the Financial Secretary or call of the President, and transact such business as the case requires.

SEC. 7. The Board of Managers shall audit the Secretary's accounts, and advise the disbursement of all moneys not regularly provided for.

SEC. 8. All moneys collected in the interval of the annual conference shall be sent immediately to the Financial Secretary; and all moneys collected at, or brought to, the annual conference for the Church Treasury, shall, in the absence of the Financial Secretary, be paid to the Secretary of the conference, who will transmit the same to the Financial Secretary and take his written acknowledgment of it.

SEC. 9. The Financial Secretary shall open an account in some safe and reliable bank or banks, where he shall deposit all moneys not otherwise provided for. His books, papers, and bank account shall always be open to the inspection of the bishops and also of the traveling preachers.

SEC. 10. He shall keep the bishops and all the traveling preachers informed of the state and condition of the treasury, and shall advise them, if necessary, to use more diligence to secure the success of our financial interest.

SEC. 11. He shall give bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), for the faithful performance of his duty.

The columns of all our papers shall be always open to the interests of the Church Treasury.

SEC. 12. It shall not be lawful for any bishop, elder, or preacher to use or appropriate any part or portion of the money belonging to the treasury, excepting as appropriated by law. Any person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be censured or suspended from official standing.

SEC. 13. There shall be a Board of Managers for the Church Treasury, consisting of the Financial Secretary, six itinerant Elders, and three laymen, who shall be elected by the General Conference, and shall serve for four years, unless removed by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be a member of the Board to whom the Connection is indebted. They shall present, through the Financial Secretary, a printed report, annually, to each Conference in the bounds of the Connection, of all their proceedings, and also a similar quadrennial report, to the General Conference.

The Board of Managers shall elect its own vice-chairman.

SEC. 14. The Board of Managers shall have power to remove an inefficient, or otherwise disqualified Financial Secretary, when it is clearly necessary for the best interest of the Church, provided an immediate investigation be had in all such cases, as required by our Discipline, in like cases, as applied to traveling preachers.

SEC. 15. The Board of Managers, together with the College of Bishops, shall fill all vacancies in the Board, which may occur during the interval of the General Conference, namely: The Bishop of the district where said vacancy occurs, shall nominate some one of the same grade in the church to fill said vacancy. If the Council of Bishops,

or a majority of them, agree to said nomination, then the name shall be sent to the Financial Secretary, who shall report the same to the Financial Board.

SEC. 16. The Board of Managers shall hold its meetings on the third Wednesday in April in each year, and six members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, after due notice having been given to all members. In the absence of the President the Board shall elect a Chairman *pro tem*.

SEC. 17. At their meeting the *Financial Board* or *Board of Managers* shall consider all the claims upon the *Treasury* provided by law, and shall make appropriations for the same. The appropriations shall be on the *pro rata* basis.

SEC. 18. Each Annual Conference shall retain of the dollar money collected within its bounds, forty per cent. of the amount, the said amount to be appropriated by the Conference to assist the widows and orphans, and to assist the worn-out preachers, and also to assist those who have not received their allowance. The amount thus returned shall be reported to the Financial Secretary. The whole shall be distributed according to the law of distribution passed by the General Conference.

SEC. 19. The money collected under provisions of this section shall be used for the following purposes:

1. For the support of efficient and inefficient bishops.
2. For the purposes of the general officers hereafter named in this chapter.
3. To aid in the Publication Department.
4. To aid our needy colleges.
5. To aid the cause of missions.
6. For the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased ministers and bishops.
7. To aid the Church-Extension Society.

SEC. 20. The balance shall constitute a chartered fund, the interest of which shall be used for the support of superannuated bishops, and preachers, and widows; and orphans of bishops and itinerant preachers.

THE SUPPORT OF BISHOPS.

SECTION 21. Question 2. Should any provision be made for the better support of the bishops?

Answer 1. In order that the bishops should be untrammelled in their work, each one should have a competent support.

SEC. 22. The Episcopal Committee of the General Conference, during the sitting thereof, shall consult with each of the bishops, and make an estimate of the amount necessary for their comfortable support, and report the same to the next meeting of the Financial Board,

which shall place the same in its budget of appropriations, and the Financial Secretary shall pay the same monthly, or nearly as possible. The amount shall not exceed \$2,000.00 per annum.

SEC. 23. The traveling expenses of the bishops shall be paid them by the churches which they visit, and by the conferences which they hold. Each church visited by the bishop shall pay the cost of his travel to the next point to be visited by him, and the pastor shall report the amount to the next annual conference.

SEC. 24. Each Annual Conference shall also pay the traveling expenses of its presiding bishop from its place of session to his next point of destination. *Provided*, That said expenses shall never exceed (\$30) thirty dollars, in which case all over thirty dollars shall be paid out of the church treasury.

SEC. 25. In case of distant traveling in the direct interest of the church, for example, to the continent of Europe, to California, to the Island of Santo Domingo, or elsewhere, the bishop about to make such a trip, at least three months before the time of starting, shall make application through the financial secretary to the Board of Managers for the amount necessary to defray his expenses. The Board of Managers, in all such cases, are hereby authorized to solicit, if it be necessary, contributions from our churches to aid in defraying such traveling expenses of the Bishop.

SUPPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS.

SECTION 26. Question. How shall we provide for the support of the general officers?

Answer 1. They shall receive their salary from the financial secretary, out of the general treasury, according to the provision of law by the General Conference of 1884, as follows:

General business manager	\$1,350 00	per annum.
Financial secretary	1,350 00	per annum.
Missionary secretary	1,350 00	per annum.
Editor of the <i>Christian Recorder</i>	1,350 00	per annum.
Editor of the <i>Quarterly Magazine</i>	1,350 00	per annum.
Secretary of Education	1,350 00	per annum.
Secretary of Sunday-schools	1,350 00	per annum.
Manager of branch office at Charleston, S. C	1,000 00	per annum.

SUPPORT OF TRAVELING PREACHERS.

SEC. 27. The salary of a married traveling preacher shall be four hundred dollars each conference year, board himself, wife, and children under fourteen years of age, and his house-rent, fuel, and traveling expenses. The amount of pastors' support shall be paid by the church or churches he may serve. Should his wife die he shall have the same as if he were married, for the support of his children, if he has any.



REV. W. R. CARSON.
Born May 14, 1842, Burk County, North Carolina.



REV. JOSEPH E. LEE, LL. B.
Born September 15, 1849, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



The salary of an unmarried preacher shall be two hundred dollars per conference year, and his board and traveling expenses.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF BISHOPS AND ITINERANT PREACHERS.

SECTION 28. Question 4. What provision do we make for worn-out bishops and itinerant preachers, and for the widows and orphans of our itinerant preachers?

Answer 1. We hereby settle an annuity of (\$300.00) three hundred dollars for our worn-out traveling preachers, to be paid them quarterly, during the period of their natural lives, by the financial secretary, such payments to be made always subject to the approval of one of the bishops and of the Annual Conference to which said claimant belongs.

2. The widows of our deceased itinerant preachers shall each receive one hundred dollars per annum. The orphans of such preachers shall each receive fifty dollars per annum, provided they are under fourteen years of age, and no one claimant shall be entitled to the above amount for more than three children. The above support to last no longer than the time of widowhood.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not take effect until the condition of the treasury, in the judgment of the Financial Board shall warrant it.

INEFFICIENT BISHOPS AND THEIR SUPPORT.

SECTION 29. What shall we do to support our worn-out bishops?

Answer 1. We do hereby settle an annuity on each and every one of our bishops, who may become unable to perform their official duty, the sum of one thousand dollars annually, to be paid monthly, during the period of their natural lives, by the financial secretary, out of the general treasury, in the same manner as are the other bishops and general officers paid.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE DECEASED BISHOPS.

SECTION 30. What shall we do for their support?

Answer 1. The financial secretary shall pay twenty-five dollars per month to each widow of our deceased bishops, so long as she remains in the state of widowhood, and in good standing in the A. M. E. Church. In case the widow should die before the children cease to be wards of the church, the financial secretary and Financial Board shall continue to pay the same amount to the children until they become fourteen years of age, as is provided for the children of itinerant preachers.

THE SUPPORT OF MISSIONARIES AND THE ENDOWMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS IN WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

SECTION 31. Question 5. How shall we assist our missionaries in their work, and our young people in their education?

Answer 1. The Board of Managers of the church treasury shall apportion such amount of money to each conference as the state of the treasury will warrant.

SEC. 32. The financial secretary shall receive from each conference the amount apportioned by the percentage, and keep an account of the same in a book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 33. Each conference shall disburse its own money within its bounds. Should there be a balance after such disbursement, then it shall be sent to the financial secretary, who shall place it to the credit of the Chartered Fund.

SEC. 34. The Board of Managers of the church treasury shall endow scholarships to Wilberforce University with as much celerity as is compatible with the condition of the treasury; provided, however, that they shall endow at least one scholarship each year.

SEC. 35. The scholarships so endowed shall be known as the African Methodist Episcopal Church scholarships.

2. They shall be used for the purpose of preparing young men for the ministry in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and also for the purpose of preparing young women to labor in the educational department of our church.

SEC. 36. These scholarships shall be under concurrent direction of the financial secretary and the president of Wilberforce University.

SEC. 37. The financial secretary shall pay all salaries first, and then the Financial Board shall make all appropriation not authorized by the General Conference. But all the appropriation of the General Conference shall be paid as the state of the treasury will warrant.

SEC. 38. The financial secretary is authorized to visit the Annual Conferences on invitation of the presiding bishop, by the direction of the Financial Board, or in case of special business.

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT.

BOOK ROOMS,

No. 601 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

GENERAL OFFICERS—1880-1884.

REV. THEO. GOULD *General Business Manager.*
REV. B. T. TANNER, D.D. *Editor.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—1880-1884.

REV. M. F. SLUBY REV. C. T. SHAFFER.
REV. J. W. BECKETT, B.D. REV. AMOS WILSON.
REV. J. S. THOMPSON REV. JOSIAH EDDY.
W. T. SIMPSON E. P. MAIN.
HANS SHADD, *Treasurer.*

GENERAL OFFICERS FOR 1884 TO 1888.

General Business Manager,
REV. JAMES C. EMBRY,

Editor Christian Recorder.
REV. BENJAMIN F. LEE, D.D.

Editor Quarterly Magazine.
REV. BENJAMIN T. TANNER, D.D.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION, 1884 to 1888.

BISHOP R. H. CAINE, *Chairman.*

Rev. W. B. Derrick	<i>First District,</i>	. . . . . New York City, N. Y.
Rev. J. H. A. Johnson, D.D.	<i>Second District,</i>	. . . . . Hagerstown, Md.
Rev. Cornelius Asbury, D.D.	<i>Third District,</i>	. . . . . Wheeling, W. Va.
Rev. M. W. Beckly	<i>Fourth District,</i>	. . . . . St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. R. F. Hurley	<i>Fifth District,</i>	. . . . . Clarksville, Tenn.
Rev. S. H. Jefferson	<i>Sixth District,</i>	. . . . . Abbeville, S. C.
S. L. Mims	<i>Seventh District,</i>	. . . . . Mobile, Ala.
Rev. Thomas W. Stringer	<i>Eighth District,</i>	. . . . . Vicksburg, Miss.
Rev. Abram Grant	<i>Ninth District,</i>	. . . . . Austin, Texas.

QUADRENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER
OF THE
Publication Department of the African M. E. Church.

To the General Conference sitting in Baltimore, Md., May 5, 1884:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN—With thanks to Almighty God for the preservation of life, and a measure of health and strength, we beg leave to submit this, our quadrennial report: The General Conference sitting in St. Louis, Missouri, May, 1880, thought proper to elect your humble servant manager of the Publication Department. In obedience to the will of that venerable body, I returned to Philadelphia and entered upon the duties of the office. Having acted as deputy manager for two years under Manager H. M. Turner, now Bishop Turner, it was not quite so embarrassing to us as it had been to our predecessor; and yet, conscious of my own inability and inexperience in this branch of our church-work, and with thousands of dollars of debt hanging over the department, on some of which judgments had been obtained and executions issued, only awaiting an opportunity to find something to seize (there having been a sheriff's sale in the spring of 1878), which so greatly embarrassed the ex manager, from which the department has not been able to recover at the opening of our term; yet, with all this, we resolved, by the grace of God, to take up the cross and do the best we could to save the credit of the Church and inspire confidence in the ministry and laity, as well as the business world in general—at the same time carrying out the behests of the Church in endeavoring to publish as much of the literature ordered as was possible with the means at hand.

Among the first things done by way of new publications was to get out the *Child's Recorder*, as ordered by the General Conference, which has been published monthly since August, 1880, only two months after the rise of the General Conference, with a degree of success financially, as well as acceptability to the Sabbath Schools, having issued from fifteen thousand to twenty six thousand copies monthly. Yet it has not received the hearty support that it should, as quite one half of the schools do not patronize it. It should have a circulation of not less than fifty thousand copies monthly. We are proud to say that the circulation of this little sheet has not been confined to the African Methodist Episcopal Church alone, but has extended to other denominations as well. Previous to the advent of the *Child's Recorder*, we

found that very many of our Sunday Schools seemed to know but little of the International Lesson system. This paper, we think, has been the means of bringing light to our people in the rural districts. We are fully persuaded that the African Methodist Episcopal Church ought to have a lesson leaf and journal published for its own benefit, and under its own direction. We earnestly hope the Sunday School Union, already temporarily organized, will be adopted by the General Conference, and so made to harmonize with the Publication Department as to be able to amply supply our Sunday Schools with suitable literature, bearing our own imprint.

We next turn our attention to the inconvenience of our store for the book trade, and the counting office, which was referred to by our predecessor in his report. We therefore enlarged the store-room for our book business, added a new counting room in the rear, thereby giving better accommodations for our clerks and office work. We also enlarged our composing room, giving new facilities for our printers. The additions and repairs to the building amounted to about two hundred dollars. We also purchased type as an outfit for the *Child's Recorder*, job work, etc., etc., which amounted to about two hundred dollars more; since then a partial new dress to the *Christian Recorder*, amounting to about one hundred and fifty dollars. We have also had the front of the building painted, and other repairs, to the amount of fifty dollars. Thus, in repairs and addition to the building, and type and fixtures, at least six hundred dollars during the term have been expended.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

The CHRISTIAN RECORDER, our weekly organ, has been published regularly during the quadrennial, without losing a single issue. Thus, the CHRISTIAN RECORDER can count eight consecutive years in regular order without losing a number. We have resorted to almost every means applied by experienced newspaper men to get our subscription list up to a creditable standpoint, which, according to our denominational standard numerically, ought not to be less than twenty-five thousand copies weekly, and yet we have not been able to send out, on an average, over six thousand per week. We have exerted our utmost ability to collect from our patrons a sufficient amount to meet expenses, but have not succeeded. The RECORDER has had pull-backs and discouragements which we do not deem necessary to mention at this time, which has materially interfered with its financial success. So much so, it has failed to meet expenses, on an average, at least five hundred dollars per year during this term. This amount has been supplemented by receipts from other sources, yet there is due for subscriptions and RECORDERS sold, \$5,474.21; which may be readily seen, if collections could be made, would more than make up the deficiency. It is argued by some that the RECORDER

should be self sustaining. So it ought. But it is not. What shall be done? The Church can not afford to do without it. To withdraw support from it would not only be to cripple the RECORDER, but the efforts of the whole Church. What then? We would suggest to do just what the Methodist Episcopal Church does with those of her publications that she deems necessary to the vital interest of her work. That is, support them until they can be made self-sustaining. She has papers on her list that have been in existence at least twenty years, upon which from one thousand to two thousand dollars have been expended annually, until at least fifty thousand dollars have been paid to secure success. We are of the opinion that the General Conference should continue to pay the salaries of the manager and editor at least another term, irrespective of whom the men may be.

As to the make-up of the RECORDER, early and prompt delivery through the mail, we will leave our patrons to decide. As for our own part, we are persuaded that we have done our best to have as few complaints as possible. As to the articles and editorials contained in the RECORDER, the Editor, Dr. B. T. Tanner, D. D., will doubtless make mention in his report.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

We set about arranging for stock and material, and succeeded to the extent that over twenty houses now honor our orders. But being destitute of a capital, we have not been able to lay in a stock at such reduced prices as would enable us to compete with large and influential firms, and give to our ministers and members large discounts and long credits; but we have done more in the book line than heretofore. We have continued the publication of the new "Hymn-book" and "Turner's Catechism;" also, revised and published the new Discipline, and, by order of the Publication Board, we purchased the manuscript of Bishop Wayman's "Recollections," and published an issue of a thousand copies, had the plates made and issued a second edition of five hundred copies, which has about met expenses. This is the only new book published this term, the copyright of which has been secured to the Department. We have published two editions of the "Children's Bread," and one edition of "Milk for Babies," an undenominational catechism, the plates of which were donated to the Department by Mr. S. F. Schieffelin, of New York, during the administration of Manager W. H. Hunter. This is an invaluable help to the study of the Scriptures, and ought to be widely distributed among our people, that they might become more strictly Bible Christians and less sensationalists.

We have kept constantly on hand a supply of church requisites, such as church class-books, certificates of memberships, love feast tickets, Sunday school class books, libraries, maps of the Holy Land, the ten commandments, the Lord's Prayer, reward cards, Turner's

Catechism, Sunday-school records, etc. We have also supplied hundreds of schools with the Lesson Leaves and Journals; hundreds of Bibles have also been supplied to our churches and schools at very low prices; very many of our poor churches have received pulpit Bibles free.

We would here beg to say that during the past four years we have received a recognition from the American Bible House of New York, which would warrant us to recommend that more attention be given to the Bible cause, by way of contributions to said society from our Church.

We have supplied very largely our young ministers with the course of studies prescribed in the Book of Discipline, together with other theological and scientific works. We have kept, as far as possible, a fair supply of theological, scientific, and other religious literature on our shelves; but, as we have before remarked, the want of capital would not permit us to do as large business in the book trade as we otherwise would have done. We would beg leave to say, had we a small capital our book business, judiciously managed, might be of considerable financial benefit to the department.

As to the "Southern Christian Recorder," "Ladies' Magazine," and the "Quarterly Review," ordered by the last General Conference to be published by the Department when the funds of the same would permit, up to this hour we have not had one dollar that we could devote to that purpose. Dr. Tanner, in conversing with us in the early part of last fall on the subject of the "Quarterly Review," stated his desire that this magazine should appear by the first of the year. We agreed with him, and promised to do the best we could toward the effort, financially. This promise was made in good faith, on the ground of the amount of money that was owing to the Department, and, as we supposed, in good hands, at least *five hundred dollars*, in notes, falling due previous to the 1st of January, 1884. Had those obligations been met on the part of the brethren who had given them, we would have been able to have kept our promise and thus given the Church at least one number of the magazine. By their having utterly failed, with many others whose bills have fallen due, and who have promised and yet failed to make their promise good, we have been obliged to fail also.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Over *sixty-three thousand dollars* have been received and expended. In order to show what has been accomplished during the quadrennial, we beg leave to submit our tabular statement of receipts and expenditures for the four consecutive years, the correctness of which has not been left to the manager alone, but the accounts, receipts, and vouchers have been examined and approved monthly and yearly by the trustees, as well as this our quadrennial report. It has also passed the scrutiny of the Council of Bishops as well.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Showing Receipts and Expenditures from March 29, 1880, to March 31, 1884, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	Subscriptions.	Recorder Sales.	Merchandise.	Hymn-book and Disciplines.	Advertising.	Loans.	Job press.	Child's Records.	General Conference Daily.	Financial Board appropriation.	Donations.	Sunday-school Lessons.	TOTAL.
1881	\$ 2,849 15	\$ 1,761 19	\$ 1,935 37	\$ 2,611 15	\$ 1,157 4	\$ 1,471 13	486 00	1,094 8	\$ 545 98	\$ 1,000 00	\$ 56 29	. . . . .	14,969 16
1882	2,571 93	1,536 21	3,328 58	3,343 21	1,231 46	630 60	461 50	1,473 79	. . . . .	. . . . .	346 16	\$ 361 02	15,602 26
1883	2,333 75	968 48	3,520 84	2,250 63	1,211 00	844 71	245 62	1,314 51	. . . . .	. . . . .	81 00	956 02	13,786 61
1884	2,236 91	726 18	5,552 20	982 74	1,301 00	3,632 13	311 73	946 53	42 95	500 00	1,514 09	967 21	18,703 34
Total	\$ 9,851 74	\$ 5,012 06	\$ 14,331 99	\$ 9,177 35	\$ 4,900 86	\$ 6,578 59	\$ 1,508 36	\$ 5,829 70	\$ 588 95	\$ 1,500 00	\$ 1,997 54	\$ 2,284 25	\$ 63,121 37

FINANCIAL REPORT.—EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Stock.	Christian Re- order Paper.	Christian Re- order Press Work.	Christian Re- order Com- position.	United States Mail.	Salaries.	Loans.	Old Claims.	Child's Recor- der Paper.	Child's Recor- der Press Work.	Child's Recor- der Composi- tion.	Incidental Ex- penses.	Binding.
1881	\$1,589 14	\$1,686 63	\$ 881 88	\$1,882 10	\$ 478 00	\$1,882 10	\$1,560 89	\$ 218 58	\$ 360 75	\$ 120 25	\$ 120 25	\$1,148 50	\$ 856 75
1882	2,169 77	1,712 71	620 98	1,918 82	709 38	1,918 32	909 68	222 82	956 65	289 16	260 00	1,200 42	1,144 72
1883	1,852 72	1,220 70	489 50	1,692 09	653 20	1,980 91	753 45	60 70	1,060 00	123 00	91 91	994 10	883 45
1884	1,798 27	1,315 57	787 42	1,743 60	649 78	2,113 85	1,982 67	2,989 28	358 20	96 00	40 00	1,306 84	793 55
Total.	\$7,409 90	\$5,945 61	\$2,679 78	\$7,236 11	\$2,485 36	\$7,885 18	\$5,285 69	\$3,440 88	\$2,735 00	\$ 628 41	\$ 452 16	\$4,658 86	\$3,678 47
Year.	Job Press.	Repairs and additions to Buildings.	Commission.	Type.	Building Asso- ciation.	Hymn Book and Disc- ing. Print- ing.	Interest.	General Con- ference Daily.	Custom House Duties.	Sunday School Lessons.	Hymn Book Paper.	Total.	
1881	357 36	\$ 124 35	\$ 10 00	\$ 124 15	\$ 281 00	\$ 394 11	\$ 120 27	\$ 625 30	\$ 113 51	\$ 218 63	\$ 160 21	\$14,676 86	
1882	227 25	47 92	52 03	125 43	270 00	308 78	178 12	\$ 113 51	\$ 113 51	\$ 218 63	\$ 160 21	15,713 10	
1883	155 77	40 00	90 94	80 37	459 00	200 00	267 96	\$ 113 51	\$ 113 51	711 87	\$ 160 21	13,971 85	
1884	414 67	48 22	56 47	168 77	243 00	442 00	241 54	\$ 113 51	\$ 113 51	833 27	377 77	18,703 34	
Total.	\$1,255 05	\$ 260 59	\$ 209 44	\$ 508 72	\$1,203 00	\$1,845 49	\$ 807 89	\$ 625 30	\$ 113 51	\$1,765 77	\$ 537 98	\$68,064 05	

ASSETS.

Amount due on Recorder subscription	\$2,490 00
Amount due on Recorder sales	2,984 21
Amount due on Child's Recorder	5,128 45
Amount due on Sunday-school Lessons	284 16
Amount due on merchandise	7,184 60
Stock in store	1,822 68
Unbound stock in bindery	1,420 00
Type, presses, printing furniture	1,528 00
Electro-plates and cuts	1,900 00
Office furniture	200 00
Value of building	6,000 00
Library and books in Episcopal Rooms	100 00
Balance, March 31, 1884	75 00

\$31,117 40

LIABILITIES.

Henry Gordon estate, old claim	\$ 500 00
Lewis Seal's old claim	224 60
Grant, Faires & Rodgers	225 28
T. Gould, loan	3,128 00
Sunday-school Lessons	174 76
Louis Pelouze, type	18 35
J. G. Ditman & Co., paper	628 51
Stager & Maxwell, Recorder, P. W.	86 00
G. M. D. Bellows, binding	60 26
C. T. Sahaifer, loan	100 00
Salaries to employes	300 00
Due on merchandise	480 02
Keighton Printing-house	31 09
Decatur Building Association	81 00

\$ 6,038 90

Excess of assets over liabilities	\$25,078 50
To loss	500 00
Balance	<u>\$24,578 50</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Balance, March 30, 1880.....	\$	18 28
Received during the year 1881	\$14,969	16
Received during the year 1882	15,662	26
Received during the year 1883	13,786	61
Received during the year 1884	18,703	34
		\$63,121 37
Total	\$63,139	65

Expended during the year 1881	\$14,676	36
Expended during the year 1882	15,713	10
Expended during the year 1883	13,971	85
Expended during the year 1884	18,703	34
		\$63,064 65
Balance in due bills March 31, 1884.....	\$	75 00

Comparative Table of Receipts, Expenditures, Assets, and Liabilities of Quadrennial Terms from 1872 to 1884, inclusive.

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Excess of assets over liabilities.
1876	\$41,386 69	\$41,360 18	\$ 8 51	\$ 9,613 51	\$6,653 31	\$ 2,960 20
1880....	50,142 77	50,132 99	18 28	13,685 07	7,673 64	6,011 43
1884....	63,121 37	63,064 65	75 00	31,117 40	6,038 90	24,578 50
						To loss, \$500 00

BY OUR FIGURES IT CAN BE

seen that at least thirteen thousand dollars more cash business has been done this term than was done during last. Of the old debts, we have paid \$3,440.80. Our stock on hand has increased two thousand dollars, and assets over liabilities have increased to nearly twenty-five thousand dollars. So of the money received we have not only met expenses, but paid debts and increased capital. As to the money due to the manager, \$1,688 was due from last term, which went to pay debts ordered by the General Conference of 1876, and what has been borrowed this term has gone to pay old claims that had to be paid to keep the sheriff off. Having for six years struggled under the debts of this branch of the church, I have used all the available cash I could command, and given my own personal paper. So to-day I am encumbered to the amount of \$3,128.94. If this conference closes without providing for the payment of at least \$1,600 of it, I shall be seriously embarrassed. I leave it with this body of Christian gentlemen and brethren to decide whether, after six years of labor and sacrifice, they will allow this General Conference to adjourn without making provisions to settle my claim, seeing that the most of it has gone to pay debts that were ordered to be paid by the General Conference of '76; for which notes were given with the distinct understanding they were to be met from the Church Treasury.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We would suggest as little change as possible be made in the affairs of the Publishing Department. We are of the opinion the local board of trustees is of vast importance to the publishing interest of the connection, seeing that it is a chartered institution and can sue and be sued. To remove this is to annul the charter, which will destroy the legal phase of our publishing interest. But we would suggest that in addition a general committee, who should have the general oversight and examine the yearly and quadrennial reports of the manager and the editor, to whom should be committed the power of suspension or removal of the manager or editor, the propriety of changing or removing the book house, or setting up another in the west or southwest, or establishing a depository in one or more of the southern or southwestern cities, has been pretty generally talked upon and discussed.

As to the removal of our Publishing Departments from Philadelphia at present, it, in our opinion, would be to seriously embarrass and stultify, if not to cripple it for years to come. As to a joint publishing house west or southwest, had the Church the capital we would consider it quite practicable, but to commence such an enterprise

without capital first sufficient to free the present from debt, and to furnish at least two thousand dollars to start the branch, would be folly in the extreme. No business can be successfully and profitably carried on without capital. To have depositories simply to deposit the few books we are publishing, in southern or western localities, would only have a tendency to embarrass the department without capital, and would be of no material benefit to the Church or people, seeing that in most every locality through the south and south-west large book dealers have our books in stock, and, I am told, sell them at lower prices than do our book stewards and ministers to the people—so that a depository would be an expense. We could scarce expect in any locality to sell enough of our books to pay store-rent and clerk-hire, with the usual percentage that is allowed in the trade.

So the reasonable probabilities are that a depository would only be the means of involving debt, with no advantage to this branch of our church-work. But instead, we would suggest the continuance of the conference books. Stewards who shall be amenable to their annual conferences, who shall make a full report of all their dealings with the concern, all stock received, all sold, and balance on hand, and shall be prepared at each and every annual conference to make a full statement of all claims, either in stock or money. The annual conference, holding itself bound for all the deficiencies of its own officer, and that no officer, or minister, or member of the African M. E. Church should be considered in good standing who is indebted to the Publishing Department, and who neglects or refuses to pay said claims when the accounts are properly adjusted, and satisfactory evidences given to the annual conference, or a quarterly conference, or the church, or pastor, as the case may be; that the general book manager should be invested with full power, civil and ecclesiastical, to present charges and specifications against delinquents who are in debt to the concern, either for books, subscription, or otherwise, in person or by proxy; and it shall be the duty of pastors, presiding elders, or presiding bishops to see that such charges and complaints are adjusted, and that the offenders be made to settle their claims or be expelled from the African M. E. Church. For the raising of the capital we would suggest that the General Conference authorize the issuing of certificates or bonds bearing five per cent. interest per annum, in denominations from five to twenty dollars, that may be filled out in the interest of individuals, or churches, or Sunday-schools, transferable by assignment, interest to be paid annually in cash, books, or subscriptions to the church papers, as the holder may require. Said bonds may be received for books or subscriptions after the lapse of one year from date of issuing. No bond shall be redeemable in cash within three years from date of issue. The book committee, through the agent or agents, shall have power to dispose of such bonds to the amount of not over \$10,000. The bonds shall be secured by the real estate, and all the assets held and controlled by the corporation of the Publishing House.

We are of the opinion, with judicious legislation, there never was a brighter prospect for our publishing interest than at present. Hoping this may have your favorable consideration, we desire to express our gratitude for the honor conferred upon us. Trusting the spirit of the Master may guide you in all your deliberations, I have the honor of being,

Your obedient servant,

T. GOULD,

General Business Manager of the A. M. E. Church.

WHEREAS, The business manager having submitted his quadrennial report to the Board of Trustees of the Publication Department for examination and approval,

Resolved, That, having examined the same, we do hereby approve of its correctness.

REV. M. F. SLUBY, *President.*

W. T. SIMPSON, *Secretary.*

This was read the 9th of May, 1834, before the General Conference, and the whole was referred to the Committee on Book Concern, and finally adopted.

CONNECTIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

—OF THE—

African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Organized Aug. 11, '82—Adopted by the General Conference, May 19, '84.

OFFICERS—1884-1888.

PRESIDENT :

BISHOP D. A. PAYNE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY :

REV. C. S. SMITH.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN,	BISHOP J. M. BROWN,
BISHOP J. P. CAMPBELL,	BISHOP H. M. TURNER,
BISHOP J. A. SHORTER,	BISHOP W. F. DICKERSON,
BISHOP T. M. D. WARD,	BISHOP R. H. CAIN.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

REV. L. J. COPPIN,	<i>First District,</i>	IRVING WELLS.
REV. JAS. A. HANDY, D.D.,	<i>Second District,</i>	B. B. GOINS.
REV. W. J. JOHNSON,	<i>Third District,</i>	P. Z. ANDERSON.
REV. C. S. JACOBS,	<i>Fourth District,</i>	J. H. JENKINS.
REV. J. R. TURNER, B.A.,	<i>Fifth District,</i>	J. NIXON.
REV. E. P. HOLMES,	<i>Sixth District,</i>	S. B. WALLACE.
REV. M. E. BRYANT,	<i>Seventh District,</i>	T. S. DEKEL.
REV. A. A. WILLIAMS,	<i>Eighth District,</i>	R. A. GREEN, M.D.
REV. C. W. PORTER,	<i>Ninth District,</i>	SILAS FULGUINN.

OFFICERS
—OF THE—
CONNECTIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION
—OF THE—

African Methodist Episcopal Church,

From its Organization to May, 1884.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 11, 1882.

Board of Officers and Managers.

President.

BISHOP D. A. PAYNE.

Vice-Presidents.

BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN,	BISHOP J. M. BROWN,
“ J. P. CAMPBELL,	“ H. M. TURNER,
“ J. A. SHORTER,	“ W. F. DICKERSON,
“ T. M. D. WARD,	“ R. H. CAIN.

Corresponding Secretary—REV. C. S. SMITH.

Recording Secretary—REV. HORACE TOLBERT.

Treasurer—COLONEL ISAAC MYERS.

Managers.

MINISTERS:

First District—Rev. J. W. Beckett Philadelphia, Pa.
Second District—Rev. L. J. Coppin Baltimore, Md.
Third District—Rev. T. H. Jackson, D.D. Toledo, Ohio.
Fourth District—Rev. B. F. Watson Wyandolte, Kansas.
Fifth District—Rev. O. P. Ross Louisville, Ky.
Sixth District—Rev. W. J. Gaines Atlanta, Georgia.
Seventh District—Rev. M. E. Bryant Selma, Ala.
Eighth District—Rev. W. H. H. Butler, D.D. Greenville, Miss.
Ninth District—Rev. H. B. Parker New Orleans, La.

LAYMEN:

First District Geo. Combeck Providence, R. I.
Second District R. T. Smith Washington, D. C.
Third District Dr. Elbert Indianapolis, Ind.
Fourth District, Chas. Hunter St. Louis, Mo.
Fifth District Geo. H. Henderson Nashville, Tenn.
Sixth District Isaac H. White Abbeyville, S. C.
Seventh District W. A. Middleton Jacksonville, Fla.
Eighth District R. A. Green, M.D. Vicksburg, Miss.
Ninth District Prof. H. T. Kealing Waco, Texas.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

May we all joyfully bear our share of the toil in saving our children to the church and to final blessedness.—BISHOP W. F. DICKERSON.

It will make our Sunday-school work healthier, stronger, and more efficient.—BISHOP J. M. BROWN.

Your objects are worthy. You take high ground, and will accomplish great good.—REV. J. H. VINCENT, D. D.

Pleased to hear that the outlook for the new generation is gloriously bright. May its morning glory shine fuller and brighter.—BISHOP T. M. D. WARD.

Statements, Suggestions, and Report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Connectional Sunday-school Union of the A. M. E. Church.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held in Bethel A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., May 5th, 1884:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

On the 11th day of August, 1882, by appointment of the Council of Bishops, I assumed the general oversight of the Sunday-school work of the A. M. E. Church and entered upon the discharge of my duties as the corresponding secretary of the organization known as "The Connectional Sunday-school Union of the A. M. E. Church." Having been intrusted with grave responsibilities, and having handled all the moneys contributed to the support of said Union, I desire to present for your information the result of my labors, and expenditures, with certain statements and suggestions.

STATEMENTS.

It is not necessary for me to enter into a discussion of the circumstances which led to the projection of the Sunday-school Union, nor those peculiar phrases of argument which have been alleged against its legality. It exists, but whether as "a child born out of due time" or not, your judgment must determine. It is for you in your official capacity as the legislative branch of the church, to stamp it with the seal of approval or disapproval. One thing is certain, that all persons actively concerned in its projection and development have acted conscientiously, in good faith, and with an eye single to the best interests of those whom God has committed to our tenderest care—the chil-

dren. Waiving all that might be said, *pro* and *con*, as to the legality of our action, we base it upon the ground of expediency and necessity.

The whole subject has been carefully laid before the several annual conferences, and but three have refused to take action with regard to it; at least I find no mention of the same in their minutes. We have had no means of knowing what the action, if any, of the California Conference was. Thirty-six of the forty annual conferences have approved it, and a number of them instructed their delegates to the General Conference to vote to make it a permanent institution of the Church.

It is reasonable, perhaps, that an institution, originating as it did, and being pushed with rapidity and vigor, should possibly awaken distrust and misapprehension in the more conservative minds and excite more or less opposition. This has been measurably my experience; and yet, at the close of twenty-one months of incessant toil, I have no words of censure to express, or no complaints to utter, but, on the contrary, offer to God the sincere gratitude of my heart that he has enabled me to accomplish some measure of good, and for raising up to the support of the work a host of earnest and willing friends.

The unanimous approval of so many of the annual conferences clearly and strongly indicates their appreciation of the need and value of the Union as well as the wisdom of the bishops in projecting it. It is safe to say that no society or organization ever formed in connection with the work of the A. M. E. Church has met with such an enthusiastic reception and support as the Sunday-school Union. Almost the universal voice of the Church has greeted it with thrice welcome; and, while at the time of its projection it could not command a dollar, the responses for aid have been so generous that we have been enabled to plant the work in every section of the Church, produce some fruit, and present it to you free of any incumbrance.

I have received no pecuniary compensation for the services I have performed. I have devoted twenty-one months of my time, talent, and energy to the development of the work of the Union without fee or reward. I accepted the task, knowing full well that it was not in the power of the bishops to provide me with a salary. I have watched over the interests committed to my hand with zealous care, and if, in any degree, I have been instrumental in awakening a deeper concern for the welfare of the young, or inspired to nobler effort the least of those who must control the concerns of the future Church, let the satisfaction of knowing such be a sufficient reward for the labors performed. To the A. M. E. Church I am largely indebted for whatever capacity for good and usefulness I now possess. I entered her ministry in Mississippi, in 1871, and if I have developed to any extent along the line of manly independence, it is mainly due to my connection therewith.

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the bishops and members of the several annual conferences for the uniform courteous

treatment received at their hands. The following named annual conferences are deserving of special mention for making appropriations toward defraying my traveling expenses: North Alabama, Arkansas, South Arkansas, Mississippi, Baltimore, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and the East Florida. The churches at Raleigh, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., are also entitled to special mention for contributions unexpectedly given, aside from the Children's Day collections. The church at Norfolk, Va., and Bethel and Ebenezer, of Baltimore, are entitled to our thanks—the former for providing for the entertainment of the Board of Managers, and the latter for entertaining the members of the Executive Board. Owing to various causes I was not able to visit in person any part of Bishop Cain's work, though he gave me very cordial invitations so to do. He is entitled to our thanks for the very generous treatment extended our representative, Dr. R. A. Green, at the last session of the two Louisiana conferences. Of individuals, we are specially indebted to Drs. J. C. Waters, W. J. Gains, R. A. Green, Revs. A. B. Dudley, J. S. Flipper, and Samuel Washington, each of whom rendered us valuable assistance, either at a loss of time or means to themselves. In a general way, we have received substantial aid from a number too numerous to admit of individual mentioning here.

As it is desired that whatever legislation may be deemed necessary to further the interests of our Sunday-schools should be enacted as early in the session as practicable, I have prepared the following chapter on Sunday-schools, which is presented in a suggestive manner:

TRAVELING.

The following exhibit will indicate the number of miles traveled and the points visited in the discharge of duties in connection with the work of the Sunday-School Union. The mileage is computed on the basis of the distances given in Rand & McNally's Railway Guide:

<i>1882.</i>	<i>Places visited.</i>	<i>No. of Miles.</i>
Bloomington to New Albany, Ind., Indiana Conference		414
New Albany to Galesburg, Ill., Illinois Conference		372
Galesburg to Lima, O., North Ohio Conference		551
Lima, O., to Hannibal, Mo., North Missouri Conference		665
Hannibal to St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas Conference		206
St. Joseph to Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Conference		1,033
Chattanooga to Baltimore, Children's Day		633
Baltimore to New Berne, N. C., North Carolina Conference		317
New Berne to Norfolk, Va., Meeting Board of Managers		217
Norfolk to Spartanburg, S. C., Columbia Conference		456
Spartanburg to Selma, Ala., North Alabama Conference		417
Selma to Meridian, Miss., Mississippi Conference		113
Meridian to Bloomington		1,055

<i>1883.</i>	<i>Places visited.</i>	<i>No. of Miles.</i>
	Bloomington to Sandersville, Ga., Macon Conference	1,055
	Sandersville to Charleston, South Carolina Conference :	347
	Charleston to Gainesville, Florida, East Florida Conference	356
	Gainesville to Bloomington	1,296
	Bloomington to Bridgeton, N. J., New Jersey Conference	986
	Bridgeton to Eastville, Va., Virginia Conference	300
	Eastville to Philadelphia, Pa., Philadelphia Conference	263
	Philadelphia to Hagerstown, Md., Baltimore Conference	180
	Hagerstown to Bloomington	917
	Bloomington to Des Moines, Ia., and return, Iowa Conference	722
	Bloomington to Lebanon, O., and return, North Ohio Conference	756
	Bloomington to St. Charles, Mo., and return, North Missouri Conference.	420
	Bloomington to Lawrence, Kansas, and return, South Kansas Conference.	806
	Bloomington to Baltimore, Md., Meeting of Executive Committee	865
	Baltimore to Durham, N. C., North Carolina Conference	330
	Durham to Bloomington	1,195
<i>1884.</i>		
	Bloomington to Little Rock, Ark., Arkansas Conference	436
	Little Rock to Helena, Arkansas, South Arkansas Conference	133
	Helena to Bloomington	409
	Bloomington to Cartersville, Ga., and return, North Georgia Conference.	1,566
	Total	19,780

The cost of traveling in a varied and broken way, including hack fare, meals, lodging, luncheons, etc., is estimated by experts to average about five cents per mile. From this it will be seen that I have expended in traveling \$989.00.

AGENT'S WORK.

During the summer of 1883 Mr. Isaac H. White, of Abbeville, S. C., was employed to investigate the actual condition of our Sunday-school work in South Carolina, and to aid in conducting Sunday-school conventions. A summarized report of his work is here given :

Number of conventions visited	7	
Amount collected from conventions		\$40 50
Miles traveled in visiting conventions	1299	
Number of days employed	40	
Amount per pay for services, \$1.00		40 00
Amount expended in traveling		64 95
Total		\$104 95

Of this amount \$40.50 were contributed by conventions, leaving \$64.45 to be paid out of the funds of the Sunday-school Union.

The engagement of Mr. White was by the direction of Bishop Dickerson, and the very efficient and acceptable character of the work he performed is vouched for by the presiding elders whose districts he visited. His various reports to us contain some very practical and useful suggestions.

After mature deliberation and a careful weighing of all the interests involved, I venture to suggest, in fact to recommend, that the Board of Managers be authorized to employ a suitable person as agent.

An earnest and qualified person acting in this capacity could greatly supplement the labors of the Corresponding Secretary and render valuable service in assisting in holding Sunday-school conventions and institutes, organizing new schools, looking after the interests of needy schools, visiting annual conferences, and helping to increase the circulation of our Church and Sunday-school literature. He would be a kind of a "handy man," and his services could be utilized, if desired, by the heads of some of the other departments. Every department would be benefited by the labors of a skilled and judicious agent, and by combining they could easily support one.

The day has passed when the territory covered by the African M. E. Church can be gone over in a few weeks. No man can now visit all of the annual conferences in any one year, and to visit all of our churches, giving one day to each charge, would take nine years, and to get around, so as to give one Sunday to each, would require sixty years. These figures are not far-fetched, but based upon actual statistics, and furnish a succinct idea of the vastness of the territory we occupy and the immense resources that we have to develop. To properly accomplish this we must employ whatever force and means are necessary. A live, active agent in the field is necessary, and can accomplish a vast amount of good. To edit our Sunday-school periodicals, to superintend the publication and sale of the same, and to look after the correspondence and business of the office will be abundant labor for the Corresponding Secretary to perform.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I observe the following order of arrangement: 1, benevolence; 2, publication; 3, normal; 4, statistical.

I. BENEVOLENCE.

It is not my privilege to report as large a work accomplished in this department as I had anticipated. The work of establishing the claims and objects of the Union has necessitated a larger amount of travel, and consequently a larger expense than was first counted on. Still, we have been able to do something in the line of benevolence. We have expended three hundred and sixty dollars in the gratuitous distribution of the "Jubilee Gem" and a small quantity of lesson helps, testaments, reward cards, tracts, and catechisms. The demand has been greater than we could supply. There are fully six hundred schools that need constant help, and it will require fully fifteen hundred dollars a year

to measurably meet their necessities. Their greatest need is testaments and catechisms. The American Bible Society has generously offered to give us fifty dollars worth of testaments with every one hundred dollars worth that we purchase. By availing ourselves of this offer, we can get three thousand small testaments for one hundred dollars. We have need of at least twenty thousand testaments for gratuitous distribution to needy schools. The presiding elders can impart a vast amount of information upon the subject of needy schools. Directly, or in one form or another, we have made contributions to over eight hundred schools.

II. PUBLICATION.

In this department there has not been anything accomplished by the direct authority of the Union. The publication of "Our Sunday-School Review" and the "Jubilee Gem" was attempted upon my individual responsibility. The Board of Managers, at their meeting in Norfolk, Va., decided not to attempt to issue any publications; not because they did not realize their necessity, but for fear the attempt might not succeed and the Union become involved in liabilities that it might not be able to meet. I, perhaps, had greater faith than they, and in January, 1883, issued the first number of "Our Sunday-School Review," and in March of the same year issued the initial number of the "Jubilee Gem." At no time has any expense incident to the publication of the "Review" been paid for out of the funds of the Union. It has paid for itself; *i. e.*, the actual cost of paper, composition and press work, from the beginning. The publication of the "Review" has cost me to date \$784 76, and it has had an aggregate circulation of 43,500 copies. I am now issuing 3,300 copies each month. I need barely mention the favorable reception the "Review" has received; and while it has been published upon my individual responsibility, and without any expense to the Union, I have tried to make it helpful to its work and to our Sunday-school interests in general, with what success I leave for others to say. The possibilities for the permanent success of the "Review" are exceedingly flattering; and, if judiciously and wisely managed, can secure a *bona fide* circulation of 10,000 copies per month. It has already done much to stimulate the latent talent of the young people of the Church. I refer it for your favorable consideration.

The "Jubilee Gem" was started as a medium for furnishing our churches and Sunday-schools with a uniform service for Christmas and Easter, in which we have been most happily successful. The first publication of the "Jubilee Gem" proper was for Easter Sunday, 1883, and it has had an aggregate circulation of 185,000 copies, 150,000 copies of which have been gratuitously distributed by the direction of Bishops Payne and Dickerson, acting for the Sunday-School Union. The essential service of the "Gem" has been the large number of songs that its demand has inspired. Since its first publication, 39

original hymns have been produced by the muses of our Church, seven of which have been set to music. The inspiration and cheer and joy that the distribution of the "Jubilee Gem" has awakened will form the brightest page in the history of the present period of the Church's development. I likewise refer it for your consideration.

Our most pressing need is a new catechism adapted to the present necessities of our youth. The great majority of our Sunday-schools have advanced beyond the scope and contents of the "Turner Catechism," though it heretofore has been a valuable aid. Bishop Turner has cheerfully consented to have the "Turner Catechism" revised and enlarged, and to be known hereafter as the "Catechism of the African M. E. Church." It is due to Bishop Turner to say that his "little catechism" has thrown light upon thousands of youthful minds in the past, and that the coming Church will remember him with gratitude for the service he has performed in preparing the first catechism for the instruction of our children.

A well arranged and small priced song book is also needed, particularly for the schools in the smaller towns and country places. Our children are great singers, and they seem to delight in singing the songs that we prepare for them. I hope that some arrangement will be made to meet the demand in this direction.

TRACTS.

At the suggestion of Bishop Cain, with the consent of Bishops Payne and Dickerson, the Sunday-School Union has commenced the publication of a series of tracts for free distribution, the first of which was issued in April of this year. It is needless to treat of the utility of the free distribution of tracts containing sound and wholesome matter. The history of the American Tract Society, the Tract Society of the M. E. Church and other denominations, fully evidence its practicability and usefulness. So important is this matter that I do not hesitate to suggest that five hundred dollars be annually appropriated out of the general treasury of the Church to be used solely for the publication and distribution of tracts under the supervision of the Sunday-School Union. If, as is expected, the Union is to bear its own expenses without any appropriation from the general treasury, the request for a small appropriation for so laudable a work as the free distribution of religious tracts cannot be justly denied.

NORMAL.

In this department the evidences of advancement and progress are exceedingly encouraging. Sunday school conventions and institutes are more numerous than ever, and the interest in the same is rapidly increasing. Many of them, however, lack method and system in their operations—a defect that will be remedied as the workers advance in knowledge and experience. The establishment of the "Tawawa Sunday-school Assembly and Theological, Scientific, and

Literary Circle" is destined to prove a great power for the inculcation and diffusion of the higher phases of thought. This organization meets annually at Wilberforce, Ohio, and I look forward to the establishment of similar organizations in other parts of the country. Florida affords a good opening for a winter assembly. As one of our greatest needs is trained and skilled teachers, whatever can be done to promote convention and institute work will amply repay the effort.

STATISTICS.

I exceedingly regret that there has been no uniformity observed in the form of the Sunday-school reports presented to the several annual conferences; hence the impossibility of tabulating an exhibit that would give correct and reliable information. I also failed in my efforts to obtain a copy of the minutes of all the annual conferences. The importance of correct and reliable statistics can not be overestimated. The practical tendency of this age disdainfully rejects mere surmises and guesses. It demands facts, supported by proper evidence. As we are yet in a formative state, we can not be too careful and diligent in noting each stage of our advancement and its results. We must have a standard by which to make comparisons from year to year. In the report of the number of officers and teachers there is confusion and complication, and in the majority of cases a double count; that is, where a person serves both as an officer and teacher, instead of being only counted in either the list of teachers or officers, is counted in both. The fact of one person holding two positions does not increase the number of persons. By all means our Sunday-school statistics should be uniform and reliable.

I suggest that the form of Sunday-school statistics contained in our Book of Discipline be amended so as to read: 1. Number of Sunday-schools. 2. Number of officers. 3. Number of teachers not officers. 4. Number of pupils under fourteen years of age. 5. Number of pupils over fourteen years of age. 6. Total pupils. 7. Number of books in library. 8. Number of Bibles or Testaments. 9. How much collected for school? 10. How much collected for lesson-helps and papers? 11. How much for other kinds of literature? 12. Children's Day money. 13. Missionary money. 14. Educational money.

I would be doing gross injustice to my own feeling of interest in the future of our Church if I failed to call your attention to the alarming disparity between the numbers in our Sunday-schools and our church-membership. We claim to have four hundred thousand church-members, and yet we have less than two hundred thousand scholars in our Sunday-schools. In round numbers, we have two church-members for every one Sunday-school scholar—an irreconcilable disparity—a matter of deepest concern. If the future supply of the Church should be entirely limited to the Sunday-school, in the next generation its number would be less than one half of what it is now. Growth is

better than grafting; and if we would raise up a generation of pious, staunch African Methodists, we must train them in our Sunday-schools. We no longer have the exclusive occupancy of the field. A hundred hands are now stretched forth to grasp our children, and in the process of evolution and development African Methodism will survive to the extent that it proves itself to be the fittest—best adapted to meet the wants and possibilities of those whose service it seeks to enlist. People are no longer influenced and controlled by mere sentiment; they demand something tangible. Ours is a day of great opportunity; let us use it wisely and well. The childhood that we nurse to-day must be the conserving and aggressive force of the Church in the future. Let us seek to make it large, strong, and benevolent.

The following statistics show the strength of our Sunday-school work in thirty-four annual conferences. I do not vouch for their correctness;

NAME OF CONFERENCE,	Number of schools.	Number of officers and teachers.	Number of scholars.	Amount collected for Sunday-schools.
Alabama	117	474	7,072	\$ 861 25
North Alabama	83	506	4,768	639 65
Arkansas	90	349	3,535	703 59
Florida	72	301	5,065	183 50
East Florida	74	182	3,678	852 69
Macon (Ga.)	151	978	8,939	1,239 15
North Georgia	286	720	12,698	1,107 46
Georgia	93	1,168	8,888	1,370 87
Illinois	56	475	2,245	. . . . .
Indiana	67	404	3,021	1,655 56
Iowa	36	197	1,622	34 77
South Kansas	32	279	1,804	792 21
Kansas	29	233	1,357	966 28
Louisiana	53	239	2,232	875 05
North Louisiana	23	162	1,120	105 25
Baltimore	94	689	6,723	104 93
North Missouri	53	342	2 089	. . . . .
North Mississippi	105	447	3,469	857 70
Mississippi	61	361	2,670	370 40
New Jersey	51	352	2,240	1,295 75
North Carolina	147	860	6,454	1,095 80
Ohio	41	434	2,630	973 36
North Ohio	50	414	2,655	1,013 29
Pittsburgh	44	349	1,791	893 97
Philadelphia	71	517	4,010	2,433 86
Columbia (S. C.)	254	1,820	15,439	1,919 34
South Carolina	289	1,622	16,102	1,173 52
Texas	49	387	3,515	943 75
West Texas	67	395	3,839	543 25
Tennessee	99	246	4,738	1,500 14
Virginia	81	409	4,718	1,057 97
Kentucky	41	157	1,427	668 60
South Arkansas	238	662	5,561	655 80
New England	14	165	1,211	728 15
Total	2,827	17,486	158,314	\$35,617 06

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

From Children's Day, October, 1882.....	\$ 737 77
From Children's Day, June, 1883	1,579 90
From S. S. conventions, per Isaac H. White.....	40 50
Total.....	<u>\$2,358 17</u>

EXPENSES.

To traveling	\$ 989 00
Hire of help, twenty months, at twenty dollars per month	400 00
Office-rent, twenty months, at five dollars per month	100 00
Circulars, envelopes, and postal-cards	150 00
Postage.....	50 00
One hundred and fifty thousand Jubilee Gems	300 00
Mailing and wrapping Gems	30 00
Printing proceedings of Board of Managers, 1882	37 50
Printing Children's Day report, 1883	75 00
To Isaac H. White, agent	104 65
Theodore Gould, for advertising.	10 00
Miss Anne E. Geary, "Prize Tract".....	10 00
Twenty thousand tracts	20 00
Rev. J. G. Fry, Testaments, etc., for needy schools	10 00
Rev. S. B. Jones, " " "	10 00
Rev. E. R. Carter, " " "	10 00
Rev. J. H. Diggs, Williamsport, Md., "	1 92
Rev. G. W. Catus, Nicholson, N. C., "	1 94
George Dennis, Ashly, Ark., "	60
R. A. Green, M. D., traveling expenses to two Louisiana conferences.	21 00
W. J. Gains, D. D., traveling expenses to Macon (Ga.) Conference...	10 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,341 61</u>
Balance in hand	16 55

Respectfully submitted.

C. S. SMITH.

Report of the Committee on Sunday-Schools.

To the Eighteenth Session of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Maryland, May 19, 1884.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:—We, your Committee on Sunday-schools, beg leave to submit the following report:

It is unnecessary for us to comment at large upon the utility and importance of Sunday-school work, nor need we engage your attention with an elaborate presentation of the various phases which its detailed consideration would suggest. As a church our present position is peculiarly difficult. We stand in the presence of a new world of thought and advancing intelligence. The night of circumscribed privileges, which so largely marked our past career, is merging into the rising day of enlarged opportunities and increased responsibilities. The sound of the muffled drums of the retiring forces is being succeeded by the sharp notes of the bugles of living energies, calling to the sphere of widening activities, the fresh blood, youthful vigor, bounding ambition, and throbbing brain of the host that is standing at the door of the temple of Christian usefulness, asking, "What will thou have us do?" The Christ-idea of the true circle of Christian effort embraces the prattling babe as well as those of mature years. He came not only in search of the lost sheep of the house of Israel, but to exalt childhood to its proper place in the economy of God. With words of solemn accent he thrice said to Peter, "Feed my lambs," and this injunction he intended should be faithfully observed by his ministering servants in all ages and in all lands. It is to be remembered, however, that said injunction has not been as faithfully observed as it should. The power and possibilities of childhood have not been sufficiently studied, and hence not fully understood. In plain words, it may be stated as a positive though perhaps unpleasant truth, that while we have not tried too much to save old sinners, we have tried too little to save the younger ones.

The susceptibilities of childhood, when properly drawn out, are as positive in their inclination toward the right as, when improperly developed, they incline toward the evil. It should never be forgotten that it is possible for the church, yea, her sacred duty, to awaken the love of tender hearts for God; to train young hands to be lifted up in holy invocation, and youthful feet to run on errands of mercy, benevolence, and love. We therefore state that the first object of the Sunday-

school is to lead the young to Christ; and this it must do whatever else it may perform, if it would rightfully accomplish its work. Angels strike no higher joys than when a youthful soul yields its love to God. Though spiritual in the essential processes through which this glorious result is achieved, yet it can be most successfully accomplished by judicious and efficient organization. Nor should we overlook as helpful factors the wonderful appliances which the creative mind of this age has produced. The facilities for developing and extending the Sunday-school work were never so ample and powerful as at the present time. Divine instruction flows through numberless channels. The Christian press speaks the language of holy living in many tongues, in various forms, and to an almost endless extent, and its brightest achievements are found in the trophies which it has laid upon childhood's throne. Every religious denomination is exerting its strongest energies to provide its children and youth with a pleasing and instructive literature.

We are emphatic in our expression that our greatest need is a suitable denominational literature for the instruction of our children and youth, and we strenuously urge that immediate steps be taken to supply a want, which, if allowed to continue, will result in our absorption by other denominations. Our efforts must be as broad and varied as our needs, and in order to render them effective they must assume an organized form; therefore, we recommend the following to be inserted in the Book of Discipline as the chapter on Sunday-schools:

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

In order to enlarge and extend the work and influence of the Sunday-school in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, be it

Resolved, That we hereby adopt the organization known as the "Connectional Sunday School Union of the African Methodist Episcopal Church," the constitution of which shall be as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The title of the Association shall be "The Connectional Sunday-School Union of the African Methodist Episcopal Church."

ARTICLE II.

Its object shall be to unite, strengthen and extend the Sunday-school work of the African M. E. Church in the United States and elsewhere; to provide an ample and suitable literature for the same; to aid the needy Sunday-schools thereof; to encourage the holding of Sunday-school Normal Institutes and Conventions for the training of teachers,

and to impart information concerning the best methods of governing, conducting, and equipping Sunday-schools; to secure the proper grading of our Sunday-schools, and to gather whatever statistics, and other data, as may be necessary to keep the Church continually informed of the true condition of her Sunday-school work.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of the Union shall be a President, who shall be the Senior Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Vice-Presidents, consisting of the remaining bishops, ranking according to their seniority in office; a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be elected by the General Conference, a Treasurer, and a Board of Managers, consisting of one preacher and one layman from each Episcopal District.

ARTICLE IV.

The Board of Managers shall be nominated by the Bishops and confirmed by the General Conference, and shall hold their office for four years. The President, Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE V.

The Board of Managers shall have power to frame its own by-laws; to locate the head-quarters of the Union; to select and arrange for the supplying of Sunday-school helps and requisites; to extend aid to needy Sunday-schools; to provide for the payment of the current expenses of the Union, and to perform any other labors that may be deemed necessary to further the legitimate purposes of the Union.

ARTICLE VI.

The Board of Managers shall elect a Treasurer, who shall give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

ARTICLE VII.

The Board of Managers may elect] worthy persons as honorary members.

ARTICLE VIII.

In order to enable the Union to carry forward its legitimate work, the day heretofore known and observed as Children's Day, shall be continued, at which time each church and Sunday-school shall raise a collection for the support of the Union, and the second Sunday in June of each year shall be observed as said day.

ARTICLE IX.

There shall be elected in each Annual Conference a local Board of

Managers, consisting of three, one of whom shall serve as Conference Corresponding Secretary, whose duty it shall be to record the Sunday-school statistics reported at each Annual Conference session, and transmit a copy thereof to the general Corresponding Secretary, and advise with him as to time and methods of conducting Conference or District Sunday school Conventions.

ARTICLE X.

Each Sunday-school within the bounds of the African Methodist Episcopal Church shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Union, without conditions, except the contributing of one collection annually to its support.

ARTICLE XI.

The payment, by individuals, of ten dollars at any one time, shall constitute Life Membership, and the payment of fifty dollars at any one time, Life Directorship.

ARTICLE XII.

An anniversary meeting of the Union shall be held each year, at such time and place as the Board of Managers may direct, when the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer shall submit their annual report.

ARTICLE XIII.

All moneys received from collections, grants or profits of Sunday-school supplies, above the amount necessary to defray the current expenses of the Union, shall be devoted to the work of organizing new Sunday-schools, and to aiding needy ones.

ARTICLE XIV.

The work of the Union shall be divided into the following four departments: 1, Benevolence; 2, Publication; 3, Normal; 4, Statistical; and shall be under the general supervision of the Corresponding Secretary, who shall be the editor of all the Sunday-school publications issued by the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE XV.

This constitution cannot be altered or amended except by the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

SECTION II.

1. It shall be the duty of each annual conference, at its first session after the adjournment of this General Conference, to provide for a division of the Sunday-schools within its limits into one or more Sunday-school districts. Each annual conference shall also name the

time and place for holding an annual meeting for pastors, superintendents, and teachers in each district. At each annual meeting a district superintendent shall be chosen.

2. Each pastor shall send, or cause to be sent, a quarterly report to the district superintendent, giving the statistics, and describing the methods of instruction pursued by the schools in his work.

3. It shall be the duty of the district superintendent to make a quarterly report to the corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school Union, showing the condition of the schools in his district for the quarter. The corresponding secretary shall publish a condensed report for the quarter, embracing the returns from each annual conference Sunday-school district.

4. The officers of each district meeting may provide for the holding of teachers' institutes, normal classes, or for a series of meetings, the design of which shall be to better prepare our teachers for the work assigned them, and to awaken an increased interest in, and improvement of, the Sunday-schools of the A. M. E. Church; provided, that nothing shall be done contrary to or in conflict with the plans and operations of the Sunday-school Union.

5. To provide for the uniformity of the reports to be presented at each annual and quarterly district meeting, the corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school Union shall furnish a series of blank forms, so arranged as to suggest the information desired.

SECTION III.

CONSTITUTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

I. This Sunday-school shall be under the jurisdiction of the Connectional Sunday-school Union of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall be known as the _____ Sunday-school, connected with _____ A. M. E. Church, at _____.

II. The officers of this school shall be the pastor in charge, who shall be chief superintendent, an assistant superintendent, a secretary, an assistant secretary, treasurer, a librarian, and a chorister, each of whom shall perform the usual duties of their respective offices, and, together with the teachers, shall constitute the Sunday-school Board.

III. The pastor shall nominate the officers, and they shall be elected by the Sunday-school Board.

IV. The Sunday-school Board shall hold monthly meetings for the transaction of business, at such time as may be agreed on, when the following order of business shall be observed: 1. Religious exercises. 2. Reports of officers. 3. Reports of teachers. 4. Reports of committees. 5. Unfinished business. 6. Miscellaneous business.



REV. JOHN M. WILKERSON.
Born March 5, 1831, Sinclair County, Illinois.



REV. WM. C. BANTON.
Born July 12, 1843, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

v. The nomination of any person for teacher shall be made at a regular meeting of the Board, and any person so proposed, by the consent of a majority, and subscribing to this constitution, may become a teacher.

vi. The teachers in all our schools, wherever the same is practicable, shall be religious and of good report. In every case they must at least possess a good moral character.

vii. By-laws may be adopted by the Sunday-school Board, provided the said by-laws are in accord with all the provisions of this Constitution and the Constitution of the Sunday-school Union.

viii. An annual meeting of the Sunday-school Board shall be held, at which time all the officers shall be elected. The officers elect shall assume the duties of their respective positions the first Sunday after their election.

ix. Immediately after the annual election of officers, it shall be the duty of the pastor to send, or cause to be sent, a certified list of the names of the officers elect to the corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school Union, and in every case the proper post-office address of the superintendent and secretary must be given.

x. It shall be the duty of the pastor, in connection with the Sunday-school Board, to arrange for the holding of weekly teachers' meetings, quarterly reviews, and the Children's Day anniversary.

xi. The pastor shall be *ex officio* chairman of the teachers' weekly meeting and the meeting of the Sunday-school Board. In his absence the superintendent shall preside, and if neither are present the assistant superintendent shall preside.

xii. Each Sunday-school shall observe the order of the opening and closing services of each session that may be recommended by the Sunday-school Union, copies of which, together with this constitution, shall be furnished to each Sunday-school.

xiii. It shall be the duty of the Sunday-school Board to adopt such publications as the Sunday-school Union may be authorized to issue in the name of the A. M. E. Church, and each pastor is enjoined to see that this provision is faithfully carried out.

xiv. In no case, or under no circumstances, shall any Sunday-school appropriate all, or any part, of the money raised on Children's Day for its own use; but the entire amount shall be immediately forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union, who will return a receipt showing the amount received, and said receipt shall be read by the Secretary to the school in open session.

xv. This Constitution can only be altered or amended at a session of the General Conference of the African M. E. Church.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the Bishops appoint a committee who shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, a suitable catechism for use in our Sunday-schools, either by the preparation of original copy or by the revision of the Turner Catechism; but in either case it shall bear the title of the Catechism of the African M. E. Church.

2. That an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made annually from the general treasury, for the preparation and free distribution of religious tracts, under the direction of the Sunday-School Union.

3. That we adopt the publications known as "Our Sunday-School Review" and "Jubilee Gem."

4. That the Bishops are entitled to the thanks of the entire Church for projecting so useful and beneficial an organization as the Connec-tional Sunday-School Union of the African M. E. Church.

5. That the self-sacrificing and untiring labors of Rev. C. S. Smith, in carrying on the work of the Sunday-School Union since its organization without any compensation, entitle him to the gratitude of the whole Church, and to the most favorable consideration of this General Conference.

Respectfully submitted,

L. J. COPPIN,
D. P. ROBERTS,
EVANS TYREE,
A. H. NEWTON,
S. L. MIMMS,
E. R. CARTER,
R. E. PRIMUS,
ISAAC H. WHITE,
C. S. SMITH.

*NOTE.—This report was passed upon and unanimously adopted by the General Conference of the African M. E. Church at Baltimore, Md., May 19, 1884.—[EDITOR.]

The Jubilee Gem

VOL. 2. NO. 1.

JUNE 29, 1884

Published Quarterly.

An Exercise for Children's Day.

FOR USE IN THE

Sunday-Schools of the A. M. E. Church.

ARRANGED BY

REV. C. S. SMITH,

Corresponding Secretary of the Connec-tional Sunday-school Union of the A. M. E. Church

First Part—At the usual hour for morning service, a sermon by the pastor. Subject: The Duty of Parents to Children. Proverbs 22: 6.

Second Part—2:30 P. M., the Children's Jubilee, with the following as the order of exercises:

1. Singing. No. 1, "We have come to seek a blessing."

2. Prayer.

3. Singing. Selection by school.

4. Responsive Reading. Psalm 147: 1-12.

Supt. Praise ye the Lord; for it is good to sing praises unto our God; for it is pleasant; and praise is comely.

School. The Lord doth build up Jerusalem; he gathereth together the outcasts of Israel.

Supt. He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds.

School. He telleth the number of the stars; he calleth them all by their names.

Supt. Great is our Lord, and of great power; his understanding is infinite.

School. The Lord lifteth up the meek: he casteth the wicked down to the ground.

Supt. Sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving; sing praise upon the harp unto our God.

School. Who covereth the heaven with clouds, who prepareth rain for the earth, who maketh grass to grow upon the mountains.

Supt. He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry.

School. He delighteth not in the strength of the horse; he taketh not pleasure in the legs of a man.

Supt. The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear him, in those that hope in his mercy.

All. Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem; praise thy God, O Zion.

5. Repetition of Apostles' Creed.

6. Singing. No. 2, "Consecration."

7. Introductory remarks by superintendent. Time, five minutes.

8. Discussion—Children's Day, its utility and benefits. Two speakers, five minutes each.

9. Singing. No. 3, "Rally! children, let us rally!"

10. Essay—The Sunday-school; its importance and relation to the future church. Time, ten minutes.

11. Singing.

12. Address—The duty of the church to her children. Time, ten minutes.

13. Singing. No. 4, "A Children's Hymn."

14. Essay—The meaning and value of "Our Fathers' Church," that is, the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Time, ten minutes.

15. Singing. Selection by school.

16. Discussion—The Sunday-school Union and its claims. Three speakers. Time, five minutes each.

17. Singing. No. 5, "Then away! Then away!"

18. Closing address by pastor, or some one selected.

19. Collection for the Sunday-school Union.

20. Grand March. Song No. 6, "Shout, O shout, we're coming!"

SUGGESTIONS.

1. Let each school endeavor to raise five cents for every member present. 2. Strive to get every other person present to give the same. 3. Let the schools be prompt in meeting, and stick to the programme. 4. Let the exercises close with a grand march; each school, headed by the officers and teachers, marching through the aisles of the church until they have finished singing, "Shout, O shout, we're coming!" and wherever a school has a banner, or banners, let them be borne in the procession. 5. Let the money collected be forwarded at once to the corresponding secretary, Rev. C. S. Smith, Bloomington, Illinois, who will receipt for the same, and publish the entire list in Our Sunday-school Review. 6. In no case is the money to be retained and reported at the annual conference, neither is it to be reported as "Missionary Money."

BY - L A W S

Of the Connectional Sunday-school Union of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

SECTION 1. An annual meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held at such time and place as may be determined on.

SEC. 2. Seven members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Board.

SEC. 3. At each regular meeting of the Board there shall be elected three managers, who, with the president, corresponding secretary, and treasurer, shall constitute an Executive Committee. They shall have power, in the interval of the meetings of the Board, to transact such business as in their judgment may be of interest to the Union, and shall report the same to the Board for its approval. They shall meet quarterly, in the city of Baltimore, Md., on the second Thursday in January, April, July, and October.

SEC. 4. The corresponding secretary shall have charge of all the correspondence; shall correspond with foreign and domestic societies of a similar nature, with the several annual conferences, and with individuals prominent in the Sunday-school work; shall solicit contributions and donations for the support of the Union; shall receive and register all the revenues derived by the Union, either from collections on the Children's Day, profits of Sunday-school supplies, or otherwise, and make monthly returns to the treasurer of the same; shall edit all the publications authorized by the Board of Managers or Executive Committee; shall hold and attend Sunday-school conventions and institutes; shall visit, as far as practicable, the several annual conferences; shall superintend and control the sale, for the benefit of the Union, all publications either issued or adopted by the Board of Managers or Executive Committee, and with the advice of the President shall prepare the programme of exercises for the annual anniversary and the Children's Day.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to record the business of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee, and to file and preserve all papers relating to their transactions.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and hold, in trust for the Sunday-School Union, all funds received by him from the Corresponding Secretary, to make such payments as the Board of Managers or Executive Committee may direct; to preserve all financial documents belonging to the Union; and to make quarterly reports to the Executive Committee. He shall not pay any bills except they are signed by the President and Recording Secretary.

SEC. 7. That in order to establish uniformity among the Sunday-Schools in making their annual contributions to the support of the Sunday-School Union, the Children's Day shall be held the second Sunday in June of each year.

SEC. 8. The following shall be the order of business at each regular meeting of the Board of Managers :

1. Devotional exercises.
2. Calling of Roll.
3. Unfinished business.
4. New business.
5. Report of the Treasurer.
6. Report of the Corresponding Secretary.
7. Report of the Executive Committee.
8. Miscellaneous business.
9. Adjournment.

MEETING OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTES.

- Kentucky Conference, Richmond, Ky., May 15.
 Raleigh District, North Carolina Conference, Smithfield, August 1.
 North Ohio Conference, S. S. Institute, Bellefontaine, first week in July.
 Atlanta District, North Georgia Conference, Covington.
 Athens District, North Georgia Conference, Jefferson.
 Marietta District, North Georgia Conference, Cedartown.
 Griffin District, North Georgia Conference, Griffin.
 Columbus District, Macon Conference, Florence, July 3.
 Forsyth District, Macon Conference, Butler, April 24.
 Augusta District, Macon Conference, Milledgeville.
 Missouri Conference, First District, DeSoto, June 25.
 Greensboro District, North Carolina Conference (2 sec.), Reidsville.
 Greensboro District, North Carolina Conference (1 sec.), Ashville.
 Missouri Conference, Second District, Holden, May.
 Marion District, South Carolina Conference, Florence.
 Illinois Conference, Decatur, June.
 Ohio Conference, Wilmington, June.
 North Missouri Conference, Macon, June 24 and 25.
 Americus District, Georgia Conference, Americus, June 28.
 Thomasville District, Georgia Conference, Key, Brooks County, August.
 Cutlbert District, Georgia Conference, Fort Gaines, August 7.
 West Kentucky Conference, Owensboro, June 22.
 Kentucky Conference, Richmond, June 19.
 Murfreesboro District, Tennessee Conference, Murfreesboro, July 10.
 Palestine District, Texas Conference, Anderson Chapel, near Palestine, July 10.
 Iowa Conference, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 24 and 25.

This department has done a grand work, in the time it has been organized, in bringing out the undeveloped talent of the church, and in crystalizing the songs and hymns of our poets. We hope by the next "BUDGET" to announce the complete organization of the children of our "Fathers' and Mothers' Church."

Table of Sunday-School Statistics, 1884.

BY REV. BENJAMIN W. ARNETT.

CONFERENCES.	Year of Census.	Number of Sun- day-Schools.	Superintendents.	Officers	Teachers.	Pupils.	Conversions.	Books in Library.
Alabama	1882	117	117	350	476	7,072		3,591
Alabama, North	1883	83	83	249	506	4,768	723	3,946
Arkansas	1883	90	101	101	248	3,535	270	4,415
Arkansas, South		238	238	714	662	5,561	711	5,656
Baltimore	1883	94	111	282	578	6,718	371	14,523
California	1883	7	7	31	13	296	3	1,785
Columbia	1881	1,254	254	801	1,019	15,439	936	13,321
Florida	1882	70	75	210	264	3,115	210	2,748
Florida, East	1883	87	87	182	197	3,668	223	4,872
Georgia	1881	178	178	433	507	7,682	547	7,938
Georgia, North	1881	141	141	321	352	6,349	368	7,143
Indiana	1883	67	76	201	328	3,921	202	7,415
Indian	1883	26	26	78	58	696	78	1,183
Illinois	1883	56	56	236	239	2,245	183	4,590
Iowa	1883	36	44	108	153	1,622	108	5,617
Kentucky	1883	41	46	123	111	1,427	123	2,043
Kentucky, West	1883	36	36	93	129	1,659	135	3,089
Kansas	1883	29	36	87	197	1,557	87	2,633
Kansas, South	1883	63	58	189	241	1,894	189	3,963
Louisiana	1883	53	63	93	146	2,932	210	3,233
Louisiana, North	1884	23	23	87	78	1,032	102	825
Mississippi	1884	64	72	163	192	3,245	176	
Mississippi, North	1884	114	128	301	455	5,341	244	6,206
Missouri	1883	51	51	180	229	2,291	267	4,622
Missouri, North	1883	53	61	159	284	2,089	173	2,683
Macon	1883	162	162	421	638	11,354	772	9,101
New York	1884	30	30	105	150	1,720	100	6,540
New Jersey	1882	51	67	153	285	2,210	153	10,874
New England	1883	13	13	76	113	1,369	40	3,263
North Carolina	1883	147	147	397	463	6,454	674	7,693
Ohio	1883	41	41	179	255	2,690	196	4,151
Ohio, North	1883	50	50	209	235	2,655	282	7,128
Philadelphia	1883	71	92	213	425	4,016	213	7,620
Pittsburgh	1883	44	44	139	200	1,791	186	6,739
South Carolina	1884	289	289	724	898	16,102	959	10,936
Tennessee	1883	99	99	25	246	4,738	432	6,653
Tennessee, West	1883	78	78	234	150	2,260	831	4,617
Texas	1882	49	49	211	176	3,515	25	4,164
Texas, West	1883	87	87	227	223	3,662	420	5,685
Texas, Northeast	1882	54	55	162	167	2,251	162	3,539
Virginia	1883	81	88	243	321	4,718	243	9,642
Grand totals		3,417	3,454	10,155	12,811	178,284	12,219	203,049

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

REPORT OF E. PAVSON PORTER, STATISTICAL SECRETARY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

UNITED STATES.	Sunday-Schools.	MEMBERSHIP.			Population.	COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.		
		Scholars.	Teachers.	Total.		No. of Counties.	Counties Organized.	Banners.
* ALABAMA	8,018	158,126	19,301	177,427	1,262,505	66	30	1
* <i>Alaska Territory</i>	8	1,550	27	1,577	40,410	1	1	1
* ARIZONA TERRITORY	22	1,245	202	1,447	802,525	5	1	5
* ARKANSAS	1,244	63,562	8,177	71,739	864,694	73	10	27
* CALIFORNIA	610	50,711	5,108	55,819	194,827	52	27	27
* COLORADO	278	20,572	2,853	23,425	622,700	30	11	8
* CONNECTICUT	1,035	134,296	18,126	152,422	135,177	8	8	1
* DAKOTA TERRITORY	478	19,538	1,811	21,349	143,608	95	28	8
* <i>Delaware</i>	200	22,003	3,000	25,003	177,824	3	1	1
* DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	170	33,755	4,034	37,789	269,493	89	13	13
* FLORIDA	670	36,000	4,686	40,686	1,542,180	137	137	8
* GEORGIA	4,491	271,759	30,310	302,069	32,610	11	11	11
* <i>Idaho Territory</i>	28	1,830	168	1,998	8,077,871	102	102	27
* ILLINOIS	6,260	500,227	64,392	564,619	100,000	8	8	8
* INDIAN TERRITORY	165	4,937	493	5,430	1,878,301	92	92	11
* INDIANA	4,047	334,396	33,514	373,210	1,624,615	99	80	12
* IOWA	4,500	270,000	63,010	333,000	596,096	103	75	3
* KANSAS	8,055	187,800	20,000	207,800	1,618,600	116	50	2
* KENTUCKY	2,647	225,801	31,606	257,407	648,936	57	10	10
* <i>Louisiana</i>	1,377	96,843	13,220	110,063	939,946	12	12	12
* MAINE	1,200	78,500	11,500	90,000	934,943	23	23	23
* MARYLAND	2,095	201,138	21,847	223,985	1,783,083	14	14	1
* MASSACHUSETTS	1,363	212,782	24,375	237,157	1,636,937	79	81	2
* MICHIGAN	8,373	232,870	47,230	300,100	780,773	80	38	2
* MINNESOTA	1,622	87,121	12,363	99,487	1,131,597	74	22	2
* MISSISSIPPI	1,583	104,452	14,244	118,696	2,168,880	114	75	11
* MISSOURI	223,395	29,328	29,328	252,723	89,189	11	11	11
* MONTANA TERRITORY	40	2,000	275	2,275	89,189	11	11	11

* NEBRASKA	1,628	80,540	11,869	101,209	452,402	72	54
† <i>Nebraska</i>	26	2,634	398	3,052	62,266	15	10
† NEW HAMPSHIRE	519	53,685	6,765	60,450	346,991	10	1
* NEW JERSEY	1,972	197,684	80,261	227,645	1,131,116	21	6
* NEW MEXICO TERRITORY	45	1,345	225	1,570	119,565	13	8
* NEW YORK	6,441	905,538	111,482	1,017,020	5,082,871	60	60
* NORTH CAROLINA	4,197	197,397	33,576	231,513	1,399,750	94	11
* OHIO	6,629	586,368	82,129	688,697	3,198,062	88	6
* OREGON	200	12,442	1,990	14,432	174,768	23	4
* PENNSYLVANIA	8,147	821,650	110,085	931,735	4,282,891	67	41
* RHODE ISLAND	401	43,394	5,998	49,992	276,631	5	4
† SOUTH CAROLINA	1,412	93,164	12,701	105,868	995,577	32	16
* TENNESSEE	3,810	249,600	34,560	284,160	1,542,859	96	34
* TEXAS	5,000	186,787	21,037	207,824	1,381,749	172	58
* <i>Utah Territory</i>	84	3,705	414	4,119	143,963	20	13
* VERMONT	650	60,145	6,855	67,000	332,286	14	6
† <i>Washington Territory</i>	3,512	273,671	42,268	315,939	1,512,565	100	67
† WEST VIRGINIA	87	3,977	471	4,448	75,116	21	4
† <i>Wisconsin</i>	1,863	120,811	19,212	140,023	618,437	54	23
* WYOMING TERRITORY	2,454	165,935	18,094	184,019	1,315,497	60	3
†	21	1,400	135	1,535	20,789	5	5
TOTALS FOR UNITED STATES	98,303	7,608,833	1,043,718	8,712,551	50,155,783	2,555	1,364
CANADA.							
* ONTARIO	3,570	285,177	33,230	318,407	1,620,850	38	19
† <i>Quebec</i>	447	28,333	4,260	32,593	1,191,526	62	3
† NOVA SCOTIA	387	30,263	3,406	33,669	357,800	18	4
† <i>New Brunswick</i>	367	15,573	1,749	17,322	255,594	13	1
† PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND	99	7,626	796	8,422	94,050	3	1
† MANITOBA	53	3,141	280	3,421	12,228	5	5
† <i>British Columbia</i>	2	36	9	45	42,000	1	1
TOTALS FOR CANADA	4,965	370,154	43,730	413,884	3,634,018	141	27
* NEWFOUNDLAND	240	17,572	1,734	19,321	161,374	11	11
* <i>Labrador</i>	8	240	32	272	1,117	1	1
GRAND TOTALS	103,516	8,056,799	1,089,279	9,146,028	53,951,175	2,696	1,391

ADDENDA—STATISTICAL.

- (30)—* Report made by State, Provincial or Territorial Association to the FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.
 (11)—† Report made to the THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, Toronto, Ont., June 22-24, 1881.
 (3)—‡ Report made to the SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, Atlanta, Ga., April 17-19, 1878.
 (5)—¶ Estimates made for the FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, Baltimore, Md., May 11-13, 1875, by *International Statistical Secretary*, viz.: Delaware, Louisiana, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

The First International Convention (Baltimore) requested that Sunday-Schools of *all* denominations should be included in the reports. The Second International Convention (Atlanta) requested that schools connected with non-Evangelical churches should be omitted in the reports, and reported separately. Owing to this there is an apparent loss of membership in Maryland in comparison with former reports.

ORGANIZATION.

- (10) BANNER STATES—EVERY COUNTY ORGANIZED, printed in CAPITALS, viz.: Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and District of Columbia.
 (37) ORGANIZED STATES, PROVINCES, AND TERRITORIES, printed in SMALL CAPITALS.
 (12) UNORGANIZED STATES, PROVINCES, AND TERRITORIES, printed in *Italics*. The States of Louisiana, Nevada, and Wisconsin were reported organized at the Toronto Convention. Having held no convention during the past term, they are reported as lapsed. Washington Territory was reported organized together with Oregon, the province of Quebec was included in the "Association of Canada," and New Brunswick in the "Maritime Provinces Association." At a meeting of the International Executive Committee, held at Chautauqua, N. Y., August 7, 8, 1883, it was decided that, unless evidences of organization appear in individual States or Provinces, such should be reported as unorganized. Under this ruling, Washington Territory and the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick are reported as lapsed. In addition to these, the State of Delaware, the territories of Alaska, Idaho and Utah, and the provinces of British Columbia and Labrador, remain unorganized.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL STATISTICS OF ALL NATIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Sunday Schools	Scholars.	Teachers.	Total.	COMPILED BY
NORTH AMERICA—					
United States	98 303	7 668 883	1 043 718	8 712 551	E. Payson Porter Statistical Secretary Philadelphia Penn. U. S. A.
Canada	4 965	350 154	43 730	413 884	
Newfoundland	240	17 572	1 749	19 321	
Other portions of	1 600	35 000	6 000	41 000	
EUROPE—					
England and Wales . . . . .	..	5 200 776	593 436	5 794 212	Fountain J. Hartley, Statistical Secretary London (England) Sunday-school Union.
Scotland . . . . .	..	561 262	53 113	614 375	
Ireland . . . . .	..	238 630	28 155	326 784	Pastor Dr. Truive, Cottenberg. Mr. Henry Ussing, Copenhagen. Mr. W. Broekmann, Heidelberg.
Norway . . . . .	..	65 000	5 600	70 600	
Sweden . . . . .	..	1 40 000	15 000	155 000	Pastor J. M. Heybrock, Amsterdam. Mr. A. Brocker, Sart Dame Avelines. Rev. Paul Cook, 115 Rue Chevalier Levallois.
Denmark	2 851	250 000	4 000	253 000	
Germany	1 291	141 640	3 800	145 440	Pastor Dr. F. Eloesch, Berne Switzerland. Rev. A. Micelle, Florence.
Holland . . . . .	..	1 840	3 192	2 632	
Belgium . . . . .	..	45 000	4 500	49 500	Mr. Albert Woodruff, New York U. S. A.
France	1 080	45 000	6 322	97 893	
Switzerland	1 591	91 371	850	13 440	Pastor Jacob, Oroomiah Persia.
Italy	200	12 560	400	8 400	
Spain . . . . .	..	8 000	100	2 100	Rev. George Thompson, Oberlin Ohio U. S. A.
Portugal	30	2 000	1 000	16 000	
Not enumerated above . . . . .	..	15 600	1 000	..	
ASIA—					
Persia	68	3 070	272	3 272	Pastor Jacob, Oroomiah Persia.
Other portions of . . . . .	..	35 000	1 500	36 500	
AFRICA . . . . .	..	158 745	8 855	167 100	Rev. George Thompson, Oberlin Ohio U. S. A.
Other portions of . . . . .	..	150 000	3 060	153 000	
SOUTH AMERICA . . . . .	..	408 791	42 639	451 340	Fountain J. Hartley, London England. Henry Waterhouse, Gen. Secretary, Honolulu.
Other portions of . . . . .	..	15 000	1 500	16 500	
OCEANIC—					
Australia . . . . .	..	25 000	2 500	27 500	Fountain J. Hartley, London England. Henry Waterhouse, Gen. Secretary, Honolulu.
Hawaiian Islands . . . . .	..	25 000	1 500	26 500	
Other portions of . . . . .	..	15 775 093	1 833 431	17 608 524	
WORLD . . . . .	..	15 775 093	1 833 431	17 608 524	

 RECAPITULATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Total Number of Sunday-Schools	3,417
“ “ Superintendents	3,457
“ “ Officers	10,155
“ “ Teachers	12,811
“ “ Pupils	178,284
“ “ Conversions	12,219
“ “ Books in Library	203,049
“ “ Attending Sunday-School	204,704
Estimated Number not attending Sunday-School	614,112
Total Number Children belonging to the A. M. E. Family.	818,816

Educational Department.

ORGANIZED IN 1876. RE-ORGANIZED IN 1884.

Bishop Campbell, D. D., LL. D., President, Rev. Wm. D. Johnson, D. D. Secretary of Education, Office, Athens, Ga., the educational representatives.

Organization is life; disintegration is death; “United, we stand; divided, we fall.”

THE GENERAL BOARD.

First District, Rev. J. T. Jenifer, D. D., Boston, Mass.
 Second District, Rev. J. A. Handy, D. D., Washington, D. C.
 Third District, S. T. Mitchell, A. M., Wilberforce, Ohio.
 Fourth District, Rev. T. W. Henderson, Quincy, Illinois.
 Fifth District, Rev. Richard Harper, B. D., Nashville, Tenn.
 Sixth District, Rev. B. F. Porter, M. D., Lincoln, S. C.
 Seventh District, Rev. M. E. Bryant, Selma, Alabama.
 Eighth District, Mr. W. H. Allen.
 Ninth District, A. M. Green, New Orleans, La.

THE DISTRICT BOARD WILL MEET AS FOLLOWS:

First District at Wilberforce, Ohio, July 17th, viz: New York Conference, Rev. W. B. Derrick; New Jersey, Rev. A. H. Newton; New England, Rev. George C. Booth; Philadelphia, Rev. J. W. Beckett, B. D.; Baltimore, Rev. J. H. A. Johnson, D. D.; Pittsburgh, Rev. G. C. Sampson; Ohio, Rev. J. G. Mitchell, D. D.; North Ohio, Rev. J. W. Gazaway; Indiana, Rev. Morris Lewis; Kentucky, Rev. R. G. Whitman; West Kentucky, T. B. Caldwell;

Missouri, Rev. James Madison; North Missouri, Rev. J. C. C. Owens; Iowa, Rev. C. S. Jacobs; Kansas, Rev. James H. Hubbard; South Kansas, Rev. John Turner; California, Rev. Robert Seymour.

The Second District will meet at Bethel Church, Atlanta, Ga., July 24th, viz: Virginia Conference, Rev. J. H. Scott; North Carolina, Rev. R. H. W. Leake; Columbia, Rev. S. H. Jefferson; South Carolina, Rev. B. H. Williams; North Georgia, Rev. W. J. Gaines, D. D.; Macon, Rev. E. P. Holmes; Georgia, Rev. M. B. Saulter.

The Third District will meet in Rev. Harper's Church, Nashville, Tennessee, July 31st, viz: Florida Conference, Rev. J. W. Witherspoon; East Florida, Rev. T. C. Denham; Alabama, Rev. William Bradwell; North Alabama, Rev. I. H. Welch, D. D.; Mississippi, Rev. G. W. Bryant, M. D.; North Mississippi, Rev. W. H. H. Butler, D. D.; Tennessee, Rev. Bedford Green; West Tennessee, Rev. J. T. Shields.

Fourth District to meet in the A. M. E. Church, Waco, Texas, August 7th, viz.: Louisiana Conference, Rev. Johnson Reed; North Louisiana, Rev. P. W. Williams; Texas, Rev. J. E. Edwards; Central Texas, Rev. A. Grant; North East Texas, Rev. J. H. Armstrong; West Texas, Rev. J. Harvey Jones; Arkansas, Rev. J. M. Collins; South Arkansas, Rev. Edmund Brown; Indian Mission, Rev. J. F. A. Sisson.

It is hoped that all the above named delegates will meet at the times and places appointed, as we have great educational interests at stake. Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.00) are needed at once for educational work. Friends will please send in cash and subscriptions at once. From ten (10) cents to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) will be duly acknowledged.

MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE BY PROF. S. T. MITCHELL, A. M.

To the General Conference of the A. M. E. Connection of the United States, convened in regular session, in Baltimore, Md., May 5, 1884, greeting:

The Board of Trustees of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O., in conjunction with the Board of Trustees of our several educational institutions, would most respectfully submit the following:

Inasmuch as the education of our youth is one of the most essential elements requisite to the perpetuity, usefulness and dignity of our race in this country;

Inasmuch as our several institutions of learning, by virtue of their embarrassed financial condition, are utterly inadequate to supply the facilities and scope of training which our rising generation and present hour imperatively demand; and

Inasmuch as the education of our youth is a responsibility which God has laid at the door of the Church, both in his Word and in the

very nature and relation of things, as well as by an illustrious line of precedents throughout the civilized world.

Therefore, it is the prayer of this memorial that the General Conference establish, throughout the Connection, a day upon which all the churches shall lift a ten-cent collection, the avails of which are to be used exclusively as an endowment fund for said institutions;

That this anniversary be known as ENDOWMENT DAY, and be set for the first Sabbath in each September; that the services of the day, both in Church and Sabbath Schools, have special reference to educational work; and, that the entire collections of the day, in both departments of the church, be sacredly set apart for this purpose.

It is the further prayer of this memorial that all connectional institutions of learning participate in the benefits of this fund.

Signed on behalf of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, June 17, 1883.

D. A. Payne, D. D.	Jabez Pitt Campbell, D. D.
John M. Brown, D. D., D. C. L.	Jas. A. Shorter.
Alex. W. Wayman, D. D.	Wm. F. Dickerson, D. D.
T. M. D. Ward, D. D.	H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D.
R. H. Cain, D. D.	B. F. Lee, D. D.
Thos. H. Jackson, D. D.	R. Graham.
Horace Talbert, B. A.	J. H. Welch, D. D.
T. B. Caldwell, B. D.	W. J. Gains, D. D.
A. H. Hendricks.	J. A. Cary.
Jas. H. A. Johnson, D. D.	C. C. Felts.
D. T. Greene.	C. Wesley Fitzhugh.
John G. Mitchell, A. M., D. D.	J. T. Jenifer, D. D.
J. W. Beckett, B. D.	D. S. Bentley.
J. W. Gazzaway.	C. Gray.
Cornelius Asbury, B. D.	Richard Harper.
Benj. W. Arnett, D. D.	A. W. Lowe.
Nicholas Jefferson.	C. S. Smith, M. D.
O. P. Ross.	Jas. M. Townsend, D. D.
R. A. Johnson,	W. S. Scarborough, A. M.
S. T. Mitchell, A. M.	Phillip Tolliver, D. D.
J. P. Shorter, A. M.	W. S. Lowry.
J. M. Morris, B. D.	T. A. Thompson, B. D.

Signed on behalf of Allen University, Columbia, S. C., April 10, 1884, with the exception that the distribution of funds arising therefrom be made simultaneously to all the institutions.

W. F. Dickerson, D. D.

Signed on behalf of Paul Quin College, Waco, Texas, April 1, 1884, with same exception as above.

R. H. Cain, D. D.

Persons receiving this memorial will kindly communicate their opinion by return mail to

S. T. MITCHELL,
70 Clark Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Report of the Committee on Education.

To the Eighteenth General Conference of the A. M. E. Church :

Your Committee on Education beg leave to report progress, and present the following for your favorable consideration :

We return to you, with our unanimous endorsement, the memorial presented to you by the trustee boards and faculties of our educational institutions, and which was referred to us; and we have simply to recommend the slight modifications, that the collection to be raised on Endowment Day shall be not less than ten cents per member, instead of "a ten cent collection," and, that the funds arising from this effort shall be used exclusively for endowment purposes after the present indebtedness of our institutions shall have been met or provided for.

We have further to report the following Chapter on Education, embodying in disciplinary law such a system as shall, in our judgment, best subserve the important educational interests of our great connection.

CHAPTER ON EDUCATION.

How shall we promote the educational interests of our church?

ANSWER.—We do hereby establish and organize an Educational Department.

The management of this department shall be placed in the hands of a General Board of Education and a Secretary of Education, who shall be elected by the General Conference.

The Board of Education shall consist of one member from each Episcopal District, nominated by the Council of Bishops and confirmed by the General Conference, not less than one-third of whom shall be laymen, and whose tenure of office shall be four years.

In the event of death, resignation, disability, gross neglect of duty or change of district, the Board shall declare the place of such a member vacant, and from his district appoint his successor. The Secretary of Education shall be an *ex officio* member of said Board.

This Board shall be presided over by a Bishop selected by the Council of Bishops. It shall hold an annual session on the first Wednesday in October, at such place as it may select, at which a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, after due notice shall have been given to all the members. In the absence of the presiding officer, a chairman *pro tem.* shall be chosen.

It shall be the duty of this Board to exercise a careful supervision of the Educational work of the Church, to devise and authorize the execution of plans for increasing the Educational funds and advancing the Educational interests of the Church; to consider at its regular or called meetings all claims upon the treasury, and to make such appropriations as have been authorized by the General Conference, and in the manner prescribed.

It shall audit annually the Secretary's accounts, and arrange for all disbursements of money not otherwise provided for, and shall make, through the Secretary of Education, an annual report to each annual conference, and a quadrennial report to the General Conference.

In case of the death, resignation or incapacity of the Secretary of Education, this Board shall have power, in the interim of the General Conference, to appoint his successor.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Education to receive, receipt for and account all moneys raised for Educational purposes. He shall open an account, and deposit in some reliable bank all moneys received, and make all disbursements under the direction of the Board of Education. He shall faithfully execute all orders of said Board, and use his utmost ability to make the department successful in operation and result. He shall co-operate with the trustee boards of every institution assisted by this department in the investment of the funds thus appropriated, and shall personally inspect the operation of such institutions, and keep the department informed of the general condition of the Educational work. When in his judgment necessity requires, he may, in conjunction with the President of the Board, call special meetings, for which due notice shall be given to all the members.

He shall receive for his services the same salary paid to other general officers, and in the same manner as is provided for their support, for one-half of the ensuing quadrennium, after which his salary shall be paid out of Educational funds raised under the provisions of this chapter. For the faithful performance of his duty the Secretary shall give satisfactory bond in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to the Board of Education.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Board shall have power to appoint an Executive Committee of five of its members, including the Secretary, which, in cases of emergency, may meet at the request of the Secretary and transact such business as the case requires, or which may be delegated to it by the General Board.

LOCAL BOARDS.

At the holding of each Annual Conference, there shall be nominated by the Bishop, and confirmed by the Conference, a Local Board of Education, consisting of three ministerial and two lay members, which shall continue active through the year. This Board shall receive and compare all Educational reports of the pastors and of the Secretary, which shall include a statement of all moneys raised for Educational purposes on Endowment Day, or at any other time whatsoever, and in the interim of the Annual Conference it shall see that these interests of the Church are properly presented and sustained, and in all possible ways shall co-operate with the Secretary of Education in advancing the work.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

For the purpose of more completely supervising and regulating the operations of this department, the connection shall be divided into four Educational districts. The Eastern, Western and Middle States, together with Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, shall constitute and be named the First Educational District; Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, the Second Educational District; Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, the Third Educational District; and Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Indian Territory the Fourth Educational District. All territory not specified shall belong to the first district. The Local Boards in each Conference within the district shall elect one of their number to be a member of the District Educational Board.

This Board shall have general supervision of the Educational work within its district, shall regulate and authorize the establishing of schools, may appoint district secretaries of education, and designate and arrange for their compensation. It shall apportion the funds appropriated to the educational work of its district, and submit annual and quadrennial reports to the Secretary of Education. It shall determine its place of meeting and such times as may enable it to forward its reports to the Secretary of Education, at least two weeks prior to the meeting of the General Board. Any vacancies in local or district boards shall be filled by appointment of the Bishop of the Conference in which such vacancy occurs. All local and district boards and officers shall be subsidiary and amenable to the General Board, and such officers as handle educational funds shall give bond of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

How shall moneys be raised for this department?

1. By private donations and bequests, which shall be applied according to the wish of the donor.
2. By appropriations of the Financial Board through the Secretary of Education.

3. By the contributions of literary societies formed in the churches of the connection, and which are recommended to be established generally.

4. By public appropriations.

5. By maturing of life insurance policies or otherwise.

6. By the establishment of a day throughout the connection upon which all the churches shall lift a collection that shall be not less than 10 cents a member, the avails of which are to be used exclusively as an endowment fund for our several connectional institutions after present indebtedness is met. This anniversary shall be known as Endowment Day and be set for the third Sabbath in each September. The services of the day, both in church and Sabbath schools, shall have special reference to educational work, and the entire collections of the day, in both departments, shall be sacredly set apart for this purpose.

The distribution of the Endowment Fund shall be as follows:

There shall be retained by the district secretaries 75 per cent. of the moneys thus raised for the connectional institutions of their respective districts, and 25 per cent. shall be immediately forwarded by each pastor to the Secretary of Education for the support of the educational work of the church at Wilberforce University. Each pastor shall fill out such blanks as may be furnished by the secretary, and shall report his receipts and duplicate blanks to the local board of education at the session of the Annual Conference. Notice of every such collection shall be given in all our papers at least one month prior to the time appointed, and the pastors of all circuits, stations and missions shall publish, or cause the same to be done from all their pulpits, and in such other ways as the Secretary of Education may direct.

It is recommended that the sitting of the Annual Conference shall be so arranged as not to require the absence of any pastor from his post of duty at this important period.

The pastors shall execute such plans for meeting the contingent expenses of the Department of Education as may be advised by the General Board or the Secretary of Education.

Signed on behalf of Committee on Education,

B. F. LEE, *Chairman.*

S. T. MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

QUADRENNIAL REPORT

Of the President of Wilberforce University.

To the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church assembled in Baltimore.

Reverend and Honorable Chairman and Brethren:

In presenting the fifth quadrennial report of Wilberforce University, I extend, first of all, profound gratitude to God. His merciful Providence has not been withdrawn from us in all the experiences of our twenty-one years struggle. Marvelously we have been led, and developed.

The Institution began in 1863 with one professor and six pupils. I report to you to-day an average annual enrollment of 153, a faculty of seven and 63 graduates.

The University has enrolled over 1000 pupils.

Its total enrollment for the quadrennium is 609.

Males	396
Females	213

Annual average	153¼
Annual average, males	99
Annual average, females	54¼

We have issued 64 diplomas of graduation to 63 persons, one having graduated in two departments. Five have died.

The classical department has graduated	12
The scientific department has graduated	15
The normal department has graduated	17
The theological department has graduated	20

Of the fifty-eight living, one is located in Alabama, one in Delaware, two are in the District of Columbia, one is in Florida, two are in Georgia, five are in Indiana, four are in Kansas, one is in Massachusetts, six are in Missouri, one is in New Jersey, twenty-one are in Ohio, one in New York, three are in Pennsylvania, three are in South Carolina, five are in Texas, and one is in Virginia. The present senior class contains seven, representing the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Connecticut, South Carolina and Hayti.

Eighteen Wilberforce students are members of this body, and one is among its Bishops. There have been five natives sent over from Hayti by Missionary Mossell; two of these will graduate in the theological department June 19th, and be prepared to assist Eld. Mossell in his arduous and noble labors. A third, supported by the Baltimore Conference will graduate two years later. Two others are younger, and are in, one the Sub-Academic department, and the other the Academic.

Those who complete their course this year are supported by our

general treasury. The youngest two will receive the scholarships enjoyed by them after June 19th. There are nine scholarships established two endowed by the estate of H. I. Powers, Potsdam, N. Y., and seven by our church treasury committee, designated as follows: The Mississippi scholarship, New Jersey scholarship, Georgia scholarship, North Georgia scholarship, the North Carolina scholarship, and two Haytien scholarships. We have lost the valuable services of Mr. J. A. Clark, by resignation; the Secretaryship is now filled by Mr. J. T. Maxwell.

The most prominent donations during the quadrennium have been \$443.62 by the estate of Stephen Daniels, Esq., and \$1,000.00 with conditions, by the Rt. Rev. J. P. Campbell, both of the colored race variety. This is mentioned here because of its significance. We are beginning to have wealth to distribute, and a willingness to do so. When our own people come forward to the assistance of our institutions, with hundreds of dollars, we are evincing a breadth and firmness of purpose that can but challenge respect and secure assistance. We have also received \$602.08 from the estate of John Plaff, Esq.; from the Church Treasury the University has received \$3,612.75.

The financial agent, Dr. Mitchell, has collected over \$2,500. Other receipts bring our sum total up to about \$6,000 annually. We should arrange to raise this total sum to \$10,000 annually as the minimum. If possible we should reach \$15,000. Our Secretary's report shows an indebtedness of nearly \$9,000. The greater part of this is past due and subject to collection at any time.

The salaries of teachers have been paid with irregularity, but paid up during the quadrennium within about 15 per cent. of dues.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend, first, that this conference legislate to give relief to the University as soon as possible. I would suggest that we execute a plan to pay into its treasury \$1,000 in June, \$1,000 in August, and \$1,000 in October, to meet especial and urgent demands. This extra to any general legislation respecting education

Second, I recommend that the efforts of the church be bent to the extrication of the University from its indebtedness, maintaining it free, and laying for it a good endowment foundation, all during the incoming quadrennium.

Third, I suggest that the church forbear dividing its forces too extensively, and that it concentrate in making Wilberforce University very strong and attractive. Our church should unite its forces to the extent of an ability to place at Wilberforce University a faculty that would command the respect and guarantee the patronage of men, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It should not be a colored institution, but an institution managed by colored men, equal to the best in the land.

Its surroundings as to climate, social and political standing, rail road facilities and general record offer to our church the opportunity

that cannot be surpassed in the United States, for building and sustaining an institution that will decide more clearly and definitely the practical unifying and undeveloping forces of the intellect of the colored American than any other single movement of our connection.

If you think this plea based upon prejudice because of long residence in the place, send me away from there. If you think it results from my living being in that treasury take it out and give me a standing in any state in the Union, and will repeat: it is questionable if the golden opportunities offered our church at Wilberforce will be repeated soon.

Fourth, I venture the suggestion that a cool and deliberate calculation will satisfy this conference that very many of our states can save money by not building colleges, but supporting their pupils under conference control on the scholarship principle, at the Wilberforce University.

I beseech you, brethren, by the 21 years record, by the 1,000 pupils, by the two hundred pupils now active teachers and preachers, statesmen and lawyers, by the 17 Wilberforce students members of this general conference, by the five hundred homes set up in the illumination of Wilberforce University, by the seventy graduates, by the fact that in that University are crystallized the hopes, the longings, the patience and the prayers of our race during hundreds of years with reference to education, by the hardships of its noble founder and his indefatigable struggle, by the earnest support of his coadjutors, by the mercies of God; do not allow the strong demand for education, having a local character in every possible centre of our vast work, to blind you to the fact that this is the day to stand to our undertaking, and give Wilberforce University a place in the list of colleges, that will be an honor and service to the race.

Fifth, I suggest that our theological department be greatly strengthened and patronized, that we may guard well against the influx into our ministry, of the training of Calvinists, and, worse, liberalists. While Wilberforce kept weak, and its attendance small, other institutions are strong and liberal. A few more years and our church will feel the results, schism and disintegration. To avoid weeping, then, let us be strong now.

Sixth, I think the endowment propositions in the bill proposed by Prof. S. T. Mitchell, a good movement. I trust we shall be able to adopt it as slightly modified as possible.

May the Great God, our Father, direct us in our efforts to come to the light, and save us through Christ.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. LEE.

THE THIRD QUADRENNIAL REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

To the 18th session of the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, convened at Baltimore, Md., May, 1884.

To the members of the General Conference—Dear Brethren:—I herewith submit duplicates of the reports presented by the Secretary, to the Board of Trustees of Wilberforce University, during the four years ending June 19, 1883, and also a statement from June 19, 1883, to April 5, 1884. Fraternaly,
J. P. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED—Males, 396. Females, 213. Total, 609.

PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS—Males, 5. Females, 3. Total, 8.

STATES REPRESENTED—Alabama, Illinois, North Carolina, Iowa, Texas, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Connecticut, Virginia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Delaware, and the Island of Port au Prince, Hayti.

The seventeenth annual report of the Secretary, to the Board of Trustees assembled.

RECEIPTS.

From cash borrowed	\$ 500 00
“ “ interest on average fund	800 00
“ “ J. C. Embry, Treas.	2,150 00

ASSOCIATION.

“ “ American Unitarian	100 00
“ “ Concert, Springfield, Ohio	84 90
“ “ Interest on rent fund	8 00
“ “ Donations	779 31
“ “ Appeal of President Lee	77 25
“ “ “ Trustees first district	123 21
“ “ Tuition and rent	1,994 51
“ “ Miscellaneous	305 59

Total receipts	\$ 6,922 77
Balance in bank first mortgage, June 17, '79	10,000 00
“ “ “ Rust bond	100 00
“ “ “ Cash	13 18

Total \$17,035 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on Salaries	\$ 3,795 75
“ “ Museum fund	684 91

Paid on notes and interest	\$ 1,002.69
“ “ Incidentals	527.71
“ “ Printing	102.00
“ “ Fire escape	166.65
“ “ Lecture Faculty, Antioch	100.00
“ “ Coal, lumber, hardware and furniture	327.57
	\$ 6,707 48
“ Interest on Power fund	37.00
“ “ “ Rust fund	8.00
	\$6,752 48
Balance in bank first mortgage	10,000.00
Rust bond	100.00
Cash	183 47

Total \$17,035 95

Respectfully,

JNO. A. CLARK, Sec'y.

The eighteenth annual report of the Secretary of Wilberforce.

RECEIPTS.

From Tuition and rent	\$2,182.54
“ Contributions	554.95
“ Sale of horse	140.00
“ Diplomas	27.40
“ Springfield concert	18.25
“ Ins. on Cottage damaged	5.75
“ Unitarian Association Boston	400.00
“ Miscellaneous sources	41.64
“ Rent of Piano	9.00
“ Borrowed	100.00
“ Interest on Avery fund	800.00
“ “ “ Rust “	8.00
“ Financial agent	150.00
“ “ Secretary	200.00
“ Bequest of Jno. Pfaff	602.08
“ Sale of historical sketches	7 10
“ Notes and interest paid	63 75

\$5,310.41

Amount in treasury June 20, 1880 10,163.87

\$15,474 28

DISEURSEMENTS.

Paid on salaries	3,116.15
“ For lectures	600.00
“ On notes and interest	342 17
“ “ Interest on Power fund	118.59
“ “ Merchandise	168.76

Paid on Fire escape	\$ 75 89
" " Insurance	219.00
" " Fuel	139 79
" " Incidentals	308.25
" " Rust prize	8.00
" " Pump	13.60
" " Stoves	95.00
" " Furniture	14.60
" " Printing	68.00
" " Hauling trustees	9.60
" " Boarding trustees	12.00
" " Miscellaneous	6.90
	<hr/>
	5,315.70
Balance in treasury	10,158.58

\$15,474.28

Respectfully submitted, JNO. A. CLARK, Sec'y.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

RECEIPTS.

Tuition	\$1,560.88
Donations	458.77
Avery fund, interest	700.00
American Unitarian Association	100.00
Philadelphia Conference	33.00
Ohio Conference	47.25
Baltimore Conference	17.27
Agent	197.68
Contributions	75.90
Rust fund interest	6.00
Bequest of Mrs. Mary Ried	140.25
Loans	3,200.00
Miscellaneous	105.03
	<hr/>
Total receipts for year ending June, 1882	6,842.03
Cash in treasury, June, 1881	13.23
Securities bearing interest	6,855.26
Chas. Avery fund	\$10,000.00
Rust prize fund	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,100 00
Total	\$16,955.26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	\$4,614.53
Buildings and grounds	114.67
Furniture	70.97

Notes and interest	941.88
Course of lectures	100.00
Powers' fund interest	267.61
Fuel	119.62
Incidentals	236.94
Printing	60.00
Miscellaneous	151.99

Total disbursements \$ 6,678.21

SPECIAL FUND.

Avery fund	10,000.00
Reid "	140.25
Rust "	100.00
Building "	36.80

\$ 10,277 05

\$16,955.26

LIABILITIES.

Notes payable	7,505.05
Interest	575.40
Due on salaries 1882	2,141.90

Total \$ 10,225.35

Respectfully,

JNO. A. CLARK, Sec'y.

RECEIPTS.

From tuition and dormitories	\$1,556.64
" Investment of Avery fund	650.00
" Donations from Conference	556.94
" Mr. T. H. Brown agent	65.00
" Rev. J. G. Mitchell "	889.22
" Contributions	342.90
" Interest on Rust fund	6.00
" Financial Secretary A. M. E. Church	1,710.00
" Miscellaneous	98.20

\$ 5,874.90

Amount in treasury at beginning of year 10,277.05

\$16,151.95

DISBURSEMENTS.

On salaries	4,254.87
" Furniture	73.61
" Fuel	124.61
" Notes and interest	554.44
" Building and grounds	62.38

On Interest on Powers fund	105.24
“ Incidentals	180.40
“ Miscellaneous	186.49
“ Haytien students	59.50
“ Commencement exercises	50.90
Total disbursements	\$ 5,652 44

Balance in hand \$10,499.51

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

Avery fund first mortgage	\$10,000.00
Rust “ loaned	100.00
Reid “ “	140.25
Special “ “	6.15
Cr. of Haytien students	50
Cash	252.61

\$10,499.51

Respectfully submitted, JNO. A. CLARK, Sec'y.

RECEIPTS.

From financial secretary	\$1,102.75
Tuition and rent	1,427.98
Interest on Avery fund	650.00
Estate of Stephen Daniels	443.62
Contribution of trustees, June, '83	240.05
Balance in hand of \$150.00 drawn by order No. 2	84.20
Financial agent	509.25
Wilberforce Concert Co	411 69
North Ohio Conference for Jno. Guillot	7.18
Ohio “ “ “ “	27.99
Incidentals	641.33
Rent of cottage	18.00
Conference and other donations	551.64

Total receipts \$ 6,115.68
Cash at beginning of year \$ 259.26

\$ 6,374.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on salaries	3,351.25
Notes and interest	1,219.93
Incidentals	166.01
Insurance three years	144.00
Trustees board	87.75
Support of John Guillot	38.38
Fuel	132.14

Paid on Furniture	\$	56.50
Printing		147.14
Interest Power fund		119.63
		<hr/>
Total disbursements	\$	5,762.78
Invested Daniels estate		443.62
Reinvestment of Rust fund		104.20
		<hr/>
		\$6,310.60
Cash in hand	\$	64.34
		<hr/>
		\$ 6,374.94
Total receipts for the four years		31,065.84
disbursements	\$30,518.02	
invested		\$547.82
		<hr/>
		ASSETS.
College property		\$30,000.00
Avery fund		10,000.00
Daniels estate fund		443.62
Rust fund		100.00
Cash		64.34
		<hr/>
		\$40,587.96
		<hr/>
		LIABILITIES.
Due on salaries	\$	740.00
Notes and interest		7,525.12
Bills due		150.43
		<hr/>
Total liabilities		\$ 8,415.55
Assets exceeding liabilities		\$32,172.41
Respectfully,		J. P. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF ALLEN UNIVERSITY.

BY REV. JAMES C. WATERS, D.D

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference convened at Baltimore, Md., May 5, 1884:

Dear Fathers and Brethren :

In submitting this, my first report, covering a period of three years, April 30, 1881, to April 30, 1884, it is necessary to briefly allude to the origin of Allen University, especially as the above institution was not in existence at the time the last General Conference assembled. The

great interests of time and largely of eternity are involved in the development of the human mind, and it is conceded that the people, tribe, or race which fails or neglects to take the necessary steps to fit itself to cope with other peoples in the part each is to play in the drama of life on the stage of the world's activities must fail inevitably. Conscious of these facts and anxious to aid in the work of dispelling the gloom of the night of ignorance which has so long beclouded the minds of so many of our people in the South, as well as to assist many worthy young men and women in the Carolinas and adjacent States, whom God has fitted for great usefulness in the pulpit, on the rostrum and in the school-room, whose time, means nor opportunities will admit of their leaving home to secure an education. The Columbia and South Carolina Annual Conferences at their sessions in 1881 determined to establish at Columbia, a central point between the two conferences, an institution which should bear the name of our illustrious founder, Richard Allen, thus blending a fountain head of learning with the reflected light of a monumental shaft which should cast its shadow down the future and perpetuate for all time the memory of the man who had the hardihood to break through the fetters of American prejudice and demonstrate to the world the grand truth, a man is a man, whether his brow be blanched by the snows of an arctic winter, or tanned by the hot sands beneath an equatorial sun, he is nevertheless, always and everywhere a man.

April, 1881, a beginning was made by the purchase of the Methodist Episcopal Chapel at a cost of seven hundred dollars, which was speedily converted into three school-rooms, and on the 8th day of April, 1881, Allen University began with forty-eight students, all of whom were in the preparatory department. It soon became evident that more room would shortly be needed, and through the arduous labors of Rev. B. F. Porter, now of the South Carolina Conference, and the lamented Rev. Felix H. Torrence, the commodious English mansion was purchased, together with four acres of ground and five cottages. Beautifully situated at the verge of the city of Columbia, with wonderful possibilities of improvement, accessible from any point, the institution at once sprang into favor, and its progress during its three years existence has been marvellous. If the number, class and advancement of the students of an institution give character to that institution, then judged by that standard Allen University will risk nothing by comparison with any seat of learning of similar age and grade. It has grown from a mere common school to the proportions of a college numbering more than two hundred students, with a comprehensive curriculum of studies embraced in the preparatory, normal, collegiate, and law and musical departments. Thorough teachers have been employed, each of whom is a graduate of some institution. The students as to grade are distributed as follows:

Preparatory Department, 166; normal, 58; collegiate, 19; law, 6.
The entire school is taught vocal music. On the evening of April

25th there were graduated from the law department five young men, who having completed a two years' course, were presented with their diplomas as Bachelors of Law. Eleven young ministers, each holding an appointment in the Columbia Conference, are among the students. The University is an established fact, and nothing but sheer negligence and wanton neglect can now compass its overthrow. Allen deserves well at your hands. If the African Methodist Episcopal Church would perpetuate itself it must foster the education of its ministry so as to fit it to teach and to lead and promote the same among its members, thus rendering them susceptible of instruction and guidance. With this in view a school of carpentry has been established where practical instruction is given in the use of tools, thus training hand as well as head and heart, to the end that fully developed manhood may be attained.

Our sources of revenue for the purchase, support and maintenance of the institution have been collections from churches, rents of cottages, tuition and room rent of students, and appropriations from the Columbia and South Carolina annual conferences. The Treasurer gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a donation of twenty-five dollars from the Philadelphia Annual Conference, as an earnest of their hearty interest in the success of the institution; also a similar amount from Bishop John M. Brown. The Treasurer's report shows an aggregate for the triennial of nine thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty cents (9,474.40). The outlook for the institution is encouraging, and there is no reason why Allen University should not become a power for good under the fostering care of the church. A fountain head whence shall issue streams that shall bless the entire world.

Triennial report of the Treasurer of Allen University, located at Columbia, South Carolina. From April 30, 1881, to April 30, 1884:

Receipts first year from churches	\$642.03
rent of cottages	39.50
tuition and room rent	420.85
Columbia conference.	690.15
South Carolina Conf	700.38
	\$2,492.91.
Total receipts first year	\$2,492.91.
Receipts 2d year from churches	\$710.15
tuition and room rent	385.15
Columbia Conf	763.05
South Carolina Conf.	882.95
sale of Payne Institute	1,000.00
	\$3,471.30
Total receipts for second year.	\$3,471.30
Receipts 3d year from churches.	\$ 824.09
room rent and tuition	286.10

Receipts 3d year from Columbia Conf	926 00
South Carolina Conf	1,120.00
rent of chapel	84.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts third year	\$3,240.19
	<hr/>
Grand total for triennial	\$9,474.40

The expenditures have been nine thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, (9,443.75), distributed thus:

Paid for chapel	\$ 700.00
Paid on grounds and buildings	3,400.85
Paid on ac't of salaries of the several Professors, etc	2,368.00
Supplies, outfit and current expenses	3,406.40
	<hr/>
	\$9,443.75

Cash balance \$ 30.65

The first year three teachers were employed, second year seven, third year nine. Pay of teachers and professors have ranged from fifteen to fifty dollars per month. The institution had been in constant operation eight and a half months each year. Many of the more advanced students sustain themselves by instructing in the preparatory department and the culture of the ground and the use of tools.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Buildings and grounds	\$10,500
Chapel and grounds	1,500
Furniture and outfit	6,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$18,000

LIABILITIES.

Balance due on building and grounds	\$3,000
Due to teachers and professors	450
Miscellaneous	398
	<hr/>

Total \$3,848

Assets above liabilities, \$14,152.

J. C. WATERS, President.

REPORT OF PAUL QUINN COLLEGE,

LOCATED AT WACO, M'LENNAN COUNTY, TEXAS.

To the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, in session at Baltimore, Md., the Trustees of Paul Quinn College most respectfully state that they hereby submit a report of the establishment of Paul Quinn College.

They are pleased to state that since the last quadrennial they have succeeded in establishing the above named college. It is situated in a very choice location, on twenty acres of land, which has been paid for and a building erected thereon at a cost of \$6,000, and out-buildings at a cost of probably \$1,200 more, the furnishing and supplying houses and rooms at a cost of probably \$1 500, fencing \$300, making a total of \$9,000. The computed value of the entire property is about \$20,000.

We opened our college on April 4th, 1882, and began the work with sixteen scholars and during the first session of three months we had thirty-eight students and closed with much encouragement. Our second session began in September, 1882, and continued till the following fall with eighty students during the session, closing with a degree of success satisfactory to all concerned.

Our third session began last October under the direction of Prof. I. M. Burgan, who is now Principal of the College, with Miss Games, of Philadelphia, and Miss Adams, of Pennsylvania, who are doing a most excellent work now. We opened under the guidance of Mr. T. H. Keeling and Mrs. N. T. Jones, who nobly directed our work up to last year, when Mr. Keeling resigned, and Mrs. N. T. Jones' health having failed was compelled to withdraw from the work. We cannot speak in too high praise of those two persons named for their zeal and perseverance and labors done for the school.

The President regrets his inability to present a full statement of the entire condition of the College by reason of the delay of the report which has not arrived from Waco. We will publish a statement after our meeting which takes place next month.

R. H. CAIN,
President of Paul Quinn College.

REPORT OF JOHNSON SCHOOL.

To the General Conference assembled in Baltimore, Md, May, 1884.

Dear Fathers and Brothers:

We wish to say that the Johnson School, located at Raleigh, N. C., at the end of its present session will have completed its eighteenth year. The enrollment for 1883-84 is 333. Males 177; females 156; average attendance is 237. The teachers are L. S. Dorr, B. B. Gaines, Kitty Ligon, R. E. McCauley and Sophie A. Brodie. The studies pursued, Common English, Algebra, Latin, Greek and Theology.

Very sincerely yours,

L. S. DORR, Principal.

During the quadrennium several of the Theological students of the Johnson School left there and went to Howard University. They have all graduated. We have several of our students at Lincoln who will graduate next year if there is no preventing Providence. From the Johnson School during the past four years we have sent out through the State eleven first grade teachers. We wish to say that we believe

that we are doing some valuable service in raising up competent teachers for their respective communities; also, we believe that the Johnson Theological Class has been instrumental in raising the ministerial standard higher in North Carolina than it had been prior to its organization, and we feel encouraged to continue the work.

We are satisfied that all the members (or nearly all) of the A. M. E. Church in North Carolina will do what they can to make this institution what it ought to be, and many of the white friends will help us to build up an institution that will be a credit to the whole connexion, not only in North Carolina but a universal credit.

We beg the General Conference to assist us in the same ratio that it does the other educational institutions connected with our great church.

During the last four years we have received from the "Friends"
 Association \$ 700
 Received from Rev. B. W. Arnett 500

The total receipt for the quadrennium \$1,200
 Seven hundred dollars of the above amount was expended for fuel, and other incidental expenses. Five hundred dollars are in the hands of the trustees.

R. H. W. LENK, P. B. Trustees.

B. B. GAINES, Sec'y.

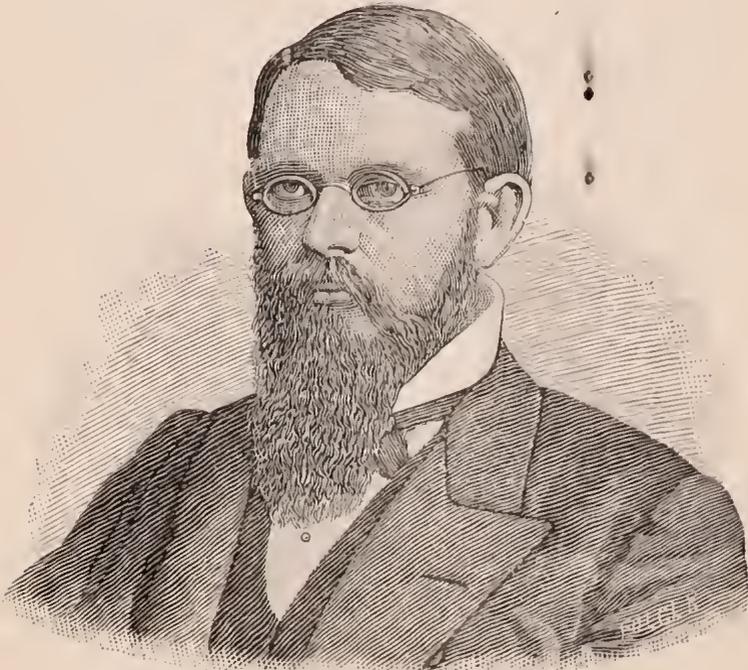
WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

Among the landmarks that indicate the progressive career of the A. M. E. Church of America, none are more conspicuous, none more creditable than this institution. Situated in one of the foremost states of the Union, foremost not only with regard to its population, its enterprise and its prestige, but especially with regard to its excellent school system, and its superb facilities for higher instruction, Wilberforce has been accorded a place of honor and its influence on the side of letters and of morals has been felt and acknowledged. It has been owned and controlled by the A. M. E. Church for more than twenty years. It has given instruction to more than a thousand persons, many of whom have occupied positions of prominence and trust. Besides the number of under-graduates the institution has graduated seventy persons. In the deliberations of everybody of note among colored men, some of these are always found playing a prominent part, and Wilberforce through its alumni and students is wielding an influence in the church, such as no other institution exerts.

Its financial condition is rapidly improving. The year just closed has been the most prosperous in that regard in the last decade. It is very probable that the incoming year will usher an era of financial prosperity to which the institution has been hitherto a stranger.



REV. WESLEY J. GAINES, D. D.
Born October 4, 1840, Wilkes County, Georgia.



REV. GEORGE H. SHAFFER, M. D.
Born October 19, 1843, near Troy, Miami County, Ohio.

The Rev. John G. Mitchell D. D. remains in the capacity of General Financial Agent, his work in that field having been highly satisfactory to the Board of trustees.

He labors especially to endow one or more chairs in the University. The efforts of the general agent will be supplemented by the labors of Rev. W. H. Coston, B. D. in Connecticut, and a portion of New York, by Mr. Boyd, of Springfield, Ohio, in Massachusetts and also in New York, and by Prof. Frank Stewart operating in connection with the Wilberforce Concert Company. Of the meritorious work of this company too much cannot be said. From an humble beginning it has advanced until it ranks first among the best. Its elocutionist, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, of class '73, has received an honor never enjoyed by a colored lady, she being appointed instructor in elocution at one of the popular Western Assemblies. The arrangement with this company for the next season, is more liberal than ever before, and promises, correspondingly, greater returns to the University.

But it is to the newly organized educational department, with its endowment anniversary and collection, as established by the late General Conference that all eyes are turned in eager expectancy. The possibilities of Endowment Day are grand and inspiring. If the church makes any reasonable approach to the observance of this law, its institutions of learning are already firmly established. Wilberforce should receive annually not less than \$10,000, which would enlarge her sphere of usefulness ten fold, and this, if the ministry but half perform their duty. Upon them, almost solely, rests this important responsibility. May the cause of education suffer not at their hand.

We regret to chronicle the fact that our honored and honoring President, Dr. B. F. Lee, has severed his relation to the University to take the editorial chair of the *Christian Recorder*, according to the wish of the Grand Conference of '84. To offer any word of encomium here is unnecessary. The life and achievements of Dr. Lee are inseparable from the history of the church itself. They form its brightest page and command its highest honor. The vacancy this occasioned was filled by the trustee board in the election of Prof. S. T. Mitchell, A. M. as his successor.

The faculty as at present constituted is as follows:

- Prof. S. T. Mitchell, A. M. President.
- Prof. J. P. Shorter, A. M. Vice President.
- Dr. T. H. Jackson, D. D. Professor Theology.
- Prof. W. L. Scarborough, A. M. L. L. D.
- Mrs. Alice M. Adams.
- Miss Augusta E. Clark, instructor in instrumental music.

Matron.

The action of the board of trustees in making imperative the election of a matron supplies a long felt want. The parents of young girls can be assured that a mother's watchfulness and tender regard will be extended to their daughters. The patrons of the University can be as-

sured that Prof. S. T. Mitchell comes to the Presidency a ripe scholar and practiced teacher, one that understands the working of the primary branches, in the sub-academic department, and in the academic. Let every one who has a child to train send it to this institution. If you are loyal to your church, support its institutions of learning; it is just as much the duty of ministers and members to support the schools of the church as it is to support the pastors. I cannot see how any one can complain of his members when they support other churches, when he, himself, sends his children to other institutions, and advises others to do the same. We must unite on our own institutes—Allen, Paul Quinn, Ward Institute, Western University, Morris Brown, Garfield University, the Divinity and High School; all of them must be supported by the churches in this time. We must call for the true and tried men, and have them fall in line and march forward and they will have a grand victory for the cause we love so well. We must educate ourselves—it must come from within and not from without. We must receive life from the heart, and grow outward and upward.

Ward Normal and Collegiate Institute.

HUNTSVILLE, TENNESSEE, April 30, 1884.

To the Bishops and members of the 18th quadrennial session General Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

Dear Fathers and Brethren—We take great pleasure in submitting to your honorable body a report of the Ward Normal and Collegiate Institute.

The Sunday-school convention and educational union of the Palestine presiding Elder District, Texas Conference of the A. M. E. Church, assembled in Huntsville, Texas, in July, 1883, received petitions from a number of wealthy and influential colored citizens, to consider the location of a high school and promised liberal aid.

So the Ward Normal and Collegiate Institute was planned, a Board of trustees elected, and instructed to provide a charter.

August 1st, the Board presented a charter to the Educational Board for approval, and filed the same with the Secretary of State.

September 1st, we purchased a large two-story brick building and sixty acres of land, a beautiful location, overlooking the town of Huntsville, for \$5,500, paying \$1,000 cash. We opened school on the 17th of September, having obtained a contract from the city to teach the City School. October 1st we invited students from abroad and prepared a boarding department.

We built a small chapel prepared for the reception of boarders, and other improvements to the amount of \$1,000, cash, besides purchasing a piano and organ.

We have received and expended since September 1st, 1883, \$2,350.75 on the property.

At present we have three teachers employed, 37 students in the boarding department, and one hundred and twenty-seven students from the city and surroundings. We have ample resources for paying teachers, whose salaries range from \$200 to \$400 per annum.

They board in the building. We have students in attendance from twelve different counties. The whites encourage and aid us very liberally.

We have a fine orchard, flower garden, strawberry beds, lawn, campus, and nearly twenty-five acres in cultivation. besides timber-land sufficient to furnish fuel for man years.

We have primary, normal, any collegiate departments.

But the leading feature is the manual labor department. We have an arrangement by which young men can learn the blacksmith trade and earn sufficient to pay their board and receive at least a normal training. We hope next session to be enabled to add a carpenter shop, etc., for we have a fine opportunity for young men to become orchardists and floriculturists.

Prof. C. W. Luckie, a graduate of Atlanta University, came to us recommended by Dr. Gaines of Georgia, and we employed him; in the absence of the president, he has charge of the school. He has also been elected a member of the board of trustees, and is secretary of the Board.

The charter gives the A. M. E. Church control of property and school and all property is deeded to the A. M. E. Church.

We only ask to be counted in the galaxy of institutions working for the elevation of the race, and our President, Rev. C. W. Porter, will give certain statements as to its location here.

Our aim is to have a manual labor school, and one that will specially prepare our young men for work among their people. We therefore ask your recognition and countenance, and may the Great Head of the church smile on your deliberation and bring to glory where the work will be completed.

Done by the board of Trustees.

C. W. LUCKIE,
Secretary.

C. W. PORTER,
President.

Ward Normal and Collegiate Institute.

HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

This Institute was founded by the Palestine District Texas Conference of the A. M. E. Church, August 1, 1883. It is designed as an Industrial School. The building is a large two-story brick building; six rooms, with an addition containing dining-room, janitor's room and store-room. There are sixty acres of land, an orchard, flower garden, strawberry beds, and a beautiful lawn. Also, about twenty-five acres in cultivation. The property cost \$5,500. We also have a library of some five hundred volumes, though old, yet valuable books. The property was bought of Mr. R. S. Smith, a white citizen of Walker County, Texas, and he has proved a friend to us. In fact our white friends have been very liberal and generous toward giving us substantial aid. We have enrolled 164 students. The faculty consists of Rev. C. W. Porter, A. M., President; Prof. C. W. Luckie, B. A., Professor of Sciences and Principal of Normal Training; Rev. D. F. Taylor, A. M., Vocal and Instrumental Music; Miss Ingraham, teacher of Primary Department, and Mrs. A. B. Porter, Matron.

The Board of Trustees comprises many of the leading colored citizens of Walker County. Chief among them are S. Green, Esq., J. Houston, Esq., M. Allen, Esq. The last two are county commissioners. Also, the ministers and Sunday-school superintendents of the district are on the Board.

We can furnish board and tuition at \$10.00 per month. In the Industrial Departments arrangements can be made to suit the individuals. We are prepared to receive apprentices for the blacksmith trade. Space will not permit us to make a full statement. Send to Rev. C. W. Porter, or Prof. C. W. Luckie, Huntsville, Texas, for a catalogue.

C. W. PORTER, *President.*

C. W. LUCKIE, *Secretary.*

We give the following newspaper clippings concerning the above Institute:

(Huntsville Item, July 19, 1883.)

The colored people of our city are circulating a paper soliciting contributions for the purpose of erecting a colored High School building in our city. The Sunday-schools, of what is known as the Palestine

District (of the A. M. E. Church), have given \$50.00, and the Board of Trustees \$200.00. This move on the part of our colored citizens is commendable, and they should be assisted in their undertaking by both white and colored. The move is hardly likely to prove a failure, as when the colored man takes hold of anything, he is generally ubiquitous until his point is carried. As a class, they take greater zest in an enterprise, although their means are more limited than any other.

* * * * *

The colored folks seem thoroughly in earnest regarding the erection of a high school building. They have filed a charter, and claim being able to carry out their plans. . . . Rev. C. W. Porter seems to be at the head of the enterprise, and we hope will push it through to success.

(Huntsville Item, September 13, 1883.)

The colored high school project has assumed tangible shape. The managers have purchased the two-story brick building of Mr. S. R. Smith, with sixty acres of ground, a half mile north-west of town, for \$5,500, and will take immediate possession. They expect to have the school started within the next thirty days. Rev. C. W. Porter is President of the Board of Trustees.

(Huntsville Item, September 27, 1883.)

The colored university of this city opened last week with an enrollment of ten students, but more are expected very soon.

(Galveston News, October 7, 1883.)

The Bishop Ward Normal and Collegiate Institute opened on Monday (at Huntsville, Texas), with a good attendance.

(Huntsville Item, October 11, 1883.)

There are some eighty pupils in attendance at the Bishop Ward Institute, including a number from a distance. It promises to become the leading colored school in the state.

(Galveston News, September 10, 1883.)

The negro will be something and somebody as well, if prejudice and hatred will call a halt and wipe the malicious scoria from their eyes. Two months ago the colored people commenced operations for the erection of a normal and collegiate Institute. Unaided they have bought sixty acres of land, with a two-story brick house, and in one month more will have their school in full bloom. Rev. C. W. Porter, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is President of the Board of Trustees. He is jet black, about five feet ten inches high, and thirty-five years of age. As a scholar and pulpit orator he has few equals in any race.

* * * * *

Report of the Committee on Education.

READ BY DR. B. F. LEE

To the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND BRETHREN—Your committee submit the following:

Having, in our report on "progress" presented a bill proposing an arrangement for the better management of our educational work, we are pleased to be able to state that our status as a church is firmer on the subject of education than ever before.

The development in the quadrennium has excelled that of any previous period of the same extent. Books that were in the minds of prospective authors four years ago, are now in the hands of hundreds of our readers. Schools that then existed in the wants of the people and the minutes of the conference, are now promising, active schools; indeed, there are two that had no existence at the time of our previous sessions, now active.

The advantages offered our people in the North by the public schools and colleges, together with the improved systems of free schools and the excellent collegiate institutions for them in the South, have not passed by unheeded. The decrease of illiteracy in the colored race is as rapid as its numerical increase. Everywhere education, in the fullest meaning of the term, is making its characteristic impressions, transforming a race from abject slavery to a lofty standard of manhood.

The A. M. E. Church, always struggling for the mastery, feels the burden of responsibility in these times of hasty transition, and bears up nobly the idea that intellectual strength is a great means of increasing the worth of renewed souls. Marked increased enlightenment is evinced in our homes, our laity, our ministry, our business records, our periodicals and our schools.

At least six of the newspapers known as *colored* are edited by members of the A. M. E. Church, besides those published under its auspices. Notably among the books published by our members, lay and ministerial, during the quadrennium are "What Communion hath Light with Darkness," Rev. J. H. Armstrong, Texas Conference; "My Recollections" and "Cyclopædia of African Methodism," by the Rt. Rev. A. W. Wayman; "Everlasting Joy," a book of songs and hymns, by Rev. J. W. Randolph, Texas; "The Rape of Florida," a poem, by Rev. A. A. Whitman, Arkansas; "Elements of Divinity" and "Death, Hades, and the Resurrection," Rev. T. G. Steward, Philadelphia; "Outlines of our History and Government," B. T. Tanner, Philadelphia, and "Greek Lessons," Prof. W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University.

Among the schools that have had their beginnings in the quadrennium we notice especially "The Divinity School," Jacksonville, Fla.,

and Allen University, Columbia, S. C. This institution has had a marvelous development. Payne Institute, reported to this conference in 1880, has been sold and the proceeds applied to make payments on the purchase of Allen University. "Turner College," Hernando, Miss., and "St. James' Academy," New Orleans. Morris Brown University has projected at Atlanta, Georgia. The land for its site is purchased, and grading commenced. The trustees have \$3,000 building fund in hand. They expect to open the school in October. The brethren in Alabama have undertaken to found "Garfield University" in their state, but thus far have not purchased land, having only taken subscription, hoping to buy and build soon.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Founded.	Value of Property.	No. in Faculty.	No. Students in Quadrennium.	Whole number Graduated.	Departments.
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O	1863	\$50,000	7	609	24	5
*Allen University, Columbia, S. C	1881	18,000	9	349	5	5
*Wm. Paul Quinn College, Waco, Tex.	1882	15,000	4	190	....	5
Johnson High School, Raleigh, N. C	1866	1,500	5	333	...	2
St. James Academy, New Orleans, La	1882	5,000	1	150		..
*Divinity and High School, Jacksonville, Fla.	1883	600	2	....		.
*Ward Normal Collegiate Inst., Huntsville, Tex.	1883	10,500	3	164	...	2
*Turner College, Hernando, Miss	1881	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western University, Quindora, Kan.		10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga.		25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garfield University, Montgomery, Ala.		10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

*All but two of these schools have become active in the last four years.

The reports of our schools, referred to your committee, show a heavy indebtedness. Much of this indebtedness is threatening the security and preventing the proper progress of the schools.

The Tawawa Theological, Scientific, and Literary Association.

This association was organized in 1883, at Wilberforce University, the Rt. Rev. J. P. Campbell, President, having for its object the promotion of the study of science, art, literature and religion.

The system of studies is according to that of Chautauqua in general. One of the books referred to above, "Elements of Divinity," is the first in a series of text-books contemplated by the association.

The Normal summer school, connected with this association, is intended to afford an opportunity to teachers to improve during the summer vacation.

The Assembly holds its sessions at Wilberforce University. The second annual meeting will convene in July of the present year.

[Recommendation I.]

Owing to the embarrassment under which nearly all our institutions are groaning, your committee recommend that great caution be exercised in the establishment of schools, lest our number become greater than our ability.

[Recommendation II.]

Your committee recommend that the Theological Department at Wilberforce University be supplied with an additional professor; that said department may be strengthened and give us a greater number of qualified, Christian ministers.

[Recommendation III.]

We also recommend that, owing to the great indebtedness of our three leading institutions, and the imminent danger threatening them, we recommend that our GENERAL TREASURY be authorized to administer to their relief, so that by the 10th of June to Wilberforce University, \$1,000; to Allen University, \$500; to William Paul Quinn College, \$500. We recommend this because these institutions are in need of immediate relief, and because the provisions of the chapter on education can not become effective earlier than October, 1884.

[Recommendation IV.]

Your committee still further recommend the adoption of the Bishop's suggestion relative to raising money for education as a centennial effort, and that each educational district do something especial and definite in building up its educational work.

Your committee submit the above report, wishing God's blessings upon the conference.

B. F. Lee, *Chairman.*

J. C. Waters.

R. Harper.

J. Reed.

A. W. Low.

I. H. Welsh.

T. C. Denham.

S. T. Mitchell, *Secretary.*

A. J. Miller.

G. H. Hann.

Henry Epps.

J. W. Buckett.

J. H. A. Johnson.

R. G. Whitman.

 Organization of the Educational Department.

WHEREAS, The work of education demands immediate attention, therefore,

Resolved, That the Bishops do now nominate the General Board of Education, consisting of one from each Episcopal District, "not less than one third of whom shall be laymen, and whose tenure of office shall be four years."

Resolved, That the Bishops do also appoint from each Annual Conference, one who shall be the member of District Board. Provided, however, that all appointments under the second Resolve shall expire with the meeting of the respective Annual Conferences, at which time all local and district boards shall be established according to law.

D. P. ROBERTS.

 The Connectional Educational Societies.

WHEREAS, The General Conference has established a separate department for education, and

WHEREAS, The law under which said department was created required the organization of literary societies throughout the connection, therefore,

Resolved, That the Connectional, Literary, Historic, and Educational Association, the Annual Conference and Local Societies of the same, be and they are hereby brought under the management and control of the Educational Department of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, That the constitutions drawn by the Board of Bishops at Newport, R. I., August, 1880, shall be the constitutions of the Connectional, Annual Conference and Local Societies throughout the entire church, provided, however, that the President of the Connectional Association shall give out annually, through the Educational Secretary, the subjects and grades of three prize essays, to be written upon by the members of Annual Conference societies.

Resolved, That each society organized under any of said constitutions shall retain for local purposes 75 per cent. of all moneys collected as fees, dues, etc., and 25 per cent. of such moneys shall be forwarded immediately by the secretary of any and all such organizations, to the secretary of the Department of Education, for the establishment of a general educational fund, said fund to be disposed of by directions of the General Board of Education.

Resolved, It is hereby made the duty of the secretary of Education to give receipts for all moneys received from whatever source, and to render an exact account of the same in his reports to the General Board.

P. W. JEFFERSON.

METHODISM.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF METHODISTS.

The following summaries have been compiled from the latest official statistics reported by the several branches of the great Wesleyan Methodist family. Those of the Methodist Episcopal Church are to January 1, 1883, and include the official numerical returns of the fall conferences of 1882 and the spring conferences of 1883. Those of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are for 1882. Those of the Canadian, British and affiliating conferences are for 1883. In two or three of the churches the numbers of local preachers are "estimated;" but in each of those by distinguished members of large observation in the respective denominations.

I. Episcopal Methodists in United States.

	Itinerant Ministers.	Local Preachers.	Lay Members.
Methodist Episcopal Church	12,654	12,337	1,799,593
Methodist Episcopal Church, South. . .	4,045	5,869	877,299
African Methodist Episcopal Church . .	1,832	9,760	391,044
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,000	2,750	300,000
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church . .	1,046	683	155,000
Evangelical Association	953	599	119,758
United Brethren	1,257	963	159,547
Union African M. E. Church	112	40	3,500
Total Episcopal Methodists in U. S. .	23,899	33,001	3,805,741

II. Non-Episcopal Methodists in United States.

Methodist and Protestant Church	1,358	1,010	123,054
American Wesleyan Church	267	215	23,590
Free Methodist Church	263	326	12,719
Primitive Methodist Church	27	162	3,716
Independent Methodist Church.	25	27	5,000
Congregational Methodists. . . . .	. .	23	20,000
Total Non-E. M. in U. S.	1,940	1,763	188,079

III. Methodists in Canada.

The Methodist Church of Canada	1,216	1,261	128,644
Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada	259	255	25,671
Primitive Methodist Church	89	246	8,090
Bible Christian Church	79	197	7,398
British M. E. Church (colored).	45	20	2,100
Total Methodists in Canada	1,688	1,979	171,903

IV. Methodists in Great Britain and Missions.

British Wesleyan Methodists in Great Britain	1,917	14,183	441,484
British Wesleyan Methodists in Missions	385	. . . .	70,717
Primitive Methodists	1,147	15,982	196,480
New Connection Methodists	188	1,271	29,299
Wesleyan Reform Union	551	. . . .	8,663
United Free Methodists	391	3,417	84,152
Bible Christians (including Australia)	228	1,909	28,624
Total Meth. in Gr. Brit. and Missions	4,807	36,762	859,449

V. Wesleyan Affiliating Conferences.

Irish Wesleyan Conferences	239	. . . .	25,050
French " "	196	. . . .	2,024
Australian " "	449	4,480	69,392
South African " "	167	. . . .	26,038
Total in Wes. Affiliating Conferences	1,051	4,480	126,504

Grand Total of Ministers and Lay Members.

Methodists in Churches of U. S.	25,839	34,714	3,993,820
Methodists in Dominion of Canada	1,688	1,979	171,963
Methodists in Great Britain and Missions	4,807	36,762	859,449
Methodists in Affiliating Conferences	1,051	4,480	69,392

Gr. total of Meth. and Missions in 1883 33,385 77,935 5,094,564

GRA TOTAL MINISTERS AND MEMBERS, 5,207,884.

COLORED CHURCHES.

PROGRESS—RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS.

Some have thought that it cannot be true that one in every five persons in the whole population is a communicant in the evangelical churches. To this we reply that many rural communities can be found where the average is one in two or three inhabitants, as we know from personal examination. A single city in Massachusetts, of 16,000 inhabitants, has one evangelical communicant in five inhabitants. Within a radius of ten miles, which includes Boston, Mass., there are about one in nine inhabitants, notwithstanding from 27 to 38 per cent. are foreign born. The colored communicants are relatively more numerous in proportion to their whole population than the white communicants to the white population. The following are the totals of colored communicants:

African Methodist Episcopal Church	387,566
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	300,000
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	112,938
Methodist Episcopal Church	189,395
Baptist Church	661,358
American Missionary Association	4,961
Presbyterians Freedman's Unions	11,108
Methodist Episcopal Church South	1,245
Several other denominations	20,000
Total	1,688,591

The colored population of the United States in 1880 was 6,577,151. The communicants of the colored churches, therefore, were one for three and nine tenths of the whole colored population.

Moral Agencies at Work at Race Elevation.

	Members.
The colored Church in the United States, 1884—	
African Methodist Episcopal Church	390,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	300,000
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	155,000
Methodist Episcopal Church	186,189
Union Methodist Episcopal Church	3,500
Total	1,034,689
Estimated Population of Methodists	3,104,067

TRAVELING PREACHERS, COLORED.

African Methodist Episcopal Church	2,540
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,000
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	1,046
Methodist Episcopal Church (colored)	1,121
Union Methodist Episcopal Church	112
total	<u>6,819</u>

LOCAL PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS.

African Methodist Episcopal Church	9,760
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,750
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	683
Methodist Episcopal Church (colored)	2,542
Union Methodist Episcopal Church	40
Total	<u>15,775</u>

A. M. E. CHURCH.

TRAVELING PREACHERS' SUPPORT, 1880-1884.

1881, estimated and actual reports	\$380,500 00
1882, estimated and actual reports	395,000 00
1883, actual reports to Conference	425,000 00
1884, actual reports to Conference	410,689 01
Grand total	<u>\$1,611,189 01</u>

PRESIDING ELDERS' SUPPORT, 1880-1884

May 4, 1881, estimated	\$36,000 00
May 4, 1882, estimated	40,000 00
May 4, 1883, actual report	44,646 46
May 4, 1884, actual report	56,639 80
Total	<u>\$177,275 26</u>

Grand total support for four years \$1,788,464 27

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR ONE YEAR, ENDING MAY 1, 1884 FOR THE WHOLE A. M. E. CHURCH.

Contingent money	\$4,634 09
Presiding Eldership	50,580 22
Pastors' support	393,789 23
Church extension	144,669 91
Missionary	5,358 04
Bishops' traveling expenses	1,002 51
Pastors' traveling expenses	16,899 78
Presiding Elders' traveling expenses	6,059 09
Educational money	3,139 43
Haytian Mission	942 90
Charity	7,223 40
Incidental expenses of the Trustees	<u>130,446 25</u>

Church debts	33,962 93
Delegate money	2,159 01
Dollar money	49,400 00
Sunday-school money	27,400 00
Total	<u>\$814,647 79</u>

VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

Total number of churches, 2,742—	
Gross value	\$4,106,926 00
Indebtedness May 1, 1884	270,220 43
Net value of churches	<u>\$3,836,705 57</u>

BUSINESS OF TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY, FOR ONE YEAR,
ENDING MAY 1, 1884.

Church extension	\$141,669 91
Incidental and repairs	130,446 21
On old debts	33,962 93
Total	<u>\$306,079 05</u>

AMOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED AND DISBURSED BY THE TRUSTEES OF
THE A. M. E. CHURCH, 1880 TO 1884.

1881	\$275,000 00
1882	285,000 00
1883	290,000 00
1884	306,079 05
Total	<u>\$1,156,079 05</u>

BUSINESS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH, 1880 TO
1884,

Financial Department, Rev. B. W. Arnett	\$179,854 30
Publication Department, Rev. T. Gould	63,139 60
Missionary Department, Rev. J. M. Townsend	34,500 00
Sunday-school Department, Rev. C. S. Smith	2,341 61
Grand total	<u>\$279,835 56</u>

GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE CHURCH FROM 1880 TO 1884—GROSS RE-
CEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

General Departments	\$279,835 56
Support of Pastors	1,611,189 01
Presiding Elders' support	177,275 26
All other purposes	1,718,129 89
Grand total	<u>\$3,786,429 72</u>

AMOUNT EXPENDED BY THE A. M. E. CHURCH INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING FOR GENERAL PURPOSES, FROM 1880 TO MAY, 1884.

Wilberforce University	\$31,065 84
Allen University	9,474 40
Paul Quinn College	9,00 00
Ward Normal Institute	2,350 00
Johnson School	2,500 00
Morris Brown College	6,800 00
Tanner College	2,500 00
Western University	2,350 00
St. James Academy	3,000 00
Florida Divinity and High School	2,500 00
Garfield University	5,500 00
Grand total	<u>\$77,040 24</u>

M. E. CHURCH REPORT OF MISSIONS FOR 1884.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR EACH OF FOUR YEARS.

	Receipts:	Disbursements.
1880	\$557,371 14	\$576,355 69
1881	625,663 89	648,084 82
1882	691,666 01	653,428 41
1883	751,469 90	728,321 76
Total	<u>\$2,626,170 94</u>	<u>\$2,606,170 68</u>

WORKERS IN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Native workers	1,189	1,342	1,451	1,837
English workers	176	199	223	229
Total	<u>1,365</u>	<u>1,539</u>	<u>1,674</u>	<u>2,066</u>

CHARGES AIDED IN HOME FIELD.

1880	2,284
1881	2,453
1882	2,399
1883	2,415

CHARGES AIDED IN HOME MISSIONS NOT IN ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

1880	106
1881	104
1882	131
1883	164

SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

	1880.	1883.
Foreign missionaries	97	128
Assistant Missionaries	62	78
Other workers	1,370	1,189
Members	26,702	31,196
Probationers	8,807	11,904
Average attendance	26,283	53,972
Adults baptized	725	1,108
Children baptized	1,609	1,798
Day-schools	316	448
Day scholars	10,282	14,017
Sabbath-schools	929	1,209
Sabbath scholars	44,627	59,975
Churches	264	315
Estimated value	\$1,121,748 00	\$1,205,287 00
Halls and other places of worship	701	761
Parsonages	190	196
Estimated value	\$316,287 00	\$300,328 00
Value other property	156,967 00	246,114 00
Amount collected for Miss. Soc	5,236 21	8,393 83
Collected for other benevolences	11,376 47	20,213 57
Collected for self-support	134,226 04	128,077 70
Collected for church building, etc.	37,147 59	35,299 95

COLLECTED FOR MISSIONS BY FOREIGN MISSIONS.

1880	\$5,236 21
1881	5,176 16
1882	6,151 62
1883	8,393 83
Total	\$24,957 82

COLLECTED FOR SELF-SUPPORT BY FOREIGN MISSIONS.

1880	\$134,226 04
1881	79,674 41
1882	80,745 11
1883	182,077 70
Total	\$476,723 26

Special letters written to Pastors	90,000
Pages of tracts and printed matter (estimated)—	
Tracts	7,212,063
Leaflets	34,000
Abstracts	200,000

Calls of General Committee	80,000
Maps	10,000
Circulars	140,000
Total	7,676,063
Pages of Annual Report	51,476,000
Pages of Manual	14,800,000
Autograph letters to children in two years	82,000
Columns missionary matter published in the Church papers	6,240

The disbursements of the quadrennium, as will be seen above, have \$20,000 less than the receipts, and accordingly the debt of the society has been diminished during the quadrennium to just this amount, notwithstanding the greatly increased amount of work accomplished. The debt on the 1st of November last was \$88,193.90, a sum so small that the General Conference could easily extinguish it before adjournment should it be deemed best to do.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS OF U. S., 1883.

Total Methodists in United States	3,869,000
Methodist population in United States	18,345,000
Methodist members in the world	5,069,109
Methodist population in the world	25,345,545
Regular Baptists	2,102,085
Free-will Baptists	75,685
Other Free-will Baptists	40,000
Six Principle Baptists	2,000
The German Baptists	100,000
The Seventh-day Baptists	7,446
Total Baptists in the United States	2,389,201
Baptists in the world	2,938,673
Presbyterian Church	592,128
Southern Presbyterians	123,806
United Presbyterians	84,573
Cumberland Presbyterians	104,974
Reformed Synod Presbyterians	10,093
General Synod Presbyterians	5,750
Associated Reformed Presbyterians	6,740
Total Presbyterians in United States	916,489

Protestant Episcopal Church	344,995
Reformed Episcopal Church	10,000
Dutch Reformed Church	111,071
German Reformed Church	147,788
Church of the United Brethren	154,796
Shakers	6,000
Unitarians	30,905
Universalists	37,965
Christian Connection	57,000
Church of God	30,000
Congregationalists	381,654
Campbellites	350,000
Evangelical Associations	107,702
Evangelical Synod of the West	40,000
Friends or Quakers	70,000
Lutherans	694,426
Menonites	50,000
Moravians	16,223
Swedenborgians	19,000
Roman Catholic population	6,143,000
Total Mormon population	90,000
Total population of the Jews	500,000

STATISTICS FOR 1881.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Alabama	278	132	30,661
Arkansas	244	134	16,585
District of Columbia	10	8	3,800
Florida	141	75	13,168
Georgia	1,011	577	112,717
Illinois	75	45	3,665
Indiana	2	28	4,200
Iowa	12	7	595
Kentucky	250	127	47,326
Louisiana	384	236	38,045
Michigan	9	7	383
Mississippi	508	268	42,269
Missouri	147	70	10,982
North Carolina	818	431	79,918
Ohio	121	109	8,367
South Carolina	514	308	96,307
Tennessee	177	112	20,115
Texas	485	319	38,126
Virginia	475	242	102,065
Total	5,707	3,235	669,294

BIOGRAPHICAL

REV. C. S. SMITH, M. D.

Rev. C. S. Smith was born of humble parentage, March 16, 1854. He early evinced a desire for knowledge, and was able to read before he was five years of age. The first school book which he possessed was purchased by money that he himself had earned. He attended school at intervals until he was about ten years of age, when he was put to learn the trade of a cabinet finisher. He made but poor success at this, however, the "grains of his nature" being against him. He was passionately fond of reading newspapers, and to the influence and teaching of the public press he attributes the larger share of his present knowledge. When about eleven years of age he left home, and since then has fought the battles of life alone. In 1869, when nearing the age of seventeen years, he began his career as a public teacher in the State of Kentucky, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau. His first school was broken up by the Ku Klux. He returned to Louisville, which was then the head-quarters of the Freedmen's Bureau, and was immediately sent to Hopkinsville, in the southern part of the State, where he remained about a year. He was remarkably successful as a teacher, being particularly distinguished for his ability to govern, and discipline. While in Hopkinsville he formed the acquaintance of a young lady, who afterwards became his wife. From Kentucky he went to Mississippi, and for a time was actively engaged in politics. From the first he took high rank as a political speaker—so much so that he was often regarded as a prodigy. He also engaged in teaching. In 1871 he was licensed to preach by the Rev. O. A. Douglass, then pastor of the A. M. E. Church at Jackson, Miss. He attended the Annual Conference, which met at Yazoo City in December, 1872, but on account of his extremely youthful appearance, which seemed to create a prejudice against his admission, his friends withheld his application, and on the adjournment of the conference, he was received as a supply by Bishop Ward, and appointed to the Raymond circuit, where he remained one year, after which he moved to Alabama, joined the conference in that state, was ordained a deacon at Mobile, December, 1873, and stationed at Union Springs, Bullock County. Having some fondness for politics, he entered the exciting campaign of 1879, and was elected a member of the Alabama House of Representatives by a large majority. His brilliant and forcible manner of speech won for him the title of "the orator of the House." At the expiration of his term, in 1876, he moved to Tennessee, and resumed the duties of the ministry. In November, 1876, he was ordained an elder in Nashville, Tenn. While in Nashville he established the *Pilot*, a weekly secular paper, which rapidly gained a large circulation, and its editorials were frequently quoted by the leading journals throughout the state. He was the central figure of the Colored Men's

National Convention, which met in Nashville, April, 1876, and delivered a speech that attracted general attention throughout the country. During his residence in Nashville, he attended the Meharry Medical School.

From Nashville he removed to Brownsville, Pa., thence to Pittsburgh, and from there to Bloomington, Ill., where he now resides. In 1882 he outlined the plans for the organization of the Connectional Sunday School Union of the A. M. E. Church, and was appointed by the bishops to develop it preparatory to the meeting of the General Conference in 1884. In this work he was remarkably successful—so much so that the General Conference not only adopted the Union, but unanimously elected him its Corresponding Secretary, making him the editor of all the Sunday-school publications issued by the A. M. E. Church.

He is a man of great force, energy, and determination, and is greatly admired as a writer and speaker. He has always evinced a deep interest in Sunday-school work, and is admirably adapted for the position he now occupies. He is essentially a self-made man, studious, broad, progressive, and deeply earnest.

THE PERILS OF THE NATION.

THE ILLITERATE POPULATION OF THE NATION IN 1880.

THE NEGRO POPULATION.

There are now 7,000,000 of Negroes in the United States, and 6,500,000 of these are in the South. The Negroes increased 35 per cent. from 1870 to 1880 by births alone, while our white population increased only 29 per cent. by both births and immigration.

In seventy years there will be 50,000,000 of Negroes in the United States, at the same rate of increase. The next few years will settle what the character of those vast millions will be.

Here is the sad picture seen in the South as shown by the census of 1880 :

STATES.	NEGROES TEN YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARD.		
	Enumerated.	Can not write.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Alabama	399,058	321,680	80.6
Arkansas	137,971	103,373	75.0
Florida	85,513	60,420	70.7
Georgia	479,863	391,482	81.6
Kentucky	190,223	133,895	70.4
Louisiana	328,154	259,429	79.1
Mississippi	425,397	319,754	75.2
Missouri	104,393	56,244	53.9
North Carolina	351,145	271,943	77.4
South Carolina	394,750	310,071	78.5
Tennessee	271,386	194,405	71.7
Texas	255,265	192,520	75.4
Virginia	428,450	315,660	73.7
West Virginia	18,446	10,139	55.0
Delaware	19,245	11,068	57.5
Maryland	151,278	90,172	59.6
United States	4,601,207	3,220,878	70.0

God calls for men and women to give of their money and prayers to aid in giving Christian education to these multitudes. What will you do? To assist the A. M. E. Church in her work of race elevation, to help her carry the light of our Christian civilization into the homes of the freedman of the South, and also into the homes of the freemen of the North, and assist in the reconstruction that is now going on in the homes, as well as in the lives of the leaders of the race, the church can and is doing a work that no other organization can do. So help us in this work.

Ignorance Among the Whites in the South.

Here are the facts given in the census of 1880. Iowa is added by way of contrast:

STATES.	WHITE PERSONS TEN YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARD.		
	Enumerated.	Can not write.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Alabama	452,722	111,767	24.7
Arkansas	393,905	98,542	25.0
Florida	99,137	19,763	19.9
Georgia	563,977	128,934	22.9
Kentucky	973,275	214,497	22.0
Louisiana	320,917	58,951	18.4
Mississippi	323,296	53,448	16.3
Missouri	1,453,238	152,510	10.5
North Carolina	608,806	192,032	21.6
South Carolina	272,706	59,777	21.9
Tennessee	790,744	210,227	27.3
Texas	808,931	123,912	15.3
Virginia	630,584	114,692	18.2
West Virginia	410,141	75,237	18.3
Delaware	91,872	3,988	4.3
Maryland	544,086	44,316	8.1
Iowa	1,174,063	44,337	3.8
United States	32,160,400	3,019,003	9.4

More than half the illiteracy of the whole nation is in the South, where are found a little more than one fourth of the Nation's white population.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has among the white people of the South over 200,000 members, which means a following of one million people. Her schools among the same people are in need of help.

The Church never faced a graver responsibility than the work of giving Christian culture to the illiterate white millions of the South, and the African M. E. Church is doing for the colored what the M. E. Church is doing for the whites in the north. It is taking hold on the

children, and training them in the rudiments of an English education, preparing them for the duties of citizenship, qualifying them for usefulness to society and the state, for with so large a part of the citizens illiterate, there is danger to our country.

Illiteracy in the States and Territories.
(FROM UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1880)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PERSONS OF TEN YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARD.				
	Enumerated.	Returned as unable to read.		Returned as unable to write.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Alabama	851 780	370 279	43.5	433 447	50.9
Arizona	32 922	5 496	16.7	5 812	17.7
Arkansas	531 876	153 229	28.8	202 015	38.0
California	681 062	48 587	7.1	53 430	7.8
Colorado	158 220	9 321	5.9	10 474	6.6
Connecticut	497 303	20 986	4.2	28 424	5.7
Dakota	99 849	3 094	3.1	4 821	4.8
Delaware	110 856	16 912	15.3	19 411	17.5
District of Columbia	36 907	21 511	15.7	225 778	18.8
Florida	184 550	70 219	38.0	80 183	43.4
Georgia	1 043 840	446 683	42.8	520 416	49.9
Idaho	25 005	1 384	5.5	1 778	7.1
Illinois	2 262 315	96 809	4.3	115 397	6.4
Indiana	1 468 095	70 008	4.8	110 761	7.5
Iowa	1 181 641	28 117	2.4	46 600	3.9
Kansas	704 297	25 503	3.6	39 476	5.6
Kentucky	1 163 498	258 186	22.2	348 392	29.9
Louisiana	619 070	297 312	45.8	318 380	49.1
Maine	519 669	18 181	3.5	22 170	4.3
Maryland	695 364	111 387	16.0	134 488	19.3
Massachusetts	1 442 183	75 635	5.3	92 960	6.5
Michigan	1 236 686	47 112	3.8	63 723	5.2
Minnesota	559 997	20 551	3.7	34 546	6.2
Mississippi	753 693	315 612	41.9	373 201	49.5
Missouri	1 557 631	138 818	8.9	208 754	13.4
Montana	31 989	1 530	4.8	1 707	5.3
Nebraska	818 271	7 830	2.5	11 528	3.6
Nevada	50 666	3 703	7.3	4 069	8.0
New Hampshire	286 188	11 982	4.2	14 302	5.0
New Jersey	865 951	39 136	4.5	53 249	6.2
New Mexico	87 966	52 991	60.2	57 156	65.0
New York	3 981 428	166 625	4.2	219 600	5.5
North Carolina	959 951	367 890	38.3	463 975	48.3
Ohio	2 399 367	80 751	3.6	131 847	5.5
Oregon	130 565	5 376	4.1	7 423	5.7
Pennsylvania	3 203 215	146 138	4.6	228 014	7.1
Rhode Island	220 461	17 456	7.9	24 793	11.2
South Carolina	667 456	321 780	48.2	369 848	55.4
Tennessee	1 062 130	294 385	27.7	410 722	38.7
Texas	1 064 196	256 223	24.1	316 432	29.7
Utah	97 194	4 851	5.0	8 825	9.1
Vermont	261 052	12 993	4.9	15 837	6.0
Virginia	1 090 634	369 495	34.0	430 352	40.9
Washington	55 420	4 191	5.7	3 889	7.9
West Virginia	438 587	58 044	12.1	85 376	19.9
Wisconsin	965 512	31 693	3.0	55 558	5.8
Wyoming	46 479	427	2.6	556	3.4
United States	57 160 711	4 923 451	13.1	6 239 958	17.0

We have here 4,923,451 persons who are unable to read the Bible or ballot, and a man who can neither read the Bible for instruction, nor his ballot so that he can know for whom he is voting, is at the mercy of his fellow-men, and is not competent to discharge the duty that he owes his country.

Illiterates in the Southern States.

There are in the Southern states about 12,000,000 of Whites and about 6,500,000 of Negroes.

In these States, with one third of the nation's population, are found nearly three-fourths of the nation's illiterates.

Thirty per cent. of the white minors, from 10 to 21, and 70 per cent. of the Negroes of the same ages are illiterates in the South.

The illiterate voters in the South, where 153 of the 201 electoral votes necessary to elect a President are cast, number 1,354,974.

Here is the startling record of twelve States as to their voting population :

STATES.	Voting population	Votes cast in 1880.	Illiterate voters.
Alabama	259,884	151,507	132,526
Arkansas	182,977	106,229	59,340
Florida	61,697	51,618	25,319
Georgia	321,438	155,651	159,506
Kentucky	376,221	264,304	107,730
Louisiana	216,787	97,201	106,801
Mississippi	238,532	117,078	117,955
N. Carolina	294,750	241,218	145,294
S. Carolina	205,789	170,956	117,195
Tennessee	330,305	247,827	122,836
Texas	380,376	241,478	93,472
Virginia	334,505	212,135	142,622

In the midst of such ignorance a popular election is but little more than a miserable farce. The negroes are at the mercy of the few designing men, and the country is the sufferer, for the effect of one ballot is felt to the utmost extremity of the body politic, it touches every industry and trade, it accelerates or retards the wheels of commerce, and fills the avenues of trade with life and general activity, such as is found in no other country.

Read with care the following facts in relation to the country and its population :

Total population in the United States, 50,155,783.

Total population ten years of age and upward, 36,761,607.

Number of these ages who can not read, 4,923,451 ; being 13.4 per cent.

Number of these ages who can not write, 6,239,958 ; being 17 per cent.

Number of *white persons* ten years of age and upward, 32,160,400. Of these 3,019,080, or 9.4 per cent. can not write.

Number of *native white persons* ten years of age and upward, 25,785,789. Of these, 2,255,460, 8.7 per cent. can not write.

Number of *foreign-born whites* of same ages, 6,374,611. Of these, 763,620, or 12 per cent. can not write.

Number of *colored persons* ten years of age and upward, 4,601,207. Of these, 3,220,878, or 70 per cent, can not write.

Number of persons *twenty one years of age and over* in the United States who can not write, male and female, *white*, 2,056,463 ; *colored*, 1,147,900 ; total, 4,204,363.

Number of *voters* in the United States about 10,000,000. Of these, about 2,000,000, or one in five can not write his name. Our ignorant voters represent *ten* of our fifty millions of people.

In all the Southern and nearly all the Northern States, the illiterate voters hold the balance of power at every election.

How shall we assist in removing this burden from the body politic ?

1. By encouraging the institutions that are named and controlled by colored men and women.

2. By fostering the institutions that are named by the friends of the race in the South.

3. By encouraging individual efforts among the young and rising generation, by precept and by example. In this way much good can be done, and heroes can be found for the conquest of foes, ignorance and sin.

1860. WHITE PERSONS.

Illiteracy by Groups of States, Ages and Race.

	10 to 14.	Cannot write.	Per cent.	States.
Northern	3,196,066	115,322	3.6	18
Southern	1,513,187	448,146	29.6	17
Pacific	170,284	15,726	9.2	12
Grand total :	4,880,531	579,194	11.8	
WHITE FEMALES.				
Northern	1,575,967	49,105	3.1	18
Southern	78,332	200,423	27.1	17
Pacific	83,660	7,364	8.8	12
Grand total	2,397,959	256,892	10.7	

WHITE MALES.				
Northern	1,621,099	66,217	4.0	18
Southern	774,849	247,723	31.9	17
Pacific	86,624	8,363	9.6	12
Grand total	2,482,572	322,302	12.9	

White Persons from Fifteen to Twenty Years of Age.

	15 to 20	Cannot write.	Per ct.	States.
Northern	3,581,866	106,014	2.9	18
Southern	1,527,156	263,404	17.2	17
Pacific	186,645	14,005	7.5	12
Grand Total	5,295,667	383,423	7.2	

WHITE FEMALES.

Northern	1,754,213	57,629	3.2	18
Southern	749,149	137,565	18.3	17
Pacific	96,311	6,050	6.9	12
Grand Total	2,599,673	201,244	7.7	

WHITE MALES.

Northern	1,827,653	48,385	2.6	18
Southern	778,007	125,839	16.2	17
Pacific	90,334	7,355	8.1	12
Grand Total	2,695,994	181,579	6.7	

Illiteracy from Twenty-one Years and Upward. 1880.

Total number of white persons twenty-one years and upward	21,984,202
Total number of white persons twenty-one years and upward unable to write	056,463
Percentage whites twenty-one and upward unable to write	9.4
Total males twenty-one years and upward, estimated	11,343,005
Total males twenty-one years and upward unable to write	886,656
Percentage males twenty-one and upward unable to write	7.8
Total females twenty-one years and upward, estimated	10,641,197
Total females twenty-one years and upward cannot write	1,169,804
Percentage females twenty-one and upward cannot write	11.0

1880 Colored Persons From Ten to Fourteen years of age.

Northern	50,236	8,088	16.1	18
Southern	777,733	541,410	69.6	17
Pacific	6,686	3,273	48.8	12
Grand total	834,655	552,771	66.2	

COLORED MALES.				
Northern	25,174	4,273	16.9	18
Southern	396,057	280,017	70.7	17
Pacific	3,678	1,707	46.4	12
Grand total	424,909	285,997	67.3	

COLORED FEMALES.				
Northern	25,062	3,815	15.2	18
Southern	381,676	261,393	68.5	17
Pacific	3,008	1,566	52.0	12
Grand total	409,746	266,774	65.1	

Colored Persons from Fifteen to Twenty Years of Age.

Northern	55,994	9,026	16.1	18
Southern	751,435	503,826	67.0	17
Pacific	21,888	7,355	33.6	12
Grand Total	829,317	520,207	62.7	

COLORED MALES.				
Northern	25,956	4,379	16.5	18
Southern	354,790	238,212	69.6	17
Pacific	17,731	4,877	27.5	12
Grand Total	398,477	247,468	62.1	

COLORED FEMALE.				
Northern	30,038	4,647	15.4	18
Southern	396,645	265,614	66.9	17
Pacific	4,157	2,478	59.6	12
Grand Total	430,840	272,739	63.3	

Illiteracy of Colored Persons from Twenty-one Years and Upwards. 1880.

Total twenty-one years and upward	2,937,235
Total twenty-one years cannot write	2,147,900
Percentage	73.1
Total males enumerated	1,487,344
Total unable to write	1,022,151
Percentage	68.7
Colored females of twenty-one years and upward	1,449,891
Total enumerated unable to write	1,125,749
Percentage	77.6

THIRTEEN MILLION VOTERS.

Males of Twenty-one years and over in the United States.

The following statement shows the number of males of twenty-one years of age and over in the United States, and in each State and Territory, classified as native white, foreign white, total white and total colored, according to the United States census of 1880.

	WHITE.			Colored.
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	
United States	8 270 518	3 072 487	11 343 005	1 487 344
States	8 129 877	2 984 309	11 114 186	1 457 251
Alabama	136 058	5 403	141 461	118 423
Arkansas	129 675	6 475	136 150	46 827
California	135 209	127 347	262 183	60 803
Colorado	65 215	26 873	92 088	1 520
Connecticut	118 747	55 042	173 759	3 582
Delaware	27 447	4 455	31 902	6 396
Florida	30 351	3 859	35 210	27 489
Georgia	172 044	5 923	177 967	143 471
Illinois	505 272	277 889	783 161	13 686
Indiana	414 252	73 446	487 698	10 789
Iowa	287 530	126 103	413 633	3 025
Kansas	201 334	53 595	254 949	10 765
Kentucky	287 262	30 217	317 579	58 642
Louisiana	81 777	27 033	108 810	107 977
Maine	164 173	22 486	186 659	664
Maryland	144 583	38 969	183 522	48 584
Massachusetts	326 002	170 690	496 692	5 956
Michigan	285 496	176 088	461 557	6 130
Minnesota	88 622	123 777	212 399	1 086
Mississippi	102 589	5 674	108 254	130 278
Missouri	396 322	111 843	508 165	33 042
Nebraska	83 834	44 864	128 198	844
Nevada	11 442	14 191	25 633	5 622
New Hampshire	88 790	16 111	104 901	237
New Jersey	190 656	99 809	289 955	10 670
New York	852 094	536 598	1 388 692	20 059
North Carolina	187 637	2 095	189 732	105 018
Ohio	613 485	191 386	803 871	21 706
Oregon	38 006	13 630	51 636	7 995
Pennsylvania	797 532	272 860	1 070 392	23 892
Rhode Island	47 904	27 108	75 012	1 886
South Carolina	82 910	3 990	86 900	118 880
Tennessee	240 979	9 116	250 055	80 270
Texas	248 018	55 719	301 737	76 629
Vermont	77 774	17 533	95 307	314
Virginia	198 277	7 971	206 248	128 257
West Virginia	123 569	9 208	137 777	6 584
Wisconsin	149 463	189 409	338 032	1 550
Arizona	9 790	3 256	18 016	2 352
Dakota	25 476	25 488	50 960	641
Dist. Columbia	23 764	8 191	31 055	13 918
Idaho	7 331	4 338	11 659	3 126
Montana	12 162	7 474	19 636	1 008
New Mexico	26 423	4 538	30 981	3 095
Utah	13 795	18 283	32 978	695
Washington	15 858	8 893	24 751	3 419
Wyoming	6 012	3 199	9 210	939

THE STRAGGLERS AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF LIFE—THE PRISONERS OF WAR—THE PRISONS.

In the population of this country there are a number of persons, an army, who are not able to do service in the contest that is going on every day; some are physically unable to do full duty, others are mentally disabled for active and intelligent services.

Then there is an innumerable company who are morally in the hospital, under the charge of the physicians, and who are ever in such a condition that they require the services of others to enable them to keep up with the advancing host, and they are in the *last rank*.

But it takes all to make the family—they are all members of the same family; they are one in origin, equal in responsibility, according to their natural and acquired abilities, and one in destiny: they all must appear before the bar of God.

But let us see whom we are to care for, and what is the number—

Table showing number of Insane, Idiots, Blind, and Deaf Mutes in the United States in years named.

	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Insane	91,997	37,432	24,042	15,610
Idiots	76,898	24,527	18,930	15,787
Blind	48,928	20,320	12,658	9,794
Deaf Mutes	33,878	16,205	12,821	9,803
Total	251,698	98,484	68,451	50,994

Deaf Mutes. 1880.

Total deaf mutes	33,878
Total deaf males	18,567
Total deaf females	15,311
Total deaf natives	30,507
Total deaf foreigners	3,371
Total deaf white	30,661
Total deaf colored	3,217

The number of mutes of the race is small in comparison to numbers—we have plenty of tongue.

Inmates of Alms Houses. 1880.

Aggregate of paupers	88,665
Total number of inmates	67,067
Total males	35,952
Total females	31,115

Total natives	44,106
Total Foreigners	22,961
Total Whites	61,310
Total Colored	5,757
Out door paupers	21,598

With all our poverty we make a good showing, only one in twelve in the alms houses. There is one fact that is in favor of our people, they don't like to go to the alms houses, nor have one another burdened on the county; they will beg from door to door before they will have a county coffin.

The local societies in the cities, are doing much in caring for the sick, relieving the distressed and burying the dead. These organizations, when properly conducted, are of a two-fold benefit to the members. First, they bring a large number of men and women together. They become intimately acquainted with each other, they interchange views vital to the social well being of the community, they show each the other his, or her, duty, and then provide ways and means to perform that duty. In the second place they are schools of economy. The members are taught that they must not spend all that they make, but must lay a portion by for the hour of sickness or death, some to relieve the wants of the members. It teaches them how to handle money, and how to fill offices of trust and honor, how to become responsible for their acts to their fellow members, and then, how to excel in their good work for man. These organizations are some of the reasons that the per cents. in the alms houses are so small

Number of Prisoners, January, 1880.

The following facts will show how many persons were in prison in the United States on the first day of January, 1880:

Total number of prisoners	59,255
Males	54,186
Females	5,069
Natives	46,338
Foreigners	12,917
Whites	42,294
Colored	16,961

Among the colored is included 531 Chinamen, 1 Japanese and 161 Indians, which leaves only 16,268 colored persons in prison.

When we consider what disadvantages the colored persons labor under in the courts, it is a wonder that we have so few in prison. A large portion of those who are now serving out terms in the prisons are doing it from prejudice and not for crime. They are there because they are black, and not because they have sinned above their fellow citizens.

Prisoners Classified; Where Found on the First Day of January, 1880.

Total in penitentiary	30,623
Total in county jails	12,815
Total in city prisons	1,572
Total in work house	7,864
Total leased out	4,833
Total in military prisons	493
Total in insane hospitals	350
Total in miscellaneous places	655

REFORM INSTITUTIONS; OR, INTERMEDIATE PRISONS.

Total number in institutions	11,340
Males	9,137
Females	2,203
Natives	10,356
Foreign	984
White	10,102
Colored	1,238

THOSE IN PENITENTIARY CLASSIFIED.

Total in penitentiary	30,623
Males	29,211
Females	1,412
Natives	24,731
Foreign	5,892
White	22,923
Colored	7,700

PRISONERS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, OR REFORM FARMS AND SCHOOLS, 1880.

Total in correctional institutions	7,864
Males	5,966
Females	1,898
Native	4,125
Foreign	3,439
White	7,111
Colored	753

You will find that, in the intermediate prisons, the number of colored persons grows less, not because they alone commit the higher grades of crime, but they receive the higher sentences for the smaller crimes. Thus you see that we only have 753 out of 7,864. In these institutions they send small boys; but, as a general thing, colored boys have to go to the penitentiary for the same offense that a white boy goes to the reform farm. But things are changing. Justice, long delayed, is at last hearing the cry of her oppressed child, and is demanding, in church and state, that justice shall be given to *all* without regard to race or color.

THE AGENCIES AT WORK FOR THE TRAINING OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

We have shown what the conditions are of the people who have to assist in selecting and electing the men and approving of the policies to be pursued in the administration of the government of the Nation. We call your attention to the large number of men above twenty-one years of age—men who can neither read nor write, therefore, they are compelled to depend on their neighbors for information, in relation to parties and men. If they have good and true neighbors, then they are all right. But if it is otherwise, then the country is in danger from the illiteracy of its voters, and should use every legitimate means to remove the dangers to its peace, prosperity, and security, remembering that the foundation of the Republic rests on the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the citizen. But we will now call your attention to the work the country is doing for the education of the coming generation.

The Schools in the United States, as per the Census of 1880.

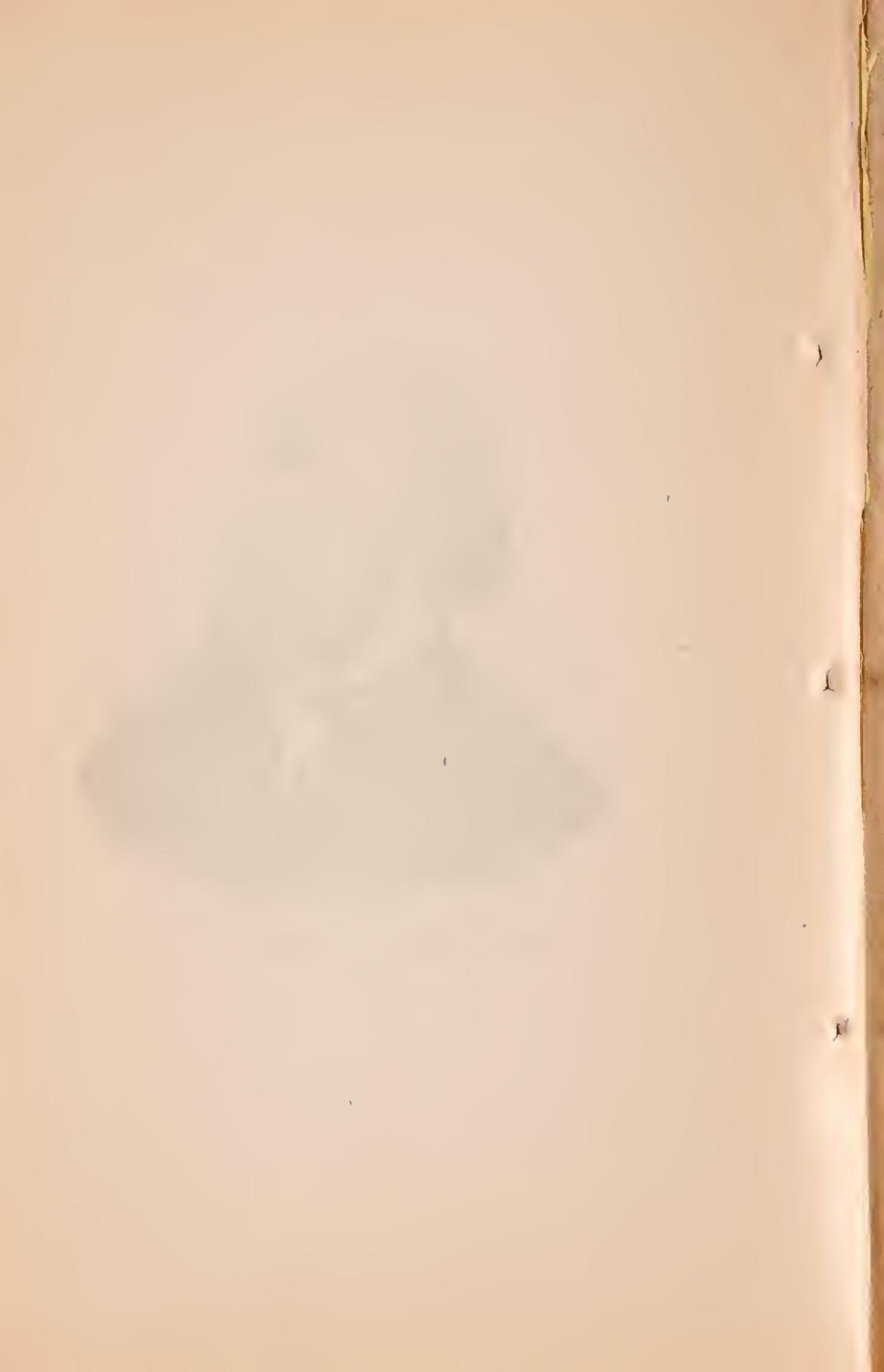
The whole number of schools	225,880
Total number of teachers	236,019
Total number of white males	96,099
Total number of white females	124,086
Total number of colored males	10,520
Total number of colored females	5,314
Total number of pupils enrolled	9,946,160
Total number of white pupils enrolled	9,090,248
Total number of white males enrolled	4,687,530
Total number of white females enrolled	4,402,718
Total number of colored pupils enrolled	858,912
Total number of colored males enrolled	433,329
Total number of colored females enrolled	422,583
The average daily attendance of white	5,715,914
The average daily attendance of colored	560,484
Grand average daily attendance of all	6,276,398

The School Population of 1881.

School population, states	15,661,213
School population, territories	218,293
Total	15,879,506
Total enrollment in states	9,737,176
Total enrollment in territories	123,157
Grand total enrollment	9,860,333



REV. BENJAMIN F. LEE, D. D.
Born September 18, 1841, Gouldtown, N w Jersey.



NUMBER IN DAILY ATTENDANCE.

Number in states	5,595,329
Number in territories	69,027
Total daily attendance	<u>5,664,356</u>

NUMBER OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Number in states	564,290
Number in territories	5,305
Total	<u>569,595</u>
Total in public schools	9,860,333
Total in private schools	<u>569,595</u>
Grand total in all schools	10,429,928

TOTAL NUMBER OF MALE TEACHERS

Total number in states	107,780
Total number in territories	1,018
Total	<u>108,798</u>

TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

Total number in states	158,583
Total in territories	1,805
Total	<u>160,388</u>

TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Total number in states	285,970
Total number in territories	3,189
Total	<u>289,159</u>

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND, 1880.

Public school income in states	\$ 86,468,749
Public school income in territories	1,673,339
Total	<u>\$ 88,142,088</u>

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURES.

Expenditure in states	\$ 83,601,327
Expenditure in territories	1,510,115
Total	<u>\$ 85,111,442</u>

THE SCHOOL FUND.

School fund in states	\$123,083,786
School fund in territories	1,089,015

Total \$124,172,801

We now call the attention to the friends and foes of the Negro race. To the Report of the Committee of Education, we see in it the signs of the coming day of deliverance from ignorance. We see the rainbow of hope, spanning the social, political and religious heavens, assuring us, and the coming generations, that we shall no more be destroyed, that the waters that have covered our pathway have receded, that the dove has returned with the olive branch of peace and good will, between man and man between master and slave.

The former master is pouring his wealth at the feet of the forces of universal education. He is crystalizing the hopes of the coming glory of his country and age, in the institutions of learning, in founding, maturing colleges, and supporting common schools for the training of all, both small and great in the duties of citizenship.

But how grand the outlook, what bright hopes for the future is seen in the following figures :

	1880	1882	
Schools for Colored Pupils.			
Public schools South	17,248	17,398	802,372
Public schools North	441	450	21,573
Total	<u>17,689</u>	<u>17,848</u>	<u>823,945</u>
Normal schools	47	258	7,621
Institutions of secondary instruction	34	126	5,284
Universities and colleges	19	133	2,503
Theological schools	25	65	625
Schools of Law	4	15	55
Schools of medicine	2	18	116
Schools for deaf and dumb	2	19	120
Total	<u>133</u>	<u>635</u>	<u>16,324</u>
Grand total schools			17,822
Grand total teachers			18,482
Grand total pupils			840,274

The Number of Colored Teachers in United States. 1880.

Colored male teachers	10,520
Colored female teachers	5,314

Colored teachers 15,854

1882.

Colored male teachers	11,115
Colored female teachers	5,750

Both sexes 16,865

The total number of male colored teachers in the United States is **1,115**. If we estimate that the annual salary is \$600,00 each, we have then as their annual support, the amount that goes to support their families, \$6669,000,00.

The female colored teachers; 5,750, at an annual salary of \$318,030 would give us the sum \$1,725,000,00.

The grand total salary would be \$8,394,000,00.

This amount of money is divided among the 16,865 teachers in our colored schools.

We have 17,822 schools. Thus we only lack 957 teachers to enable us to man the school houses in numbers at least.

Population of the United States in 1880.

Grand total enumerated	50,155,783
Males	25,518,820
Females	24,636,963
Natives	43,475,840
Foreign	6,679,943
White	43,402,970
Colored	6,580,793
Chinese	105,465
Japanese	148
Indians	66,407

VOTING POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Males over twenty-one years of age	12,830,349
Natives over twenty-one years of age	8,270,518
Foreign over twenty-one years of age	3,072,487
Whites over twenty-one years age	11,343,005
Colored	1,487,344

UNCLE SAM'S FARMS.

The total number of farms in 1880	4,004,907
Farms under three acres	4,352
Three acres and under ten	134,889
Ten acres and under twenty	254,749
Twenty acres and under fifty	781,474
Fifty acres and under one hundred	1,032,910
One hundred acres and under five hundred	1,695,983
Five hundred acres and under one thousand	75,972
One thousand acres and over	28,578
Total acres of land in farms	536,081,835
Total acres of improved land in farms	284,771,042
Total acres of unimproved land in farms	251,310,793
Total value of farms	\$ 10,197,096,776
Implements	406,520,055

Total \$ 10,603,616,831

PRODUCTS OF THE FARMS.

Total number of bushels of barley	43,997,495
Bushels of buckwheat	11,817,327
Bushels of Indian corn	1,754,591,676
Bushels of oats	407,858,999
Bushels of rye	19,831,595
Bushels of wheat	459,483,137
Total number of bales of cotton	5,755,359
Pounds of wool	155,681,751
Tons of hay	35,205,712
Pounds of hops	26,546,378
Pounds of rice	110,131,373
Pounds of tobacco	472,661,157
Bushels of Irish potatoes	169,458,539
Bushels of sweet potatoes	33,378,693
Total number of horses	10,357,488
Mules and asses	1,812,808
Working oxen	993,841
Milch cows	12,443,120
Other cattle	22,488,550
Sheep	35,192,074
Swine	47,681,700
Total animals, 1880	130,969,581
Total value of live stock \$	1,500,464,609

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Total number of milch cows	12,443,120
Gallons of milk	530,129,755
Pounds of butter	777,250,287
Pounds of cheese	27,272,489

The total value of the products of the farms in one year was \$2,213,402,564.00.

Hogsheads of sugar	178,872
Gallons of molasses	16,573,273

THE MANUFACTURES OF 1880.

Total number	253,852
Capital employed \$	2,790,272,606.00
Average hands, males above sixteen	2,019,035
Average hands, females above fifteen	531,639
Children and youths	181,921

Total hands	2,732,595
Amount paid in wages \$	947,953,795
Value of material used	3,396,823,543

Value of products	5,369,579,191
Wages	\$ 947,953,795
Material	3,396,823,549
<hr/>	
Total cash	\$4,344,777,344
Net gain in one year	\$1,024,791,847,00
\$1.50 per day. Average of male daily wages . . .	\$302,855,250
\$1.00 per day. Average of female daily wages . .	53,163,900
\$1.00. Average of children daily wages	18,192,100

Total daily wages \$374,211,150

Table showing the number of insane, idiots, blind and deaf mutes in United States, in years named.

	1830.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Insane	91,997	37,432	24,042	15,610
Idiots	76,898	24,527	18,930	15,787
Blind	48,928	20,320	12,658	9,794
Deaf mutes	33,878	16,205	12,821	9,803

Table showing the number in each hundred thousand named, who are male, female, white or colored.

Class.	Total	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Insane	100,000	48,271	51,729	71,362	28,638	93,397	6,693
Idiots	100,000	53,923	41,077	94,789	5,211	87,543	12,457
Blind	100,000	54,668	45,332	82,977	17,023	84,365	15,635
Deaf mutes	100,000	54,805	45,195	90,050	9,950	90,504	9,496
Totals	100,000	53,648	46,352	83,292	16,708	89,431	10,569

This table shows the number of insane, idiots, blind and deaf mutes.

	Insane.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Color'd.
Insane	91,997	44,403	47,589	65,657	26,346	85,840	6,157
Idiots	76,898	45,309	31,586	72,888	4,007	67,316	9,570
Blind	48,928	26,748	22,180	40,599	8,329	41,278	7,650
Deaf	33,878	18,567	15,311	30,507	3,371	30,661	3,217

Total 251,698 135,032 116,166 209,645 42,053 225,095 26,603

Percentage of General Illiteracy.

NORTHERN GROUP OF STATES.

10 to 14, males	16.9	4.0	12.9
10 to 14, females	15.2	3.1	12.1
10 to 14, both sexes	16.1	3.6	12.5
15 to 20, males	16.5	3.2	13.3
15 to 20, females	15.4	2.6	12.8
15 to 20, both sexes	16.1	2.9	13.2

SOUTHERN GROUP OF STATES.

10 to 14, males	70.7	31.9	38.8
10 to 14, females	68.5	27.1	41.4

10 to 14, both sexes	69.6	29.6	40.0
15 to 20, males	69.6	18.3	51.3
15 to 20, females	66.9	16.2	50.7
15 to 20, both sexes	67.0	17.2	49.8

PACIFIC GROUP OF STATES.

10 to 14, males	46.4	9.6	36.8
10 to 14, females	52.0	8.8	43.2
10 to 14, both sexes	48.8	9.2	39.6
15 to 20, males	27.5	6.9	20.6
15 to 20, females	59.6	8.1	51.5
15 to 20, both sexes	33.6	7.5	26.1

THE UNION.

10 to 14, males	67.3	12.9	54.4
10 to 14, females	65.1	10.7	44.4
10 to 14, both sexes	66.2	11.8	54.4
15 to 20, males	62.1	7.7	54.4
15 to 20, females	63.3	6.7	56.6
15 to 20, both sexes	62.7	7.2	55.5

TEMPERANCE FACTS, 1884.

FROM THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ALMANAC.

Progress.

Another year of active work for temperance, and the record shows marked and substantial progress. Never, in the history of reform, have such victories been won and so much real solid work been performed. Progress all along the line. Cheering words come from every part of the land. The watch-fires are brightly burning. Every department of labor has wonderfully progressed. Total abstinence wins new converts and prohibition takes no backward steps, but, on the contrary, makes rapid strides towards the millenium. The saloon must go. The people have willed it. Kansas and Iowa join hands in triumph over glorious victories achieved in the name of "God and home and native land." Ohio thunders forth 320,000 strong that the saloon must go. Constitutional prohibition on a non-partisan platform

is the keynote to victory. It breaks political "machines" and confounds the calculation of the "bosses." From all over the South come tidings of great progress towards the closing up of the dram-shops. The National Temperance Society has covered the nation with its literature, and has reached a host of agencies and influences in every state and territory in the land. The Woman's Christian Temperance Unions are everywhere active and aggressive. Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, and other organizations increase and agitate, while open societies, amendment associations, etc., everywhere abound in good words and works. Politicians stand aghast and dumfounded, not knowing when or where the movement will strike them and find their occupation gone. The liquor fraternity are everywhere organizing to defend their trade and bid defiance to law and order all over the land.

The saloon has not one redeeming quality. The people are rallying at the ballot-box. From the West and South come tidings of clashing arms and shouts of victory.

Already the beams of the morning light of the millennial glory come streaming over the mountain-top, token of the blessed consummation. Duties belong to us—success is with the Lord of Hosts. Let us be right, do right, think right, pray right and vote right, and, whether we live to see the day upon the earth, or witness it from the heights of glory, the sun shall yet rise upon a world redeemed from the curse of strong drink and released from the thralldom and domination of the liquor traffic.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

The following table, from the official report of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue department of the United States, shows the receipts from the several sources relating to distilled spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1882, and June 30, 1883.

SPIRITS.

Sources of Revenue	Amount of tax paid during the fiscal years	
	1882.	1883.
Spirits distilled from fruit	\$ 1,095,164 60	\$ 1,127,950 25
Spirits distilled from grain and other materials	63,683,592 37	67,957,906 48
Rectifiers (special tax)	184,483 67	180,800 11
Retail liquor dealers (special tax)	4,455,355 55	4,624,587 77
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax)	439,018 86	455,915 51
Manufacturers of stills (special tax)	1,410 03	1,160 43
Stills or worms manufactured (special tax)	4,783 00	4,020 00
Stamps for distilled liquors intended for export	9,600 10	7,434 00
Miscellaneous		64
Total	\$69,873,408 18	\$74,318,775 20

TOBACCO.

Cigars and Cheroots	\$18,245,852 37	\$16,895,215 15
Cigarettes	972,570 10	929,974 73
Snuff	778,650 87	736,022 82
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	25,033,741 97	22,136,402 53
Stamps for tobacco, snuff and cigars exported	6,554 40	876 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco (special tax)	84,585 63	54,535 12
Dealers in manufactured tobacco (special tax)	2,094,536 21	1,233,812 03
Manufacturers of tobacco (special tax)	8,762 48	5,697 88
Manufacturers of cigars (special tax)	143,859 66	96,899 00
Pedlars of tobacco (special tax)	22,875 22	14,813 63
Total	\$47,391,988 91	\$42,104,249 79

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Ale, beer, lager-beer and porter	\$15,680,678 54	\$16,426,044 17
Brewers (special tax)	195,824 31	184,885 49
Dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	277,417 57	289,686 15
Total	\$16,153,920 42	\$16,900,615 81

PRODUCTS TAXED.

	1882.	1883.
Gallons of spirits distilled from fruit	1,216,850	1,253,278
Gallons spirits distilled from grain, molasses, etc.	70,759,548	75,508,785
Cigars	3,040,975,395	3,077,494,037
Cigarettes	554,544,186	640,021,653
Pounds of snuff	4,866,568	5,284,372
Pounds of tobacco	156,458,033	165,077,186
Barrels of fermented liquors	16,952,085	17,757,886

The United States Internal Revenue receipts for all kinds of intoxicating liquors in three prohibition states compared with the United States are as follows:

Maine \$	28,249 39	Average per capita . . .	\$0.043
Vermont	13,865 21	Average per capita . . .	0.041
Kansas	89,586 15	Average per capita . . .	0.089
Massachusetts	2,073,885 70	Average per capita . . .	1.16
United States	86,027,328 55	Average per capita . . .	1.71

To reduce the Internal Revenue taxes—Stop drinking liquor.

Beer Brewers' Statistics.

The following table shows the number of persons who paid special taxes as brewers, retail and wholesale dealers in malt liquors, and retail and wholesale dealers in liquor for the year ending June 30, 1883:

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Brewers.	Retail Dealers in Malt Liquors	Wh'les'le Deal'rs in Malt Liquors.	Retail Liquor Dealers.	Wh'les'e Liquor Dealers.
Alabama . . . . .	..	12	10	1,501	51
Arizona	27	9	10	830	33
Arkansas . . . . .	..	8	6	835	32
California	230	265	28	9,373	270
Colorado	21	57	41	2,623	71
Connecticut	22	226	73	2,604	44
Dakota	25	18	12	946	15
Delaware	2	7	5	502	17
Florida . . . . .	..	45	16	409	7
Georgia . . . . .	..	25	17	2,151	64
Idaho	20	2	2	508	14
Illinois	117	296	137	11,091	251
Indiana	60	129	60	5,196	76
Iowa	93	321	54	4,104	50
Kansas	22	52	18	1,460	23
Kentucky	35	187	32	4,208	188
Louisiana	12	14	14	4,785	160
Maine . . . . .	..	101	13	918	10
Maryland	73	123	39	4,818	155
Massachusetts	27	520	154	6,913	196
Michigan	135	308	90	5,066	43
Minnesota	112	96	25	2,898	36
Mississippi . . . . .	..	87	15	1,831	36
Missouri	59	166	186	6,950	191
Montana	23	16	11	808	36
Nebraska	29	36	25	909	15
Nevada	31	16	2	812	17
New Hampshire	4	281	37	950	8
New Jersey	50	416	99	6,229	66
New Mexico	3	8	16	1,289	53
New York	339	2,297	355	27,290	812
North Carolina	1	23	9	1,556	35
Ohio	159	319	133	12,729	209
Oregon	35	29	28	963	31
Pennsylvania	363	566	217	16,259	399
Rhode Island	3	79	18	1,744	37
South Carolina	1	23	14	814	22
Tennessee	1	33	13	1,973	65
Texas	19	298	74	2,514	59
Utah	22	6	8	756	16
Vermont . . . . .	..	50	7	426	1
Virginia	3	15	10	2,228	46
Washington	24	55	5	391	15
West Virginia	6	23	2	786	9
Wisconsin	219	140	39	5,275	66
Wyoming	4	2	2	235	11
Total in 1882	2,371	8,006	2,186	168,770	4,241
Total in 1881	2,474	8,536	2,054	170,640	4,112

Liquor Manufacturing Statistics.

The census of 1880 shows 2,191 establishments engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors, with a capital invested of \$91,208,224, employing 29,001 persons over sixteen years, twenty-nine below fifteen,

and 199 children and youth. There were 844 establishments for distilled liquors, with a capital of \$24,247,595, employing 6,452 hands above sixteen, ten hands under sixteen, and forty one children and youth. There are seven malt establishments, \$14,390,441 capital and 2,332 hands; also seven glucose establishments, with \$2,255,000 capital and 1,182 hands. The malt liquor establishments paid \$12,198,050 in wages, materials \$56,866,500, with productions valued at \$101,058,385. Distillery liquor establishments paid \$2,663,967 in wages, products valued at \$41,063,663, materials \$27,744,245. Malt establishments paid \$1,004,548 in wages, materials \$14,321,423, products valued at \$18,173,102. Glucose establishments paid \$605,812 wages, products valued at \$4,551,212, being a clear profit in cash of over \$100,000 per annum.

Beer Brewers' Congress.

The twenty-third annual Congress of the Beer Brewers' Association was held in Detroit, Michigan, May 1883, with two hundred delegates from sixteen States and Territories in attendance. The mayor of the city welcomed them as "representing \$70,000,000 of wealth." President Scharmann, in his opening address, gave the following statistics:

"The official record of the bureau of internal revenue shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the receipts of the United States treasury were from barrel tax on beer, \$13,237,700.63, and during the year ending June 30, 1882, \$15,680,678.54—an increase of \$2,442,977.91. The year before the increase was only \$870,448.37. The tax upon dealers in malt liquors, exclusive, mark you, of the brewers' special tax, was, in 1881, \$267,232. and in 1882, \$277,417.59—an increase of \$10,851.51."

He said in 1863 only 62,205,375 gallons of beer were manufactured, while in 1882 it amounted to 525,514,635 gallons; 71,000 popular pamphlets had been gratuitously circulated the past year. Henry Clausen, Jr., said, "Under high license secret liquor-dens would spring up like mushrooms." Total receipts of the year, together with cash on hand, \$32,748.41; expenses, \$23,713.49; cash on hand, \$9,034.92.

The Beer Brewers' Congress declared in thunder-tones that prohibition prohibits when they voted \$5,000 to Kansas, \$5,000 to Michigan, \$3,000 to Indiana, 5,000 to Iowa, \$5,000 to Missouri, \$2,000 to Maryland, and \$5,000 to a literature, all to fight the onward march of prohibition and constitutional amendment.

The emperor of China refuses to derive revenue from the opium-traffic; the queen of Madagascar, unable to prevent the introduction of foreign spirits at certain ports, exacts her customs duties in kind and pours the liquor out upon the sands; but the Christian governments of Great Britain and America are content to derive a large part of their revenue from a trade which destroys the bodies and souls of their people.

The Excise Commissioners of New York City report that there are 8,813 licenses issued in New York City for selling liquor; 3,279 of which are for ale and beer. From trustworthy sources we believe there are over 10,000 places where liquor is sold in New York City, and no effort made to enforce the law, which is violated day and night by almost the entire number.

English Life-Insurance Societies.

In 1840 the Temperance and General Mutual Assurance Society was organized, and only abstainers were taken until 1850, when it was thrown open to non-abstainers also. Two sets of books were kept, one for abstainers and one for non-abstainers. Drunkards were not taken, but moderate drinkers were. The following table shows the result for fifteen years ending 1880:

Years.	Temperance Section.		General Section.	
	Expected.	Actual	Expected.	Actual.
1866-70	549	411	1,008	944
1871-75	723	511	1,268	1,330
1876-80	933	651	1,485	1,480
	,205	1,573	3,761	3,754

In sixteen years the widows and other legatees of the moderate drinkers' section were expected to draw £833,792, instead of which they claimed £869,058, or £34,266 more than was expected. If the total abstainers had died who were "expected" the claim would have been for £481,000, whereas it was only £321,840, leaving £159,160 for dividends.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, in Parliament April 27, 1883, during the great debate on the Permissive Prohibitory resolution, said that—

“During the last seventeen years the expected deaths among the abstaining section of the insured were 2,664, but the actual deaths were 1861. Among the moderate drinkers—we take no immoderate drinkers—the expected deaths during the same period were 4,408, while the actual deaths were 4,339, scarcely any difference at all

The Foreign Vote.

The following statistics from the census 1880, showing the native and foreign vote in a few leading States, are significant as involving temperance interests:

State.	Native.	Foreign.
Kansas	201,354	53,595
Iowa	287,530	126,103
Maine	164,173	22,486
Minnesota	836,22	123,777
Wisconsin	249,463	189,469
Michigan	285,469	176,083
Ohio	613,485	191,386

Connecticut	118,747	55,012
Vermont	77,774	17,553
New York	852,094	536,598

Statistics of Intemperance.

Official reports show that the following persons paid taxes to the United States Government as dealers in intoxicating liquors during the special tax year ending April 30, 1883, viz.: Retail liquor dealers, 187,870; wholesale liquor dealers, 4,646; retail dealers in malt liquors, 7,998; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 2,582.

The beer brewers report 17,349,424 barrels of beer brewed during the year ending May 1, 1883.

The New York *Tribune*, in an editorial on "The Size of the Temperance Question," said:

"Directly and indirectly, this country spends in the liquor traffic every year a sum exceeding half the national debt. The cost of that traffic to the country, direct and indirect, is greater than the profits of all its capital not invested in real estate. It costs every year more than our whole civil service, our army, our navy, our Congress, including the river and harbor and the pension bills, our wasteful local governments, and all national, State, county, and local debts, besides all the schools in the country. In fact, this nation pays more for liquor than for every function of every kind of government. How is a question of that size to be put aside with a sneer?"

As these statements may seem surprising to those who have not looked into the matter, a few figures may be of service. A glass of beer costs the consumer 5 cents, and there are at least twenty in the gallon, and 640 in the barrel, so that beer retails at about \$32 a barrel, while ale costs still more. The consumption of beer and ale last year was about 15,000,000 barrels; cost to consumers about \$480,000,000. The cheapest kind of liquor used, ordinary whisky, is rarely sold at 5 cents, and averages at least 7 cents a drink; at half a gill to the 'horn,' this makes \$4.48 per gallon. The consumption last year was about 70,000,000 gallons; cost to consumers about \$313,000,000. Adding wines, there is certainly spent for drink more than \$800,000,000, and the entire sum raised by taxes of all kinds, national, State, county, city, town, and school district, is stated on authority of the Census Bureau to be not more than about \$700,000,000.

National Prohibition Party Vote.

The following is the official vote, by States, of the "Prohibition Party," as far as we have been able to obtain it, at the elections of 1882:

State ticket—Maine, 395; Massachusetts, 1,137; Connecticut, 1,034; New York, governor, 25,763—Congressman-at-large, 14,734; Pennsylvania, 5,196; Ohio, 12,202; Michigan, 5,854; California, 5,772. The following States are for members of congress: Illinois, 18,654; Wisconsin, 13,800; New Jersey, 2,004; Minnesota, 1,545; Kentucky, 4,392. Total, 98,768.

National Liquor Revenue.

The following official statement from the Internal Revenue Department shows the amount of internal revenue derived from distilled spirits and fermented liquors by fiscal years, from September 1, 1862, when present internal revenue system went into operation, to June 30, 1883:

Fiscal years ended June 30.	Receipts from Dis- tilled Spirits.	Receipts from Fer- mented Liquors.
1863	\$ 5,176,530	\$ 1,628,934
1864	30,329,149	2,290,009
1865	18,731,422	3,734,928
1866	33,268,172	5,220,553
1867	33,542,952	6,057,501
1868	18,655,631	5,955,769
1869	45,071,231	6,099,879
1870	55,606,094	6,319,127
1871	46,281,818	7,389,502
1872	49,475,516	8,258,498
1873	52,099,372	9,324,938
1874	49,444,090	9,304,680
1875	52,081,991	9,144,004
1876	56,426,365	9,571,281
1877	57,469,430	9,480,789
1878	50,420,816	9,937,052
1879	52,570,285	10,729,320
1880	61,185,509	12,829,803
1881	67,153,975	13,700,241
1882	69,873,403	16,153,920
1883	74,368,775	16,900,615
Total	\$979,232,531	\$180,031,343

London Temperance Hospital.

The annual report of the Board of Management shows 411 patients received the last year, of which 182 were cured, 162 relieved, 15 died, and 52 under treatment. The out-patients numbered 2,205. Since the opening of the hospital. October 6, 1873, the in-patients have been 1,765, the out-patients 12,883. Of the 1,765 in-patients, the number cured have been 953; relieved, 683; died, 77; and 52 remained under treatment. The report says:

"The rate of mortality for the whole period was under $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and not quite 4 per cent. in the past year; and though with the increase of surgical cases, it is not probable that so low a rate of mortality will be maintained, the board have no reason to doubt that the advantages of the non-alcoholic principle will continue to be shown in easier recoveries and a diminished mortality. The diseases brought under treatment during the past year, and the surgical cases operated upon, have been, on the whole, of greater severity than in preceding

years; and in no instance have the visiting physicians and surgeons prescribed alcohol even as a drug."

Truth for ever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne;
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown
Standeth God, within the shadow, keeping watch above his ow

Prohibition is Marching on.

For twenty-five years Maine has had a prohibitory law upon her statute-books, and there is not a political party in the State which dares take sides against it. It is enforced as well as other criminal laws of the State. New Hampshire and Vermont have an absolute prohibitory law, enforced in the rural towns, and no party is found strong enough for repeal. The law has proved full of blessings to these States.

Kansas and Iowa have joined hands, and now five States head the prohibitory column. Massachusetts, Maryland, West Virginia, and Georgia are half under prohibition through the working of local-option laws. Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas have a large share of territory also under prohibition. Kentucky has 500 municipalities under absolute prohibition. Florida and Missouri have recent laws which enable the tax-payer to prohibit the dram-shop. Several other States have considerable territory under prohibition. At least twenty States recognize the principle of prohibition in their fundamental law, and nearly every other State is agitated in favor of this principle. Twenty-eight legislatures had the question of liquor legislation prominently before them last year, and no backward step was taken in but one instance, and that a local bill of limited application. Tennessee prohibits within four miles of a school house, Massachusetts within 400 feet, and Rhode Island within 200 feet. It is written with letters of living light upon the roll of time, "The saloon must go!" All hail to prohibition!

Judge McConnell, of the Fifth Judicial District of Tennessee, says he has eight counties and eighty thousand people in his district, without a single dram-shop or place where you can buy a drink of liquor. There is not an habitual drunkard among the 80,000 people. Crime has been reduced sixty per cent. Grand juries which had sixty indictments formerly now have but two. No town marshals are needed. Prohibition has changed the entire face of the community. In Maryland nine counties under prohibition, with a population of 179,134, had but 469 commitments, while fourteen counties under license, with 433,496 inhabitants, had 3,222 commitments.

Prohibition Does Prohibit

Wherever the prohibitory law has had any fair trial in this country it has proved a wonderful success.

In Maine every distillery and brewery in the State has been absolutely closed. There is not an open dram-shop outside two or three

cities, where office holders neglect to do their duty. Hon. Nelson Dingley says:

"The fact that the United States revenue report shows that only four cents per inhabitant were collected on the manufacture and sale of liquors in Maine in 1882, while \$1.40 per inhabitant were collected in the whole Union, affords a striking contrast."

The internal revenue books show that 813 persons have paid the United States tax of \$25; but this fact does not prove that any of them have been allowed to sell under the State law; 200 of them are druggists; nearly all are in the large cities, and, with the exception of Bangor and one or two other places, are obliged to sell in secret and in very small quantities. It would take 200 of them to have an average stock of a Boston rumseller. Circulars sent recently to one or more reliable citizens in every town in the State show 134 dealers in Bangor and 45 open dram-shops outside that city. There are 443 secret or suspected places in which liquor may be obtained as a beverage with more or less difficulty, making 622 in all, or 1 to over 1,000 inhabitants. New York and New Jersey have a dram-shop for every 180 inhabitants, and the average for the whole Union is one to every 300 inhabitants. There are 333 towns and plantations where there is no place where one can purchase liquor.

In Kansas the law is being well enforced. Ex-Gov. St. John says that in sixty-five out of eighty towns in the State the prohibitory law is enforced as well as any other criminal law on the statute book. Half the dram-shops have been closed. One thousand out of the two thousand existing one year ago have ceased to exist. Every distillery has been closed, and more than half the breweries, and the other half are being prosecuted. The State has increased in taxable wealth over \$30,000,000 under prohibition. School houses and churches are being established all over the State, and every material industry is being advanced. More than all that, we 've rest and peace, prosperity and happiness to thousands of homes.

A Forest of Facts, Compiled from the Latest and Best Sources

BY REV. JOHN O. FOSTER, A. M.

1. Liquor that paid duty, and estimated as sold without, with loss of industry, \$1,000,000,000.
2. All known church property at a full valuation, \$350,000,000.
3. All woollen and cotton goods at wholesale, \$330,000,000.
4. Cost of all the schools in the United States (1881), \$95,000,000.
5. Lawyers, criminals, and prisoners, \$90,000,000.
6. All the libraries, valued at \$2 per volume, \$91,000,000.
7. All molasses and sugar, raw and refined, \$119,335,879.
8. Boots and shoes, \$150,000,000.
9. All customs, internal revenue, and sale of public lands, \$312,000,000.

10. All breadstuffs, flour and meal, \$145,000,000.
11. Gross earning of all the railroads in 1881, \$615,401,931.
12. Cost of all the post-offices, \$40,000,000.
13. Printing and publishing, \$66,822,441.
14. Amount paid to all clergymen, \$12,000,000.
15. Average for missions, during the past seventy years, \$828,000.

War and Rum.

In the territory now known as the UNITED STATES there have been KILLED during one hundred and fifty years IN WAR, 600,000 persons. Yearly average 4,000. RUM kills (at a low estimate) 50 000 yearly, or during the past 150 years, 7,500,000. The *great wars of the world* for twenty-five years, from 1852 to 1877, including the Franco-German war and our own Civil War, cost a fraction over \$12,000,000,000. The cost of intoxicants for the same period in the United States was more than \$15,000,000,000, or \$3,000,000,000 more than all the wars of the world. For every thousand killed in battle, rum kills twelve and a half thousand. The sword has slain its thousands but rum its tens of thousands.

Temperance Mottoes.

Drunkards are crazy men. Beware of Saturday-night drinking. Avoid the first glass. As drink runs in wit runs out. Water keeps the brain cool. Teetotalism insures happiness. The drunkard's steps leads to hell. Nature is a teetotaler. Sign the pledge and be happy. Wine conquered the conqueror of the world. Drunkenness is the parent of disease. No drunkard shall enter heaven. Flee drink as a pestilence. Drunkards, look at home. Shun the drunkard's drink. Wine is a mocker. Adam's ale is the best. Water-drinkers are the clearest thinkers. Abstinence is the only cure-all. How great would America be without alcohol! Drunkards, count the cost. Countenance no evil in *moderation*. Can fire-water quench thirst? Stimulation is not strength. Alcohol is a deadly poison. Stick true to your pledge. Temperance elevates the mind. Shun the slippery path of moderation. Spirits contain no nutriment. Alcohol can not be digested. Solids, not liquids, support the body. This is a lesson for doctors.

A man in Springfield, Missouri, being invited to drink, poured out a glass of whisky, looked at it a moment, and then dropped dead. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "suicide by procrastination."

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

THE OLD.

From the Chicago Conservator.

If any slave be convicted on any petit treason or murder, or wilfully burning of houses, it may be lawful for the justices to give judgment against such slave, to have his right hand cut off, to be hanged in the usual manner, the head severed from the body, the body divided into four quarters, and the head and quarters set up in the most conspicuous places in the country.—*Maryland Statutes.*

WHEREAS, The having of slaves taught to write, or suffering them to be employed in writing may be attended by great inconvenience.

Be it enacted, That all or every person or persons whatsoever, who shall hereafter teach, or cause any slave or slaves to be taught to write, or shall use and employ any slave as a scribe in any manner of writing whatsoever hereafter taught to write, every such person or persons shall, for every such offense, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds current money.—*South Carolina Statutes.*

In Slavery.

- 1620. Landing of the first slaves in the colonies.
- 1741. Alleged slave insurrection in New York; execution of thirty colored men, by hanging and burning at the stakes.
- 1831. Nat Turner slave insurrection, South Hamton, Virginia; one hundred slaves and sixty white people killed.
- 1859. John Brown's Raid at Harper's Ferry.

Steps Toward Freedom.

- 1775. April 14.—First Anti slavery Society in America founded at Philadelphia.
- 1776. Slave holders forbidden by Quakers under penalty of expulsion.
- 1780. Massachusetts adopts a State constitution, which abolishes slavery.
- 1780. Pennsylvania passes act of gradual emancipation.
- 1784. New Hampshire adopts constitution. All persons born subsequently, in the State, were free.
- 1784. Rhode Island passes act of gradual emancipation.

1784. Connecticut passes act of gradual emancipation.
 1787. Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress, prohibiting slavery north and west of the Ohio.
 1794. First convention of Abolition Societies.
 1799. New York passes act of gradual emancipation.
 1808. Importation of slaves prohibited.
 1820. Missouri compromise passed. Slavery permitted in Missouri, but forever afterwards prohibited north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes.
 1831. The Liberator, founded by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, declares openly against slavery and advocates emancipation.
 1833. American Anti-Slavery Society founded at Philadelphia
 1850. Fugitive slave bill passed.
 1857. Dred Scott Decision. Chief Justice Taney decided that (1) free Negroes could not become citizens, (2) Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in the territories, (3) slave owners did not lose ownership in slaves while taking them through free territories.
 1861. May.—Gen. B. F. Butler makes slaves contraband of war.
 1861. August.—Gen. Fremont proclaims freedom in Missouri.
 1862. May.—Gen. Hunt proclaims freedom to slaves of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.
 1862. Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16th.
 1863. January 1.—Emancipation, Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.
 1864. Slavery abolished in Maryland by constitutional amendments.
 1865. Thirteenth amendment adopted by Congress, January 31st.
 1866. Suffrage given to freedmen in District of Columbia by Congress.
 1866. Passage of Fourteenth Amendment, making freedmen citizens.
 1870. Adoption of Fifteenth Amendment by Congress
 1876. Passage of Civil Rights Bill.

The New.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. XVIII.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the law. XIV.

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on the account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. XVI.

General.

1815. First colored emigrants—thirty-eight in number—sent back to Africa. Thirty thousand slaves escaped to Canada from American slavery.

1819. Congress appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to return slaves stolen from Africa.

1819 to 1872. Thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety-eight colored people emigrated to Africa assisted by colonization society.

1820. Eighty eight persons returned to Africa, and afterwards founded Liberia.

1827. There were 130 abolition societies in America.

1834. August. Colored and white anti slavery advocates mobbed in Philadelphia.

1863. July. New York riot. Burning of colored Orphan Asylum. There are 100 colored people's newspapers in the United States.

The total number of human beings stolen from Africa, and sold into slavery is estimated at 40,000,000.

The overthrow of slavery cost \$3,000,000,000.

War Record.

1770. March 5th. First blood of the Revolution. Crispus Attucks, a colored man, killed. Nor should history forget to record that as in the army at Cambridge, so also in this gallant band the free negroes of the colony had their representatives. They took place, not in a separate corps, but in the rank with the white man, and their names may be read on the pension rolls of the country, side by side with those of the others of the Revolution.—*Bancroft's History of the United States.*

1775. June 17th. Peter Salems distinguishes himself at the battle of Bunker Hill. Salem Poor, a colored man, distinguishes himself at the battle of Charleston.

1776. Colored men with Washington, crossing the Delaware.

1777. July 9th. Major General Prescott, of the British army, captured by Colonel Barton and Prince, a colored private.

1778. August 29th. Colored troops win laurels at the battle of Rhode Island. A third time the enemy, with desperate courage and increased strength, attempted to assail the redoubt, and would have carried it, but for the timely aid of two continental battalions, despatched by Sullivan to support his almost exhausted troops. It was repelling these furious onsets that the newly raised black regiment, under Colonel Green, distinguished itself by deeds of desperate valor.—*Arnolds History of Rhode Island.*

1779. Stony Point captured through the bravery and cunning of a colored soldier.

1813. The Governor Tompkins in naval fight. Speaking of the fight, the commander says: "The name of one of my poor fellows who was killed ought to be registered in the book of fame and remem-

bered with reverence, as long as bravery is considered a virtue. He was a black man by the name of John Johnson. A twenty four pound shot struck him in the hip and took away all the lower part of his body. In this state the poor, brave fellow lay upon the deck, and several times exclaimed to his ship mates: 'Fire away, my boy! No haul a color down.'"

1814. Fleet on upper lakes; operating at Mackinac, containing about one tenth part of colored sailors.

1816. Commodore Perry had, on his ship Java, about one sixth of his crew colored sailors. They seemed to be absolutely insensible to danger.

1862. October 2d. Company "A," Second Louisiana Native Guards mustered into service, Captain P. B. S. Pinchback, commanding.

1863. Terrible charge of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts colored regiment at Fort Wagner.

1862. June 7th. First conflict between white and black troops in Mississippi Valley. Gallantry of colored troops at Port Hudson.

1864. April 12th. Fort Pillow Massacre. The most inhuman act of the war. Under flag of truce, colored soldiers were attacked, overpowered by rebels under General Forrest, shot to death, pinned to the ground with bayonets, burned to death and others buried alive.

• 1865. Colored soldiers capture Fort Blakely. The attack irresistible. The battle cry, "Remember Fort Pillow!"

1865. Colored troops among the first to enter Richmond.

The total number of colored soldiers engaged in military service at the close of the Rebellion was 200,000.

Race Progress.

1732. Birth of Benjamin Banaker, colored astronomer.

1771. Phillis Wheatley stolen from Africa when seven years old; publishes volumes of excellent poems at nineteen.

1778. James Derham, colored, one of the leading physicians of New Orleans.

1790. Thomas Fuller, the famous Negro mathematician, examined by committee; he computes the seconds in seventy years, seventeen days and twelve hours in a minute and a half without pen or pencil.

1816. Richard Allen, first colored bishop in the United States.

1809. First colored ministers sent abroad to represent the United States.

1865. February 12.—Rev. Henry H. Garnett delivers a memorial discourse in the House of Representatives; first colored man to speak in the capitol.

1865. Ira Aldridge, the great colored tragedian, goes to Europe.

1865. Freedmen's Bureau established. Gen. O. O. Howard, first Commissioner.

1866. First colored representatives in Massachusetts Legislature, E. G. Walker, Charles L. Mitchel.

1870. Joseph H. Rainey, elected member of Congress from South Carolina; served eight years.
1870. Election of H. R. Revels, United States Senator from Mississippi. First colored Senator in United States.
1871. Robert C. Delarge, member of Congress, South Carolina.
1871. R. Brown Elliotts, elected member of Congress from South Carolina, served two terms.
1871. Benjamin S. Turner, elected member of Congress from Alabama.
1871. J. Milton Turner, appointed Minister to Liberia.
1869. E. D. Bassett, appointed Minister to Hayti.
1872. First National Convention admits colored men.
1873. John R. Lynch, elected member of Congress from Mississippi; re-elected 1875 and 1880.
1873. P. B. S. Pinchback, elected United States Senator from Louisiana.
1877. Frederick Douglass, first colored United States Marshal.
- John F. Quarles, first colored Consul to Spain, Oscar J. Dunn, of Louisiana, first colored Lieutenant Governor in the United States.
- J. B. Smith, a colored member of the Massachusetts Legislature, introduced and secured passage of the resolution to erase from records resolution of censure against Charles Sumner.
- Hon John R. Lynch was elected temporary chairman of the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, Illinois, June 1884.
- Rev. John T. Jenifer was the first colored man in the State of Ohio appointed postmaster, at Wilberforce University, by Andrew Johnson, President, 1866.
1881. Sidney Hinters, first colored Legislator in Indiana, secures repeal of Black Laws.
1882. Wm. H. Hardin, first colored Representative in Wyoming, secures repeal of Black Laws.
1877. J. W. E. Thomas, first colored man elected to Legislature of Illinois.
1879. G. W. Williams, first colored Ohio Representative.
- 1881, Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean Howard University, Washington, D. C.
1881. Henry Highland Garnett appointed Minister to Liberia.
1882. Blanche K. Bruce appointed Register, United States Treasury.
1882. J. P. Green, Colored Representative, called to speakers' chair of Ohio House.
1882. John F. Smythe re-appointed Minister to Liberia.
1882. C. C. Astwood appointed Consul-General to San Domingo.

COLORED EMPLOYES IN WASHINGTON. 1880.

War Department	44
Treasury Department	312

Department of Justice	7
Department of State	20
Navy Department	40
Department of the Interior { Men	106
{ Women	9
Post-Office Department	54
Total	<hr/> 620

NEGROES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Hayti.—E. D. Bassett, Pennsylvania, 1869-77.

Hayti.—John M. Langston, District of Columbia, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Hayti, 1877.

Liberia.—J. Milton Turner, Missouri.

Liberia.—John H. Smyth, North Carolina, re-appointed in 1882.

Liberia.—Henry Highland Garnett, New York, Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia.

Liberia.—John H. Smythe, North Carolina.

Lieutenant Governors. 1860

LOUISIANA.

Oscar J. Dunn.
P. B. S. Pinchback.
C. C. Antoine.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Alonzo J. Ransier.
Richard H. Gleavies.

MISSISSIPPI.

Alex. Davis.

NUMBER OF NEGROES IMPORTED INTO AMERICA PER ANNUM.

From 1500 to 1525	500	12,500
From 1525 to 1550	5,000	125,000
From 1550 to 1600	15,000	750,000
From 1600 to 1650	20,000	1,000,000
From 1650 to 1700	35,000	1,750,000
From 1700 to 1750	60,000	3,000,000
From 1750 to 1800	80,000	4,000,000
From 1800 to 1850	65,000	3,250,000

Total in thirty five years 13,887,500

From 1850 to 1860 increase for a decade 749,931

Total importation of Negro slaves into America during a period of 360 years, 14,637,431, or about 15,000,000 in round numbers.

The Colored Population of Georgia. 1882.

Total population, colored	724,654
Voters	93,635
Acres of land	692,335
Value of land	\$1,877,861
Value of city and town property	1,478,623

Amount of money, etc.	88,018
House and kitchen furniture	579,736
Value of horses and mules	2,031,361
Value of plantation and other property	193,898
Value of other property	340,379

Total value of property \$ 6,589,876

This is the result of seventeen years of labor as freemen. This is more than was accumulated in one hundred years under slavery. As the years roll on and the people understand the value of money in its relation to the demands of life, they will save more of what they make.

How the Colored People are Flourishing in a Georgia City.

According to the last City Directory, there are in Macon, 9,673 colored persons, and 10,619 whites. It will be somewhat of a surprise to Macon to know that her colored citizens pay taxes on \$86,550 worth of city real estate. In Bibb County, outside of the city limits, they pay taxes on lands to the value of \$141,094, which is one ninth of the entire valuation of farming lands in the county. The valuation of all kinds of property owned by colored people in the whole county, is \$255,558. Not a bad record for a people who sixteen years ago begun with nothing.

In the city of Macon are 37 colored shoemakers, 17 retail grocers, 45 draymen, 9 hackmen 107 drivers, 55 bricklayers, 50 brickmakers, 80 carpenters, 1 dentist, 42 blacksmiths, 9 harness-makers, 39 barbers, 2 mattress-makers, 4 machinists, 2 gasfitters, 10 puddlers, 11 plasterers, 11 clerks, 15 train hands, 2 keepers of wood yards, 9 white washers, 1 saddler, 1 pressman, 65 railroad employes, 4 United States mail agents, 2 chair-makers, 3 candy-makers, 3 coopers, 55 gardeners, 23 painters, 2 upholsterers, 2 policemen, 5 tailors, 2 bakers, 5 stone-cutters, 2 letter-carriers, 5 firemen, 1 cabinet-maker, 11 ministers and 9 school-teachers. Besides these there are many cooks, hostlers, messengers, porters, waiters, butlers, farmers, wood-sawyers and other laborers, to the number of 1,556 colored people engaged in these useful and honorable industries.

There are 14 churches for these 9,600 people, with a total membership of about 3 700. Two churches number over 1,200 each. There are 13 Sunday schools, enrolling 2,000 children and adults. There are two public schools with seven teachers, sustained by the city, having 400 scholars, out of a list of 1,800 children of school age. Besides these we should count the Lewis High School (supported by the American Missionary Association) enrolling 125 pupils this year; also three or four private schools, numbering about 200 more, making a total of 725 children in the various schools.—*Macon (Ga.) Helping Hand.*

Granite Memorial Over the Grave of a Colored Revolutionary Hero.

FRAMINGHAM, January 6, 1883. On the 10th of April, 1882, the town of Framingham voted to place a memorial stone over the grave

of Peter Salem, alias Salem Middlesex, whose last resting place in the old burial ground at Framingham Centre has been unmarked for years. For this purpose \$150 was appropriated by the town. The committee in charge of the matter has placed a neat granite memorial over his grave, and it bears the following inscription: "Peter Salem, a soldier of the Revolution, died August 16, 1816. Concord, Bunker Hill, Saratoga. Erected by the town, 1882." Peter Salem was the colored man who particularly distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war by shooting down Major Pitcairn at the battle of Bunker Hill, as he was mounting a redoubt, and shouting, "The day is ours!" this being the time when Pitcairn fell back into the arms of his son. Peter Salem served faithfully in the war for seven years in the companies of minute men under the command of Captain John Nixon and Captain Simon Edgell, of Framingham, and came out of it unharmed. He was a slave, and was owned, originally, by Captain Jeremiah Belknap, of Framingham, being sold by him to Major Lawson Buckminister of that town, he becoming a free man when he joined the army. Salem was born in Framingham, and, in 1783, married Katie Benson, a granddaughter of Nero, living for a time near what is now the state muster field. He removed to Leicester after the close of the war, his last abode in that town being a cabin on the road leading from Leicester to Auburn. He was removed to Framingham, where he had gained a settlement in 1816, and there he died.—*Boston Herald*.

Colored Teachers and Professors. 1884.

The following gentlemen are principals of the colored schools in St. Louis: Prof. O. M. Warring, Sumner High School, salary \$1,800 a year; Prof. Charles Newton, number one salary \$1,500 a year; Prof. Arthur Langston, Rock Springs schools, salary \$1,000 a year; Prof. Hail Parker, Sheltonham salary, \$1,000 a year; Prof. Joe Lee Crondalet, salary \$1,000 a year; Prof. Hutching Inge, Fourteenth Street, salary \$1,000 a year; Prof. J. W. Rector, salary \$1,000 a year; Prof. Archie Williams, Lowell School, \$1,000 a year; Prof. Cole, Edwardsville School, \$1,000 a year; Prof. Williams, Hickory Street School, \$1,000 a year. Besides the principals they have ninety-two teachers, receiving a salary ranging from \$450 to \$800 a year. There are two assistants in the High School who get \$900 a year. Miss Gertie Wright is one of the assistants, and is the only female teacher of color that ever passed a principal examination in St. Louis.—*Cairo Gazette*.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL MISSION BOARD.

BISHOPS.

D. A. PAYNE,
A. W. WAYMAN,
J. P. CAMPBELL,
R. H. CAIN,

T. M. D. WARD,
H. M. TURNER,
WM. F. DICKERSON,
J. M. BROWN,

J. A. SHORTER.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—J. M. TOWNSEND.

ITINERANT MEMBERS.

1st District, W. B. DERRICK,
2d " C. T. SHAFFER,
3d " D. P. ROBERTS,
4th " P. A. HUBBERD,
5th " R. HARPER,
6th " A. W. LOWE,
7th " I. H. WELCH,
8th " A. A. WILLIAMS,
9th " J. F. BRADLEY.

LAY MEMBERS.

1st District, ROBERT JONES,
2d " B. B. GOINS,
3d " PROF. P. OUTLAND,
4th " F. H. LAWTHIER,
5th " S. CRUTCHER,
6th " A. H. HENDRICKS,
7th " GEO. BARNES,
8th " GILBERT HORTON,
9th " H. T. KEALING.

PRESIDENT,

BISHOP JAMES A. SHORTER.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
J. MATTHEW TOWNSEND.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
PROF. P. OUTLAND.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BISHOP J. A. SHORTER,

BISHOP J. P. CAMPBELL.

J. MATTHEW TOWNSEND

D. P. ROBERTS,

P. OUTLAND.

All Communications intended for this Department will be sent to
J. M. TOWNSEND, No. 516 South Ninth Street, Richmond, Indiana.

CONSTITUTION
—OF THE—
HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
—OF THE—
AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the African M. E. Church, in General Conference assembled, have seen for years, and still see, with deepest Christian anxiety, the deplorable spiritual and mental condition of our people—our brethren, “bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh”—who inhabit both hemispheres, which the Word of God declares shall be lighted up with the glorious rays of the “Sun of Righteousness ; and,

WHEREAS, We further remember with deep emotion the last command of our ascended Lord, “Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel,” and desiring to prove our love by our obedience, we, therefore, resolve to form ourselves into a Parent Missionary Society for the purposes and objects hereinafter mentioned :

ARTICLE I.

This Institution shall be designated the Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE II.

Its objects are to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and supporting mission schools and churches throughout the United States and in foreign lands, under such rules and regulations as the General Conference and General Missionary Board, acting as such may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE III.

Any person of good moral character may become a member, and said membership is continued upon the annual payment of one dollar. The payment of ten dollars at one time constitutes a life membership, or twenty dollars an honorary manager for life, and the contribution of fifty dollars shall constitute the donor an honorary patron for life. Any such manager or patron shall be entitled to a seat, with all the privileges of regular members, except voting.

ARTICLE IV.

Managers.

The management shall be vested in a Board consisting of the Bishops, nine traveling ministers, nine laymen, and the Corresponding Secretary, to be elected at the General Conference. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled by the Bishops. The Board shall have power to make by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution, or the genius of Methodism, fill all vacancies that may occur among the officers of its own election, select fields to be occupied, appoint missionaries, and arrange for the general conduct of the affairs of the Society. It shall also present a statement of its transactions to the Church annually, and submit a report quadrennially to the General Conference.

ARTICLE V.

Corresponding Secretary.

There shall be one Corresponding Secretary elected by the General Conference, whose salary shall be the same as other general officers. Assistance may be given this department only at such time as the Board may deem absolutely necessary for the advancement of

the work. The Secretary shall be subject to the direction of the Board, and be exclusively employed in conducting the correspondence of the Society, and otherwise in providing the Church with missionary intelligence, supervising all missionary interests, devising ways and means for the collection of funds, etc., and by all the means at his command labor to bring the Society and the Church into the broadest field of Christian activity and usefulness. Should the office become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Bishops, or a majority of them, shall appoint his successor.

ARTICLE VI.

President.

One of the Bishops appointed by the General Conference shall be President. By virtue of their office the remaining Bishops are Vice Presidents. The President shall have general supervision of all the mission fields of the Church, except such as are under the immediate control of Annual Conferences.

ARTICLE VII.

Nine Managers at any meeting of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each Annual Conference shall have a Missionary Society, composed of all its members and any others who may elect to unite: said society to be auxiliary to the parent body, and shall be under such regulations as the Annual Conferences shall respectively prescribe. Provided, however, that such regulations do not conflict with the general missionary plan.

ARTICLE IX.

Missionary Committee.

The General Conference shall constitute each Annual Conference a mission district represented by a committeeman elected for that purpose, whose duty it shall be to confer with the General Managers as to ways and means, and assist in carrying out the plans of the Society in his district, that the Church may be the more speedily organized and the largest amounts of money raised for mission pur-

poses. The committeeman shall, in conjunction with the Corresponding Secretary, hold, or cause to be held, an Annual Missionary Convention in each of the said districts. The place of meeting to be fixed by the presiding Bishop. The objects of said meetings are:

1st. To diffuse missionary intelligence.

2d. To organize our Churches and Sabbath Schools into missionary bands.

3d. To collect missionary funds.

The committeeman of each district shall furnish a report to his Annual Conference of all the doings of his district at each sitting. Also a copy to the Corresponding Secretary for publication in the *Missionary Annual*. Blanks for reports to be supplied by the General Missionary Department.

ARTICLE X.

Disciplinary Requirements.

That there may be uniformity in work, and a more judicious and equitable disbursement of mission funds, it is made the duty of the General Board of Managers to determine each year the amount necessary to carry on the home and foreign enterprises of the Church, and divide the same pro rata between the several Annual Conferences for collection.

2d. Each Annual Conference, through its Bishop and Local Missionary Board, shall apportion the above assessment to the churches severally within the district, according to membership, or the ability to pay.

3d. Each pastor knowing the amount due from his charge, shall use every exertion by all fair means to collect the same and report to his conference, on the Bishop asking the question, "How much collected for missions this year?" Said collection to embrace the following:

1st. The pastor's annual dues to the Conference Missionary Society.

2d. The dues of local members of Conference and of the Society, who cannot attend its meetings.

3d. The annual dues of the laity in each charge.

4th. An annual collection from the Church and Sabbath School, including Missionary Day, which is held on Easter Sunday of each year. Of all the moneys thus collected and reported, it shall be the privilege of the Conference to appropriate sixty per cent. for the work within its bounds. The remaining forty per cent. shall be transmitted at once to the Treasurer of the parent body.

5th. Every congregation and Sunday School is a Missionary Society, by the very spirit and genius of our Methodism, and our pastors and superintendents shall so rule and so teach the people.

6th. The pastors of our churches shall adopt and enforce the general missionary plan for raising funds wherever it is possible.

7th. Any Conference or Church is at liberty to engage in local missionary enterprises, after it has complied with the foregoing requirements.

8th. It is earnestly recommended that it be considered as an indispensable part of our Christian duty to pray to Almighty God for a blessing upon this and similar organizations engaged in the propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. To this end *Easter Sunday* is set apart to be observed in all our churches and Sabbath Schools as *Missionary Day*, and monthly or quarterly concert and prayer meetings are to be made special seasons of invocation and offerings for the sacred cause of missions.

9th. Wilful violations of these rules shall be treated as all other cases of neglect of duty. It is made the duty of each Presiding Bishop to see that this law is strictly enforced.

10th. These rules and regulations are in effect from the date of adoption, and can only be amended, altered, or abridged by the General Conference, and all previous legislation not in accord with the same is hereby annulled.

Amounts to be Raised by the Several Annual Conferences are as Follows :

Number.	CONFERENCES.	Members.	Total Assess- ment for Con- ference.	Per Member.	To be retained for Conference Missions, 60 per cent.	To be forwarded to General Treasury for Foreign Mis- sions, 40 per cent.
1	Alabama	9,619	\$1,054 28		\$ 632 56	\$ 421 71
2	Alabama North.....	5,659	679 08		397 35	271 63
3	Arkansas.....	4,237	508 44		305 07	203 37
4	Arkansas South.....	7,151	858 12		504 88	353 24
5	Baltimore.....	7,896	947 52		568 52	379 00
6	California.....	230	27 66		16 56	11 04
7	Columbia.....	28,267	2,322 04		2,035 23	1,356 81
8	Florida.....	5,489	658 68		395 21	263 47
9	Florida East.....	6,232	747 84		448 71	299 13
10	Georgia.....	12,796	1,535 52		921 30	614 20
11	Georgia North.....	10,903	1,308 36		885 02	523 34
12	Indiana.....	4,163	499 92		299 96	199 96
13	Indian.....	733	87 96		53 78	34 18
14	Illinois.....	2,950	354 00		212 40	141 60
15	Iowa.....	2,060	247 20		148 32	98 88
16	Kentucky.....	3,163	379 56		228 74	151 82
17	Kentucky West.....	1,143	137 16		82 30	54 86
18	Kansas.....	2,024	242 88		145 73	97 15
19	Kansas South.....	2,063	247 56		148 54	99 02
20	Louisiana.....	1,613	193 56		116 14	77 42
21	Louisiana North.....	1,157	133 84		83 31	55 53
22	Mississippi.....	4,477	537 24		323 35	214 89
23	Mississippi North.....	7,797	1,935 64		1,161 39	774 25
24	Missouri.....	3,285	394 20		236 52	157 68
25	Missouri North	3,003	360 36		216 22	144 14
26	Macon.....	17,341	2,081 28		1,248 77	832 51
27	New York.....	5,248	629 76		377 86	251 90
28	New Jersey	2,793	335 16		201 10	134 06
29	New England.....	1,547	185 64		111 39	74 25
30	North Carolina.....	11,346	1,361 52		816 92	544 60
31	Ohio.....	3,403	408 36		285 02	123 34
32	Ohio North.....	3,228	387 36		232 42	154 94
33	Philadelphia.....	5,518	662 16		397 30	264 86
34	Pittsburg.....	2,352	232 24		169 25	112 99
35	South Carolina.....	34,433	4,095 96		2,457 58	1,638 38
36	Tennessee.....	8,501	1,020 12		612 08	408 04
37	Tennessee West.....	5,026	603 12		361 88	241 24
38	Texas.....	3,016	361 92		217 16	144 76
39	Texas Northeast.....	2,714	329 28		197 57	131 71
40	Texas West.....	4,581	549 72		329 84	219 88
41	Virginia.....	6,704	804 48		482 69	321 79
	Total.....	245,597	\$29,471 61	Twelve cents per year.	\$17,682 99	\$11,788 65

NOTE.—The General Missionary, upon the suggestion of the General Conference, appropriates \$10,000 to the opening up of Africa. We hope to raise this amount by special donations of churches, Sabbath Schools, and individuals. The following have already subscribed to this all-glorious work, and we hope to fill up the list within the year :

Bishop D. A. Payne.....	\$100 00
Bishop J. A. Shorter and wife.....	100 00
Bishop H. M. Turner.....	100 00
Rev. P. A. Hubbard.....	50 00
Rev. D. P. Roberts, Sabbath School, Evansville, Ind.....	50 00
Rev. Q. A. Johnson, New Albany, Ind.....	50 00
Rev. James Simpson, Indianapolis, Ind.....	50 00
Rev. Morris Lewis, Indianapolis, Ind.....	50 00
Rev. J. H. Clay, Terre Haute, Ind.....	50 00
Rev. H. H. Wilson, Rockville, Ind.....	50 00
Rev. J. P. Howard, Atchison, Kan.....	50 00
Rev. G. W. Bryant, Mississippi.....	50 00

FIRST QUADRENNIAL REPORT.

OF THE

Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society

OF THE

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

COMMENCING JUNE, 1880, and ENDING MAY, 1884.

*To the Bishops, Ministers and Members of the A. M. E. Church,
in General Conference assembled:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: After four years of earnest toil, solicitude and sacrifice, I am permitted, under the protection of a benificent Father, and by the direction of kind Providence, to submit to you an exhibit of the missionary affairs of our church for the time which has elapsed since your last General Session. It is with feelings of deepest gratitude to God for His many mercies shown, and thankfulness to the Bishops, Ministers and members of the church for their indulgence and encouragement, that I give you a brief statement of the work, the receipts and disbursements, and a few practical suggestions and recommendations, which I trust will commend themselves to you in such a way as to lead to the opinion that while we have not done all that the most sanguine had hoped for, and even expected, we have done the best we could under the circumstances.

HISTORY OF THE WORK.

Prior to the last four years you are aware that we have not operated under any specific or organized form, and yet it must be admitted that no church organization in this country has accomplished more in the home field than ours, all things considered. It is quite clear to my mind that far more would have been done had the conditions been different.

There has been no connectional basis of operation, no uniform system or methods adopted by each and all engaged in this work, as are found to exist in all of the best organized bodies laboring in this field of enterprise and hope. Our work in the main has been diffusive. Centralization or combination in effort have had no fixed place in our convictions, and, therefore, have not entered largely into our plans. The work has been left to each Annual Conference Bishop, pastor, church, individual, hence it has not been connectional, uniform, systematic, but local, varied and individual, out of which condition of things has grown many of the evils which can but work disaster and defeat, many of the hindrances but for which we to day might be doing much to bless mankind, and to save the race. Suffer me to name some of the evils which forbid our success.

A LACK OF UNITY.

There has been a variety of opinions as to the nature of our mission work, as to the fields occupied, the men employed, the money expended, and, above all, how this money is to be raised. Upon no one of these subjects has there ever been a general agreement. There being no unity in conviction, in sentiment, in resolve, there could possibly be no unity in action. Therefore, if it be true that in "Union there is strength," then it is also true that in disunion there is very weakness. Each one has started out to do his own work as he has discovered it, not relying upon the support and encouragement of the other, and all working together for the accomplishment of some grand design, all hoping for a glorious ultimatum, but to the contrary expecting, and even inviting, hostility and opposition.

Our ideas of mission work have been narrowed down to this or that locality. With circumscribed views we have only seen circumscribed fields. I think we have failed to comprehend the meaning of Jesus when he said: "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white and already to harvest." We have thought Africa too far removed, and her millions, for whom the Saviour died, too sunken in sin, too steeped in superstition and idoltry for us, in our weakness, to save. Hayti, San Domingo and other islands of the sea we regarded as unfruitful fields, because of the stern rule of Papacy, or the blighting, harrowing curse of semibarbarism. It is said, "Like priest, like people." Not only have pastors been exceedingly selfish, but the people have been made selfish as well. Pampering this feeling, laboring only for those in our own parish, we lost the Pauline idea, which has a care for all the churches, of them that now are, and of them that are yet to be; of those at home and those abroad. There has been, as we very well know, a woeful lack of interest in mission work, a want of information, a disposition to find fault, and many other things of which I cannot speak now, but which are quite well known to the observant. After a careful and studied survey of the field, we addressed ourself to that part of the work which we deemed most necessary, namely, an effort to *unify* the church, to accomplish which the following things are necessary; 1. Organization; 2. The encouragement of missionary spirit; 3. The diffusion of missionary intelligence; 4. The introduction of uniform plans and methods; 5. The enforcement of disciplinary measures. It became necessary that I travel, which I have done almost incessantly, visiting conferences and churches, with the hope, first of all, of enlisting our ministers in the work. I have sought every opportunity to present the subject, both in public and private, as we believe with some degree of success. As aids to our work we have issued circulars, tracts, concert exercises, certificates of membership, collection boxes, and the *Annual*, all of which has involved some expense, and yet I am satisfied that the end justifies the means. I have often said that my purpose was not to raise money, (still we

needed al that could be had,) but to prepare the way for raising money. Thorough organization was the thing needed, so that by systematic methods, judiciously operated, we could in the end accomplish the grand and glorious work to which I believe God has called our Church. By consulting the minutes of various conferences it will be seen that our ministers are taking hold of this work as never before. Lively missionary meetings are being held, burning speeches, full of holy fervor, are indulged, studied and intelligent reports are adopted, while words of cheer and pledges of fidelity are coming in from all sides. Our churches and Sabbath schools are forming into local societies at a rapid rate, and in every charge where there is a live preacher there is some attention given to the cause. Many of our Presiding Elders have caused to be organized a society at every point in their district. This to me is very gratifying, when I remember that not long since there were whole conferences, and even Episcopal districts, in which there was not a single auxiliary.

HAYTIAN WORK.

For several years we have been struggling to establish a mission at Port au Prince. God only knows the embarrassments under which not only our missionary but your Board have labored. Internal strife, war, bloodshed, and Catholicism have opposed us at every step, while at home almost everything that could be said or done to render the work unpopular and ineffective have had their influence. But in spite of all the mission has survived, and at last we turn it over to you as in fair condition to be made self-sustaining. On the first of April we shipped in perfect order the "Iron Church," a substantial building, complete in all its appointments, with seatings for over 400. * I paid in full for the same, and hold receipts to the amount of expenditures to date. Our thanks are due, and the Church will owe to Bishop J. A. Shorter, the President of our Board, a debt of lasting gratitude for the unqualified support he has given us in this work. † To the very last he has stood by the Mission with that firmness which is so characteristic of the man. The other Bishop who so generously aided us, with the ministers and members of the

Church, who have contributed to the success of the department, have immortalized their names, and so long as the spire of that little chapel points heavenward it will tell of the devotion and self-sacrifice of those who aided in its erection. For other information concerning the mission, we refer you to the report of Rev. C. M. Mossell.

AFRICA.

Having a desire to get the Port au Prince Mission out of the way, our energies have been bent almost wholly to that work, so that we have accomplished little for Africa, not because of indisposition but because that we were wholly unable to do more. There is no subject which lies nearer my heart than does the redemption of my fatherland, and I am persuaded that the Board will move on to the "Dark Continent" soon after the adjournment of this session. I have already eleven churches pledged for \$50 per annum each for the establishment of a mission station on the West Coast. This should be our first effort.

SAN DOMINGO.

From reports given me, I am satisfied that here will be one of the most successful enterprises of the Church. Bishop Brown, through whose foresight and energy the Mission has been started, will give in detail the particulars.

INDIAN MISSION.

There is a decided opportunity for our Church in the Indian Territory. Too much cannot be said in favor of some of the earnest, self-sacrificing men who have given themselves to that work. When it is understood how we have struggled to accomplish what has been done, it is readily seen why more has not been done in the way of appropriations for this Mission.

No. of Missions.....	25
No. of Missionaries, including P. E.....	25
No. of Churches.....	22
No. of Sabbath Schools.....	26
No. of Communicants.....	573

Through the untiring efforts of Bishop Turner, Elders Sisson, Miller and others, the educational interests have formed no small feature of our work. About 600 pupils have been in attendance upon our schools. The Board sees its way clear to lend greater assistance to this Mission in the future than it has possibly been able to do in the past.

HOME MISSIONS.

As I have said already, our greatest interest centers here. The increase has been such that our Bishops have found it necessary to form several new Conferences, and at least three others are now talked of. Owing to the conditions surrounding us the new Missions formed are made almost self-supporting from the beginning. Our methods of distributing money to the support of our home work are not such as to bring the best results. Pro rata payments should be made to our home missionaries, out of whatever funds we have, and the remainder, if any, should be expended directly in the way of building Mission Churches. I hope I shall be pardoned for recommending that in the future we discourage *pauper* accessions to our ministry, (explain) *i. e.*, (young men coming into our Conferences and becoming beneficiaries before they have done any service.) The following tables show the receipts and expenditures to date.

CONCLUSION.

And now, dear Fathers and Brethren, as your servant I have tried, in my weakness, with the limited means at my command, to do what I have conceived to be for the advancement of the work and for the glory of God. I may have erred in judgment, and failed measurably to come up to your expectations. Yet I give you a record of my actions, feeling that to Him who readeth the intentions of men, I can say I have done what I could. To you, dear Bishops, I desire to express my gratitude for the encouragement, advice and succor which you have at all times given me, and for the many rays of sunshine and hope which you have shed over the otherwise dark and gloomy pathway which I have been called to walk during the past four years. In visiting your Conferences I have always felt at

home, and with few exceptions have gone forth with a lighter heart and stronger hopes. And even now it gladdens my heart to know that I have your good will, and best of all, your confidence. And what is true of yourselves, sirs, is no less true of the majority of the ministry and members of the Church. In most instances the cause which I have had the distinguished honor to represent has had a respectful hearing, and met with a hearty response, if not in a pecuniary way, in words of cheer and promise, which eventually lead up to it. Finally, having studied, as I think, closely the wants and needs of our entire mission field, and the best means to the ends sought, I submit herewith a chapter on missions, which, if made a part of our organic law, and lived up to, must sooner or later place our department alongside of other respectable organizations of similar character.

Respectfully submitted,

J. MATTHEW TOWNSEND,

Corresponding Secretary.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Commencing June, 1880, and Ending May, 1884.

RECEIPTS FOR 1880-81.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

1880-1.

June.	New York Conference.....	\$ 55 56
July.	Cash received.....	68 61
Aug.	“ “.....	118 72
Sept.	“ “.....	422 39
Oct.	“ “.....	288 55
Nov.	“ “.....	103 25
Dec.	“ “.....	141 86
Jan.	“ “.....	102 65
Feb.	“ “.....	480 57
Mar.	“ “.....	66 85
April.	“ “.....	301 40
May.	“ “.....	632 37
	Total.....	<u>\$2,782 78*</u>

HOME MISSIONS.

By Conferences—Indiana.....	\$88 51
Ohio.....	133 03
	<u>Carried forward.....</u>
	\$ 221 54

*Less \$70.00 Special to Africa, sent by S. C. Conference.

RECEIPTS.—HOME MISSIONS, CONTINUED.

Brought forward.....	\$ 221 54
By Conferences—Illinois	129 66
Tennessee	108 40
Pittsburgh.....	217 65
Missouri.....	122 25
Kentucky.....	128 76
Kansas	174 05
N. E. Texas.....	85 11
Mississippi	174 58
N. Alabama.....	57 09
Columbia.....	319 88
Alabama.....	176 90
Louisiana.....	45 00
N. Carolina.....	101 00
E. Florida	63 20
Arkansas	91 45
Virginia.....	127 50
Baltimore	138 78
Philadelphia.....	184 42
New Jersey.....	83 95
New England.....	56 57
New York.....	145 92
Georgia.....	140 85
N. Georgia.....	86 77
W. Texas	110 64
Texas.....	102 15
Florida	24 60
South Carolina.....	321 70
California .....	.....
West Tennessee.....	.....
Indian.....	3 50
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,743 87
Collection in Hayti.....	1,221 54
Mite Society.....	364 31
Foreign Missions.....	2,782 78
	<hr/>
Grand Total.....	<u><u>\$8,112 50</u></u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salary Rev. C. W. Mossell.....	\$1,100 00
Salary Rev. S. F. Flegler.....	380 00
Indian Mission Salary and Printing.....	201 40
Kingstree Mission.....	25 00
Trav. of Gen. Board.....	52 50
Gen. Traveling for the year.....	498 80
Expressage.....	9 25
Printing.....	58 20
Telegrams.....	3 40
Correspondence.....	6 00
Exchange.....	3 30
Certificates.....	40 00
Certificates.....	11 00
Office Furniture.....	13 10
Special to Africa.....	40 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$2,441 95
Disbursed by Conferences.....	3,743 87
By Mite Society.....	364 31
By C. W. Mossell.....	1,221 54
	<hr/>
Balance in Mite Treasury.....	\$7,771 97
Balance in General Treasury.....	. 48 97
	<hr/>
	291 86*
	<hr/>
	\$8,112 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

RECEIPTS FOR 1881-82.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

June.	Brought forward.....	\$221 96
	Donation Bishop Ward.....	5 00
July.	Loan Second National Bank.....	200 00
Sept.	Cash received.....	125 60
Oct.	“ “	508 46
Nov.	“ “	221 59
Dec.	“ “	99 04
Jan.	“ “	97 40
Feb.	“ “	215 17
Mar.	“ “	267 62
Apr.	“ “	114 00
May.	“ “	404 55
June.	“ “	50 00
		\$2,530 39

HOME MISSIONS.

N. Mississippi.....	\$195 00	
Mississippi	49 68	
Alabama	156 85	
W. Tennessee.....	128 53	
S. Carolina.....	171 46	
E. Florida.....	75 00	
Indiana	138 13	
N. Georgia.....	96 60	
Illinois	188 40	
N. Jersey.....	84 00	
N. E. Texas.....	.....
Philadelphia	227 76	
Pittsburgh.....	200 88	
Kansas	511 52	
Missouri.....	172 00	
Texas.....	.....
California.....	.....
S. Arkansas.....	45 00	
W. Kentucky.....	103 00	
Carried forward,		\$2,688 64

RECEIPTS.—HOME MISSION, CONTINUED.

Brought forward,.....	\$2,688 64
Tennessee	121 70
Ohio.....	247 43
N. Carolina.....	92 26
Virginia	65 00
Baltimore	181 00
N. York.....	76 00
N. England.....	75 00
Florida	36 00
N. Alabama.....	27 00
Arkansas.....	52 00
Columbia.....	128 00
Georgia	167 25
Louisiana.....	30 00
W. Texas.....	.....
Indian Mission.....	.....
	<hr/>
	\$3,861 75
Collected in Hayti.....	900 82
Women's Mite Society.....	830 14
Foreign Building Fund.....	434 87
	<hr/>
Total Receipts.....	\$8,557 97

EXPENDITURES FOR 1881-82.

EXPENDITURES.

Traveling General Board.....	\$ 205 80
Blank book.....	50
President Lee, for Haytian Student.....	20 00
Traveling of Secretary.....	18 00
Telegram	35
Letter heads.....	3 00
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	275 00
Printing.....	30 00
Telegram	25
Rev. S. F. Flegler.....	25 00
	<hr/>
Carried Forward.....	\$ 577 90

Brought Forward.....	\$ 577 90
Interest on loan.....	4 14
Postal cards and stamps.....	62
Traveling of Secretary.....	27 20
Freight on M. certificate.....	1 64
Postage on supplies.....	75
Rev. J. F. A. Sisson, I. T.....	50 00
Printing circulars.....	4 00
Expressage.....	55
Exchange.....	50
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	150 00
Rev. S. F. Flegler, salary.....	50 00
Letter boxes.....	2 50
Loan in bank.....	200 00
Traveling of Secretary.....	31 05
Indian Mission, per Bishop Turner.....	100 00
Certificate case.....	3 75
Rev. F. Day, Port-au-Prince.....	50 00
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	50 00
Postage.....	50
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	100 00
Dr. N. T. Mossell, on account C. W. Mossell.....	100 00
300 envelopes.....	50
Printing circulars.....	2 00
Virginia Conference.....	5 00
Traveling of Secretary.....	56 15
Indian Mission, per Bishop Turner.....	35 00
Printing Minutes Indiana Conference.....	45 00
Traveling of Secretary.....	32 75
Rev. B. F. Porter, services.....	34 90
Traveling of Secretary.....	36 55
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	200 00
Traveling of Secretary.....	24 10
Traveling of President.....	2 75
1,000 circulars, H. Fund.....	3 00
Postal receipts.....	3 00
Printing.....	3 00
Traveling of Secretary.....	28 15
To stamps.....	2 50

Carried forward..... \$2,086 85

Brought forward.....	\$2,068 85
Certificates	30 00
Indian Mission, per Bishop Turner.....	75 00
Rev. T. Gould, on account of Rev. C. W. Mossell...	31 00
C. W. Brown, printing.....	20 00
Traveling of Secretary.....	59 40
Charlottee Mission.....	50 00
Postage on circulars.....	45
2,000 tracts and envelopes.....	8 50
200 stamps.....	2 00
Cards.....	25
Missionary Banners.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,395 45
Disbursed by Conference.....	3,861 75
By Mite Society.....	729 98
By Rev. C. W. Mossell.....	303 77
	<hr/>
Total paid out.....	\$7,290 54
Cash balances—	
In Hayti.....	\$597 05
In Mite Treasury.....	100 16
In General Treasury.....	134 94
F. B. F. General Treasury.....	434 87
	<hr/>
Total cash balance.....	\$1,267 02
	<hr/>
	\$8,557 97

RECEIPTS FOR 1882-83.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

June.	Brought forward.....	\$ 134 94
July.	.....	.....
Aug.	Cash.....	112 28
Sept.	“	569 58
Oct.	“	257 78
Nov.	“	69 64
		<hr/>
	Carried forward.....	\$ 1,154 54

	Brought forward	\$1,154 12
Dec.	"	447 45
Jan.	"	161 95
Feb.	"	213 04
March.	"	60 00
April.	"	45 00
May.	"	391 53
June.	"	83 56
	Additional	23 52

\$2,570 27

HOME MISSIONS.

Philadelphia	\$ 265 32
N. Georgia.....	84 12
N. England.....	58 89
Tennessee	126 54
Missouri.....	127 86
Indiana	128 82
S. Carolina.....	356 05
Virginia	127 32
New Jersey.....	67 50
W. Texas.....	59 52
Arkansas	87 00
Ohio.....	108 18
Alabama	53 31
Mississippi	117 00
N. Alabama.....	140 00
W. Kentucky.....	90 55
N. Ohio.....	120 00
Columbia.....	195 00
Illinois	300 00
N. Carolina.....	126 00
W. Tennessee.....	77 46
N. Mississippi.....	156 85
Kansas	388 55
E. Florida.....	156 00
Macon	129 97
N. Missouri.....	160 00

Carried forward.....

\$3,792 79

Brought forward.....	\$3,783 79	
Pittsburgh.....	156 39	
Kentucky.....	71 77	
California.....	27 00	
Texas.....	71 58	
Georgia.....	158 70	
Baltimore.....	185 74	
New York.....	75 00	
		<u>\$4,559 10</u>
Mite Society.....	675 48	
State Missionaries, &c.....	315 58	
Collected in Hayti.....	558 85	
Brought forward, F. B. F.....	434 87	
" " Mite Treasury.....	100 16	
" " Haytian Treasury.....	597 05	
F. B. F. collected.....	818 67	
		<u>2,570 27</u>
Total.....		<u>\$10,630 03</u>

EXPENDITURES FOR 1882-83.

Traveling for July.....	\$ 27 00
Missionary banners.....	10 00
Postage on supplies.....	2 71
" " 	3 14
Rev. C. W. Mossell, per M. S.....	200 00
Traveling for August.....	25 10
Traveling, Board Meeting.....	44 80
Telegrams.....	80
Exchange.....	15
Traveling for September.....	61 75
Rev. J. F. Dyson, Ind. Miss.....	10 00
Banners.....	6 00
Ind. Miss., per Bishop Turner.....	100 00
	<u>\$ 464 45</u>
Carried forward.....	

Brought forward.....	\$ 464 45
Note Second National Bank.....	200 00
Telegrams.....	1 00
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	250 00
Collection boxes.....	20 00
Postage on supplies, &c.....	3 75
Collections.....	10 00
500 postal cards and printing.....	7 00
Printing 5,000 "Annuals".....	179 50
Traveling for October.....	64 10
Expressage on "Annuals".....	2 20
Postal cards, and stamps for circulars.....	7 25
Expressage on "Annuals".....	1 00
Traveling for November.....	47 30
Telegrams.....	40
California Conference, per Bishop Ward.....	18 00
Students at Wilberforce.....	15 00
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	100 00
Envelopes.....	2 50
Printing circulars.....	1 50
Students at Wilberforce.....	15 00
2,000 concert exercises.....	19 50
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	100 00
" " " M. Society.....	100 00
Expressage on supplies.....	5 25
Postage.....	1 02
Groceries, Rev. C. W. M., Mite Society.....	72 00
Traveling for January.....	52 25
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	100 00
Rev. S. F. Flegler, back salary.....	50 00
Traveling for February.....	27 80
Rev. G. A. L. Dykes, Ind. Miss.....	10 00
Rev. Wm. Grayson.....	10 00
Rev. J. F. A. Sisson.....	10 00
Letter-heads.....	5 00
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	100 00
Canton, Miss., per Bishop Turner.....	60 00
Traveling for March.....	68 60
Collection boxes.....	5 00

Carried forward.....

\$2,106 75

Brought forward.....	\$2,106 37	
Postage and express.....	4 01	
Traveling for April.....	46 30	
Rev. C. W. Mossell, salary.....	100 00	
Freight on Annuals for East.....	2 05	
Express package.....	1 10	
Postage on packages.....	3 16	
Traveling for May.....	47 95	
Rev. J. F. A. Sisson, Ind. Miss.....	15 00	
Rev. D. Barrows, Ind. Miss.....	15 00	
L. E. Rivard, on acc't books for Haytian school....	58 90	
Haytian school, per C. W. M.....	100 00	
Collection boxes.....	20 00	
Returned package.....	95	
Traveling for June.....	23 15	
Disbursed by Conferences.....	\$4,559 10	
" " Rev. C. W. Mossell.....	572 60	
" " to State Missionaries, &c.....	315 58	
Accounted for in Mite Report.....	675 43	
" " " " 	100 16	
	<hr/>	
Total paid out.....		\$6,222 92
Cash balances—		
In Hayti.....		583 30
Foreign Building Fund.....		1,152 87
		<hr/>
		\$10,630 03

RECEIPTS FOR 1883-84.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

July.	Brought forward, S. F.....	\$1,152 87
Aug.	Cash received.....	178 78
Sept.	" " 	480 89
Oct.	" " 	203 73
Nov.	" " 	226 12
Dec.	" " 	240 80
Jan.	" " 	477 77
Feb.	" " 	100 49
March.	" " 	211 25
	Special Fund.....	874 80
	Baltimore Conference.....	142 00
	Virginia Conference.....	82 00
	Total.....	\$4,372 50

HOME MISSIONS.

Philadelphia	\$
N. York.....	.....
New Jersey.....	104 52
N. England.....	.....
Baltimore .....	.....
Virginia.....	256 45
N. Carolina.....	117 98
Ohio.....	172 58
N. Ohio.....	175 77
Indiana	154 11
Pittsburgh.....	83 52
Illinois	80 55
Missouri.....	220 00
N. Missouri.....	519 00
Kansas	135 81
S. Kansas.....	70 44
Kentucky	79 62
W. Kentucky.....	106 47
Tennessee	107 85
W. Tennessee.....	180 00
Columbia.....	255 00
N. Georgia.....	247 10
Macon	131 55
Georgia.....	166 00
S. Carolina.....	61 35
Alabama	46 50
N. Alabama.....	.....
Florida	92 00
E. Florida.....	62 55
Mississippi	72 30
N. Mississippi.....	51 72
Arkansas	125 85
S. Arkansas.....	.....
Indian Mission.....	.....
Louisiana.....	.....
N. Louisiana .....	.....
Texas.....	.....
N. E. Texas.....	.....
W. Texas.....	.....
Total	\$3,876 11
Total Receipts.....	\$8,248 61

EXPENDITURES FOR 1883-84.

2,000 postal cards, and printing.....	\$ 22 10
Postage.....	1 00
Mission Conference.....	20 00
Stamps.....	24
Missionary collection boxes.....	20 00
Circular cards.....	2 50
Cards and twine.....	50
Shipping paper.....	5 50
Traveling.....	25 60
C. W. Mossell, salary.....	150 00
Stamps.....	1 00
Twine.....	35
Expressage.....	70
1,000 collection boxes.....	15 00
To Antioch Mission.....	25 00
Traveling for September.....	55 80
Traveling for October.....	59 10
C. W. Mossell, salary.....	150 00
Printing programmes for District Meeting.....	3 50
Expenses to same.....	21 65
Stamps and cards.....	1 25
Stamps for "Annuals".....	1 00
Traveling for November.....	90 25
Printing "Annuals".....	150 00
Express on parcel.....	45
Museogee Mission.....	25 00
Printing Minutes Ind. Miss.....	50 00
C. W. Mossell, salary.....	100 00
Traveling for December.....	59 90
Two boxes printed envelopes.....	3 00
Cards.....	25
File bands.....	20
Traveling for January.....	94 20
100 cards.....	1 00
Stamps for circulars.....	1 00
Twine.....	30

Carried Forward.....

\$1,157 34

Brought forward.....	\$1,157 34
Bal. printing Ind. Minutes.....	39 60
200 circulars.....	2 00
Cut for "Annual".....	1 50
One ream wrapping paper.....	5 50
Printing receipts.....	1 00
Collection boxes.....	15 00
Stamps.....	50
Ledger paper.....	50
Traveling for February.....	13 70
On back salary.....	402 00
Expenses of trip to England and return.....	204 40
Board.....	28 27
To Port-au-Prince Church.....	2,600 00
Head & Co., shippers.....	837 37
Exchange.....	11 25
Wages of Superintendent.....	150 00
Total.....	<u>\$5,684 93</u>
Disbursed by Conferences.....	<u>3,876 11</u>
Total paid out.....	\$9,561 04
Total receipts.....	8,248 61
Debtor to Treasury.....	\$1,301 01

SUPPLEMENT.

Feb. 8. Cablegram to London.....	\$ 3 80
" 8. Office help.....	5 00
" 18. Traveling of President.....	2 50
" 27. Freight of Indian Mission, J. F. A. S.....	10 00
" Commission.....	5 00
Apr. 9. J. F. A. Sisson, Indian Territory.....	30 00
" 17. Haytian draft.....	100 00
" 29. Haytian draft.....	100 00
Rev. A. J. Miller.....	15 00

FOREIGN MISSION BUILDING FUND.

First District.—Bishop Brown.

Conferences.—Philadelphia.....	\$ 109 80
New York.....	14 00

Conference.—New England.....	
New Jersey.....	*124 30

\$ 248 10

*100 due in October

Second District.—Bishop Payne.

Conferences.—Baltimore.....	\$ 250 00
Virginia.....	82 25
N. Carolina.....	36 63

\$ 368 88

Third District.—Bishop Shorter.

Conferences.—Ohio and N. Ohio.....	\$ 243 99
Indiana.....	107 08
Pittsburgh.....	234 83

\$ 585 90

Fourth District.—Bishop Ward.

Conferences.—Illinois.....	\$ 8 50
Iowa.....	9 40
Missouri.....	.....
North Missouri.....	5 75
Kansas.....	141 95

\$ 165 60

Fifth District.—Bishop Campbell.

Conferences.—Kentucky.....	\$ 31 50
West Kentucky.....	16 00
Tennessee.....	36 20
West Tennessee.....	6 40

\$ 90 10

Sixth District.—Bishop Dickerson.

Conferences.—Columbia.....	\$ 101 89
N. Georgia.....	14 90
Macon.....	44 95
Georgia.....	44 30
South Carolina.....	56 90

\$ 262 94

Seventh District.—Bishop Wayman.

Conferences.—Alabama	\$
N. Alabama .....	.....
Florida	7 72
E. Florida .....	.....
	<hr/>
	\$ 7 72

Eighth District.—Bishop Turner.

Conferences.—Mississippi	\$ 34 00
North Mississippi	31 70
Arkansas	28 90
South Arkansas	64 40
Indian Mission	1 30
	<hr/>
	\$ 160 30

Ninth District.—Bishop Cain.

Conferences.—Louisiana	\$ 9 60
North Louisiana .....	.....
Texas	7 60
N. E. Texas	2 40
W. Texas	27 50
	<hr/>
	\$ 47 10

Women's Mite Society, per Mrs. M. A. Campbell	\$ 225 58
Mite Society of Tennessee Conference, per Mrs. B. Green	25 00
Mite Society of West Tennessee Conference, per Mrs. Shields	8 00
	<hr/>

Total from all sources..... \$2,195 22

REMARKS.—The *Third* is the banner district, \$585.00. Baltimore is the banner conference, \$250.00. Rev. Phil. A. Hubbard, of St. Joseph, Mo., reports the largest amount of any pastor in the *connection*, \$125.00.

RECAPITULATION.

Total Raised for Home and Foreign Missions.....	\$28,120 93
Total Special Fund.....	2,195 22
Total Mite Money.....	1,869 93
Total in Hayti.....	2,681 21
	<hr/>
Grand Total Receipts.....	\$34,811 83
Grand Total Expenditures.....	36,112 84
	<hr/>
Liabilities	\$ 1,301 01
Cost of Iron Church to time of its arrival in Port- au-Prince.....	\$ 4,081 20

CHURCH MISSIONARY ITEMS.

1. Easter Sunday is "Missionary Day." Services are to be held in every Church and Sabbath School, the subject of missions brought before the people, and special efforts made to raise funds for the support of the same.

2. Every church must have a Missionary Society.

3. Each pastor is required by the new law to raise an average of *twelve cents* a year per member, and report the same to Conference.

4. Monthly or quarterly "Missionary, concert, and prayer meeting exercises" are to be held in every charge.

5. Keep the subject of *Missions* before your people.

GENERAL NOTES.

Home and foreign strength of 100 organizations for the spread of the Gospel and the salvation of the world:

Local Preachers.....	78,009
Ministers.....	118,764
Communicants.....	27,057,012
Annual collection for Foreign Missions.....	\$8,967,500
Ordained Foreign Missions.....	2,829
Lay Foreign Workers.....	608
Native Ordained Workers.....	2,210
Other Native Workers.....	.....
Native Communicants.....	618,657
Nominal Christians in the world in 1500.....	100,000,000f
" " " " " 1800.....	200,000,000
" " " " " 1880.....	440,000,000

ISLANDS.

Peru, one of the Samaon group, has been entirely converted to Christianity. With the blessing of God, it has only taken the London Missionary Society eleven years to change it from a heathen to a Christian island. It has its churches and native ministry, entirely self-supporting; besides it contributes largely to the Society. It is said there is not a heathen left upon the island.

Madagascar, or the African Island. Protestant missions date from 1820. Three periods mark its history: 1. Planting the Gospel; 2. Persecution; 3. Progress. The first period lasted about sixteen years; the second twenty-five years, and the third now about twenty years. The Christian religion is now the law of the land. The entire Bible is translated into the native tongue. An educational system is adopted. Polygamy has almost entirely disappeared. There are everywhere evidences of a growing civilization.

New Hebrides. These islands lie about one thousand miles north of New Zealand. The mission work here is supported by the Free Churches of Scotland and the Presbyterian Churches of Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. It has been one of the most difficult missions of the South Seas. Cruelties, ignorance, superstition and witchcraft are the barriers in the way of Christian progress. The people speak twenty different languages, nine of which the missionaries have already mastered. There are twelve missionaries at work in these Islands.

New Guinea. A large island, not far from Australia. It is creating a great deal of interest in the commercial and scientific worlds. It is rich in minerals. The London Missionary Society has been doing a splendid work here for ten years.

NOTES.

\$8,446,991 were collected last year for missions.

The steamer to be used by the English Baptist Missionary Society on the Congo river in Africa, is named "Peace."

It is said that three millions of people are converted to Christianity every year. Surely the time is coming when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth.

“Two-thirds of the world still heathen.” It is a fact that, taking the world at large, two of every three persons inhabiting the globe have never heard of the Saviour, have never seen a Bible, and know nothing of heaven.

There is nothing that so enlarges the soul as a deep, intense and active interest in foreign missions. It encompasses the globe, comprehends the salvation of all men, transplants from the realm of selfishness into that of universal benevolence.

One of the most striking examples of consecration is found in the words of Dr. David Livingston. He says: I will place no value on anything I have or may possess except in relation to the kingdom of Christ. If anything will advance the interest of that kingdom, it shall be given away or kept only as by giving or keeping it I shall most promote the glory of Him to whom I owe all my hopes in time and eternity. May He give grace and strength sufficient to enable me to adhere faithfully to this resolution, not in name only, but in reality, so that all my interests and those of my children may be identified with His cause.” Oh, that all of us might have more of this!

In the year 1800 there were but 5,000,000 Bibles in the world; in 1880 there were 160,000,000. In 1800 there were but 50 translations of the Bible in the world, and they were in the languages spoken by about one-fourth of the world's population; in 1880 there were 250 translations, and into languages spoken by four-fifths of the world's population. In 1800 there were 7 Protestant missionary societies; in 1880 there were 70. In 1800 there were but 170 female missionaries; in 1880 there were 2,400. In 1800 there were but \$250,000 given for these missions yearly; in 1880 there were \$6,250,000. In 1800 there were but 50,000 converts in the world from heathenism to Christianity; in 1880 there were 1,650,000. Thus God keeps His word.

In 1860 the colored people of the South, who were slaves, did not own an acre of ground, and had not a penny of taxable property. They had no right to know the alphabet, and there was not a legal marriage among them. In 1880 they were taxed for \$100,000,000. Eight hundred thousand of them have learned to read. Every

marriage is now legal, and purer preachers and churches are teaching purer and better morals. In the face of such progress we can only exclaim, "What has God wrought!"

"Had it not been for the foreign missionary spirit, the Christian religion would never have seen its second century." Let our Church pray for a baptism of this spirit.

The church that has no missionary spirit is dead.

It is often said of the Christian Church, "You do not believe what you say and preach, else why do you disregard Christ's command and leave the heathen to perish?" That 800,000,000 of our fellow men are living and dying with no knowledge of the Gospel, warrants the reproach heaped upon us. This fact alone does more to support infidelity than all the lectures of Ingersoll and others like him. Let the Church talk less and do more to save the world.

It is estimated that there are 577,600 Christians in Africa, distributed as follows: Northern Africa, 1,500; West Africa, 100,000; South Africa, 1,100; African Islands, 285,000. What if this number was supplemented by the nearly 500,000 members of the African M. E. Church; the 200,000 of the M. E. Zion Church; the 112,000 of the C. M. E. Church, and the 3,000 of the Union Methodist Church—making a total of 1,542,600 colored Christians?

The Kaffir Christians in the Free Church Mission of Scotland, South Africa, 2541 in number, contributed last year \$3,620, and paid in school fees \$17,725 more—in all, \$21,345 or \$8.40 to the member; and yet Christians at home complain because they are asked to pay one dollar a year Dollar Money! Where is our charity?

One with God a majority! "There is more force in one Paul than in the whole Jewish Sanhedrim. There is more force in one John Knox than in all the papal power of Scotland. There is more force in one Luther than in all the Roman Hierarchy." There is more force in a willing, earnest, trusting child than in all the grumbling, selfish professors of the whole Church.

Of the \$300,000 expended last year on the work of the Wesleyan Church of England in South Africa, \$225,000 was contributed on the ground. That is to say, the few Christians in South Africa gave more money last year for missions and education than our whole

church gave for missions, education, and to the Dollar Fund! Certainly our pastors and churches must think less of local interests, and more of the general, if they would be numbered among the world's evangelists.

There are 269,000 Indians in the United States and Territories. Among these Indians there are said to be 296 church buildings, one to each 885. The amount expended for education and missions by all religious denominations is reported to be \$139,440, or 53c. to every Indian.

The total amount expended in Africa is \$105,000,000; in India \$133,560,000; in China, \$161,139,000; in all, \$398,699,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

Official reports recently published show the entire number of scholars enrolled in the schools of the United States to be 9,373,185; teachers employed, 271,143. There are in Great Britain and Ireland 5,251,330 pupils, and 89,493 teachers of all grades. Australia and New Zealand have 450,254 scholars and 7,542 teachers. The Canadian British provinces have 865,842 pupils and 14,797 teachers. The English speaking schools in Africa and India have 500,000 pupils and 8,000 teachers. Total—pupils, 15,962,958; teachers, 376,179. In round numbers, the one hundred millions of English speaking people have sixteen millions in school, fitting themselves or others for the discharge of the great responsibilities that lie before them.

The white school population of the late slave States is 3,954,600; enrolled in schools, 2,234,877; colored school population, 1,929,187; enrolled, 802,372; not enrolled, 1,127,815. This last item shows that more than one-half of the colored children of the South are not being educated. Our preachers and teachers should labor to correct this deplorable state of affairs.

The white population of the South is 11,312,979, and the colored 6,037,185.

Rev. Dr. Haygood, the author of "Our Brother in Black," says: "The religion of the Southern negroes, slave or free, was and is a Divine reality. During the late war their religion was pure and strong enough to secure to helpless women and children on the Southern plantations peace and safety, while the men were in the Southern armies, fighting under a flag which did not promise freedom to slaves."

[Quite true, and is it not a sad comment upon these same white men, women and children, that their religion is not pure enough nor strong enough to secure to these same Christian negroes now, in the time of peace, the common civilities of society, protection in life and property, and an equal chance before the law?—TOWNSEND.]

The colored population of the South has increased 1,401,888, or thirty-three per cent., in the last decade. This does not say that the "negro is dying out," or that he cannot live under the refining influence of a higher civilization. Indeed, the figures show just the opposite. After all, "what is sauce for the goose is food for the gander," the enemies of our race themselves being witnesses.

It is said that we spend annually for tobacco, \$250,000,000, or one hundred times as much as we do for missions; for liquors, \$700,000,000; for foreign dress goods, \$125,000,000; for imported kid gloves, \$25,000,000; for artificial flowers, more than sufficient to support all the churches.

The internal revenue of the United States is \$135,000,000, and the value of church property in the U. S. \$11,354,483,581; the Christian world spends only \$8,000,000 on foreign missions annually, while the drink bill of New York alone is \$60,000,000; the drink bill of Philadelphia is \$23,220,000, or one million more than her rents; Great Britain spends only \$5,310,950 on foreign missions, while her drink bill amounts to the enormous sum of \$680,000,000.

Our church gave last year less than one cent per member for foreign missions, while only 8,000 heathen converts in Burmah gave, in 1880, \$30.478, and are now raising \$25,000 for a normal institute. Oh, that our Heavenly Father might help us while we study these

figures, that we, in the use of our means, may give more for His cause and less for the gratification of the flesh.

All that we ask the Christian men and women of the A. M. E. Church to give for the support of both home and foreign missions, is one cent a month, and yet there are those who will set up a howl and say that the tax is too heavy, while every one of us will spend dollars in the course of the year for useless indulgences. With all our poverty there is not a member of the church who could not lay aside *one cent* per month—just *one cent*.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SIX LEADING AMERICAN FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETIES, FOR YEARS 1876-81.

From the *Missionary Review*.

Founded.	NAME.	1876.			1877.			1878.		
		Com.	Pupils	Receipts.	Com.	Pupils	Receipts.	Com.	Pupils	Receipts.
1810	Am. Board of Com's F'g'n Missn's	12,512	24,324	\$465,442.40	13,435	26,962	\$441,391.00	13,737	26,170	\$482,204.73
1814	Am. Baptist Missionary Union	56,382	8,401	245,997.23	63,445	8,610	225,723.97	63,889	3,924	265,670.10
1819	Methodist Episcopal Board	22,119	9,133	324,249.20	23,318	No rep	300,350.00	21,446	No rep	294,327.00
1832	Presbyterian Board	8,577	13,501	508,328.69	9,632	14,371	471,971.78	10,391	16,039	461,684.30
1832	Reformed Church Board	1,442	1,528	65,196.79	1,559	1,561	70,667.42	1,563	1,486	75,124.57
1846	Protestant Episcopal Church	917	2,097	97,627.56	286	1,685	114,976.27	4,419	2,098	189,971.56
Founded.	NAME.	1879.			1880.			1881.		
		Com.	Pupils	Receipts.	Com.	Pupils	Receipts.	Com.	Pupils	Receipts.
1810	Am. Board of Com's F'g'n Missn's	15,125	26,930	\$518,380.06	17,165	28,098	\$613,539.51	18,446	33,360	\$691,245.16
1814	Am. Baptist Missionary Union	80,475	5,534	235,430.34	85,308	9,728	290,851.63	80,272	10,001	288,802.84
1819	Methodist Episcopal Board	25,761	8,376	298,114.00	26,702	10,282	307,016.00	28,127	11,893	328,174.00
1832	Presbyterian Board	11,369	17,104	425,432.54	12,607	17,791	565,175.82	14,588	18,260	580,256.31
1832	Reformed Church Board	2,045	1,693	78,798.30	2,341	1,827	72,279.30	2,357	2,008	108,499.30
1846	Protestant Episcopal Church	4,499	2,592	148,662.84	4,549	2,074	162,084.25	4,722	2,703	185,758.29

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN METHODISM.

The General Conference of the A. M. E. Church at Baltimore, May, 1884.

On motion of Rev. B. W. Arnett, a committee on the Centennial Celebration of American Methodism was appointed and confirmed with power to make all the necessary arrangements for the same.

The following are the members of the Centennial Committee of the African M. E. Church for 1884-87: Bishop W. F. Dickerson, D. D., Chairman, Columbia, S. C.; Rev. Benjamin W. Arnett, D. D., Secretary, Wilberforce, Ohio; Rev. Joseph S. Thompson, A. M., Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. W. H. Hunter, D. D., Richmond, Va.; Rev. J. M. Townsend, D. D., Richmond, Ind.; Rev. C. S. Smith, M. D., Bloomington, Ill.; Prof. C. W. Bell, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Charles Armstrong, New York; Prof. Joseph P. Shorter, A. M., Wilberforce, Ohio.

The following are the recommendations of the committee, and every minister is expected to read these recommendations to his congregations and official boards:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

1. We will print a book for the use of the ministers and members.
2. The name of the book—The Centennial Record of American Methodism in General, and of the African M. E. Church in Particular.
 - I. The rise and progress of Methodism in the world.
 - II. The organization and development of African Methodism.
 - III. The African M. E. Church, its organization, its conflicts and triumphs, necessity and relation to the race.
 - IV. The colored bishops and superintendents of the M. E. Zion Church.
 - V. The other colored churches, their organization, increase, and numerical and financial plight.
 - VI. General facts relating to the race; political, social, moral, and educational.
3. That the bishops appoint each presiding elder, one minister, and one layman a committee on centenary, and that it be known as the District Committee.
4. The duty of said committee shall be to arrange the district, or canvass the same in the interest of the Centenary Celebration, to present the same throughout the district, and make such arrangements as will assist the General Committee in making the celebration a success.
5. That the presiding bishop, presiding elders, and the members of the District Committee, shall constitute the Annual Conference Committee.

6. The duty of the Annual Conference Committee shall be to arrange the central matters within its borders, appoint times and places for having a general mass meeting, and any such other business as may be necessary to carry out the design of the General Conference.

7. That Sunday, December 28, 1884, be set apart as Centenary Sunday.

8. That on Centenary Sunday that all our preachers shall preach a sermon on "The History and Doctrine of Methodism."

9. We recommend that Bishop Dickerson arrange the programme for Centenary Sunday.

10. That all of our preachers solicit subscriptions from the friends of the church, allowing them to designate what institution, or what branch of the church work, they desire to assist, and their wishes shall be carried out to the General Committee.

11. That at the meeting of each Annual Conference the bishop shall preach, or cause to be preached, a sermon on "The History and Doctrine of Methodism in General, and African Methodism in Particular."

12. That all sermons be prepared with reference to their publication in the *Centenary Pulpit* of the A. M. E. Church.

13. That we hold the grand celebration in Philadelphia, December 28, 1884.

14. That Bishop D. A. Payne preach a sermon in the morning on "The Relation of Methodism to Education."

15. That we have a mass meeting of the children of the various Sunday-schools at 2 P. M., and that they be addressed by Bishop Dickerson, Dr. C. S. Smith, Rev. Thomas McStewart, Dr. B. W. Arnett, and others.

16. That all the Sunday-schools throughout the church observe this as a day of thanksgiving and contribution, and observe the plan of the General Committee as far as practicable.

17. That at 7:30 P. M. Bishop Campbell be invited to preach a sermon on "The Early History of the A. M. E. Church at Bethel Church, Philadelphia."

18. That on Monday night we have a mass meeting in Union Church, to be addressed by Bishop Cain, Dr. B. F. Lee, Dr. Stewart, and J. C. Emery.

19. That we have two medals—gold and silver—with Francis Asbury on one side and Bishop Payne on the other.

20. That all the expenses of the committee, medals, and the "Centenary Record" be paid first, and the balance go to the cause of education.

21. That Dr. B. W. Arnett prepare and edit the "Centennial Record," and have enough printed to supply all traveling preachers, exhorters, local preachers and official members of the church, and send them out as they may be ordered or demanded.

22. That the financial secretary pay all legitimate bills, and that the amount be refunded out of the Centenary Celebration's funds.

23. That the Rev. J. S. Thompson, of Philadelphia, be the treasurer of the committee, and that he receive and distribute all the medals, and report the same to the committee.

BISHOP WM. F. DICKERSON, D. D., Chairman,
 B. W. ARNETT, Secretary,
 REV. WM. H. HUNTER, D. D., Richmond, Va.,
 Rev. J. M. TOWNSEND, D. D., Richmond, Ind.,
 REV. C. S. SMITH, M. D., Bloomington, Ill.
 REV. J. S. THOMPSON, A. M., Philadelphia, Pa.,
 PROF. J. P. SHORTER, A. M., Wilberforce, Ohio,
 PROF. C. W. BELL, Cincinnati, Ohio,
 MR. CHARLES ARMSTRONG, New York.

Committee on Correspondence: Bishop J. P. Campbell, D. D., LL. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Bishop John M. Brown, D. D., D. C. L., Washington, D. C.; Rev. T. G. Steward, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Zames A. Handy, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Rev. John T. Jenfer, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Bro. Isaiah C. Wear, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bro. T. Thomas Fortune, New York; Bro. T. Smith, LL. B., Washington, D. C.

General executive Committee: Rev. W. B. Dewick, New York.

Delegates to the Christmas Conference from the A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., 1884: Bishop J. P. Campbell, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Bishop A. W. Wayman, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Bishop R. H. Cain, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Bishop W. F. Dickerson, D. D., Columbia, S. C.; Bishop T. M. D. Ward; Rev. W. H. Thomas, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. George Combeck, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Isaiah C. Ware, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. W. B. Derrick, New York; Mr. Casman H. Gains, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. George T. Walkins, D. D., Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Bennett B. Goins, Raleigh, N. C.; Rev. Benjamin W. Arnett, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio; Prof. W. S. Sarborough, LL. D., Wilberforce, Ohio; Rev. Cornelius Asbury, D. D., Wheeling, W. Va.; Rev. James Porter, A. M., Little Rock, Ark.; Rev. Paul W. Jefferson, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. J. C. Carrol, Columbia, S. C.; Rev. C. A. Redoutt, Merrilltown, Ark.; Rev. James M. Townsend, D. D., Richmond, Ind.; Hon. D. A. Straker, LL. D., Columbia, S. C.; Rev. G. H. Shaffer, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. C. Jenkins, Independence, Mo.; Rev. John Turner, Kansas City, Mo.; Prof. W. H. Seals, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Wesley J. Gaines, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Richard A. Green, M. D. Wicksburg, Miss.; Rev. Francis Carolina, Vicksburg, Miss.; Dr. R. E. Boyd, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. J. E. Lee, LL. D., Jacksonville, Fla.; Col. James Lewis, New Orleans, La.; Rev. A. M. Green, A. M.; Col. W. A. Pledger, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. C. S. Smith, M. D., Bloomington, Ill.; Prof. H. T. Kelling, Waco, Texas; Rev. Wm. D. Johnson, D. D., Athens, Ga.; Mr. Hans Shadd, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. John Dickerson, New York; Rev. J. C. Embury, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. John

Hagie, Chatnooga, Tenn.; Rev. James S. Grigsby, Oakland, Cal.; Mr. Rodrick Buddger, D. D. S.; Rev. G. H. Hatten, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. M. B. Saulter, Savannah, Ga.; Mr. Wm. Davis, Little Rock, Rev. Charles E. Harris, LL. D., Enfaulo, Ala.; Rev. Benjamin T. Tanner, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa; Rev. G. W. Bryant, M. D., Frankfort, Ky.; Rev. B. F. Lee, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, New York; Mr. James Madison Bell, Toledo, Ohio.

The General Centennial Methodist Conference.

The Executive Committee of the Centennial Methodist Conference, to be held at Baltimore December 9-17, 1884, met in Philadelphia at the Methodist Book Rooms Thursday, June 26, 1884, and organized as follows; President, Bishop E. G. Andrews; Vice-President, Samuel Rodgers, D. D.; Secretary, H. K. Carroll; Treasurer, T. J. Magruder.

The committee spent four hours in a pleasant, harmonious session, and adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

Following is the list of topics for the various sessions of the conference, and the time allotted each:

FIRST DAY.

1. Work of the Christmas Conference, one hour.
2. *Personnel* of the Christmas Conference, one hour.

SECOND DAY.

3. The Superintendency of Asbury, and What it Did for Methodism, three quarters of an hour.
4. The Relations of John Wesley to American Methodism, three quarters of an hour. General discussion, three quarters of an hour.
5. Statistical Results—Membership, etc., one half hour.
6. Statistical Results—Education and Financial, one half hour. General discussion, one hour.

THIRD DAY.

7. Methodism in 1784 and its Outlook, three quarters of an hour.
8. Methodism in 1884 and its Outlook, three quarters of an hour. General discussion, one half hour.
9. Causes of the Success of Methodism, one half hour.
10. Possible Dangers of Future Methodism, one half hour. General discussion, one hour.

FOURTH DAY.

11. Rise and Progress of Methodism in Canada, three quarters of an hour.
12. Methodist Pioneers and Their Work, three quarters of an hour. General discussion, one half hour.
13. Is Methodism Loosing its Power over the Masses? three quarters of an hour. General discussion, one and one quarter hours.

FIFTH DAY.

14. The Aim and Character of Methodist Preaching, three quarters of an hour.

15. Methodist Means of Grace, three quarters of an hour. General discussion, one half hour.

16. The Doctrinal Unity of Methodism, one half hour.

17. Guards to the Purity of our Doctrinal Teaching, three quarters of an hour. General discussion, three quarters of an hour.

SIXTH DAY.

18. The Four Points of Methodism—Heart Conversion, Assurance, Christian Experience, Sanctification, three quarters of an hour.

19. The Influence of Methodism on Other Denominations, three quarters of an hour. General discussion, one half hour.

20. Value of the Press to Methodism, three quarters of an hour.

21. Value of the Periodical Press to Methodism, three quarters of an hour. General discussion, one half hour.

SEVENTH DAY.

22. Place and Power of the Lay Element in Methodism, three quarters of an hour.

23. What Methodism Owes to Women, three quarters of an hour. General discussion, one half hour.

Public meeting will be held in the evening as follows: Wednesday evening, topic, Missions; Thursday evening, session of the conference for the reception of fraternal delegates; Friday evening, topic, The Educational Work and Spirit of Methodism; Monday evening, topic, The Sunday-school; Tuesday evening, topic, The Mission of Methodism to the Extremes of Society.

It is expected that several churches will be open each evening, except Thursday, and the various topics will be treated by invited speakers.

ANALYSIS OF OUR FATHERS' CHURGH, 1884.

Has	9 bishops.
	7 general departments.
	7 general officers.
	41 annual conferences.
	69 presiding elders.
	2,450 appointments.
	2,540 ministers.
	140 widows of preachers.
	3,978 organizations.
	2,742 church buildings.
	2,750 trustee boards.
	12,138 trustees.
	12,150 stewards.
	3,978 official boards.
	9,936 stewardesses.
	1,550 stewardesses' boards.
	13,550 class leaders.
	2,742 sextons.
	9,760 exhorters (local preachers).
	15,000 probationers.
	390,000 members.
	<hr/>
	405,000 total members.

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

	Committeemen.
Has 42 committees on admission	210
42 committees on first year	210
42 committees on second year	210
42 committees on third year	210
42 committees on fourth year	210
<hr/>	<hr/>
210 committees	1,050

BUSINESS COMMITTEES.

42 on contingent	210
42 on dollar money	210
42 on missionary money	210
42 on educational money	210
42 on miscellaneous monies	210
<hr/>	<hr/>
210 boards of trade	1,050

PRECEPTORS OF PRINCIPALS.

42 on Sunday-schools	210
42 on temperance	210
42 on education	210
42 on state of church	210
42 on state of country	210
<hr/>	
210 preceptors	1,050
42 judiciary committees	210
Number of baptized adults	10,834
Number of baptized children	14,072
Number of marriages	5,547
Number of deaths	5,022
Number of instructors	61,900
Total number of committees	672
Total number of committeemen	3,360
Total applying for admission to conference	287
Total admitted	246
Total first year students	240
Total second year students	225
Total third year students	215
Total fourth year students	200
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Total who are studying in the conference classes	1,413

The Pre-eminent Success of Methodism.—*Methodist Armorer.*

The Methodists began to preach in this country in 1773; the Baptists began in 1639; the Presbyterians began in 1703; the Congregationalists in 1648; the Catholics, Lutherans, and Episcopalians began with the settlement of the country. It will be seen that the Methodist is the youngest of the churches mentioned. She is one hundred and seventy-seven years younger than the Baptists, one hundred and eighteen years younger than the Congregationalist, sixty-three years younger than the Presbyterians, while the Catholics, Episcopalians, and Lutherans, are as old as immigration to the American shores. Notwithstanding this, the Methodist Church is far the largest in numbers. The census table shows that she has one third of all the church organizations in the United States, one third of all the church edifices, preachers to one fourth of all the church going population, and has built, on an average, nearly two churches per day for the last twenty years. The Methodist population in the United States is estimated at 23,440,465. "In twenty-two of the thirty seven states in the Union the Methodist Church is first in numbers; in eleven others she is second; in three others she is third. The Roman Catholic Church is first in five states, and the congregationalist is first in four states."

It will be seen from the above tables that the Methodist Church stands far in advance of all other denominations in this country. She ranks first in the number of her communicants, in the number and capacity of her church buildings, and in the value of church property, and in the amount of money collected and expended for church purposes. Let it be understood once for all—

1. The success of Methodism did not arise from any government aid. Methodism received no special favors from human government. It is well known that the Episcopalians in England, the Presbyterians in Scotland, and the Lutherans in Germany, are supported largely by state taxes. Methodist people there are forced to pay the ministers of these churches. In America the Episcopalians and Presbyterians have occupied largely the leading offices in the gifts of the civil government.

2. Methodism has not grown to its enormous proportions by immigration. It is well known that the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in this country has been mainly by immigrants. The other churches have swelled their ranks by immigration, while Methodism had to grow by the conversion of native Americans.

3. Methodism has not succeeded through superior educational facilities. The first colleges built in this country were run in the interest of other churches. The education of the Methodist ministers, especially in early times, was not equal to that of other denominations. The success of Methodism, then, is not found in superior intellectual culture.

4. The success of Methodism did not arise from the possession of great wealth and social advantages. The early Methodists were generally poor people. One of the glories of Methodism was the fact that it preached the gospel to the poor, obscure, neglected people. It sought out the "uncombed million" in the highways and hedges.

5. Nor did it grow to greatness because the times were propitious. The time of its origin was one of darkness, one of infidelity, rampant immoralities. The world was sunk in moral degradation when Methodism began.

We must then find the causes of Methodist success to be (1) the superiority of its doctrines; (2) the efficacy of its ecclesiastical organization; (3) the piety, earnestness, and activity of its ministers and members; (4) and above all, the baptism of the Holy Spirit, firing the hearts and enlightening the minds of the preachers and people. "It is not by power, nor by might, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." As the life and fruitfulness of the vine depend on the vitalizing sap circulating through it, so does the fruitfulness of a church depend upon the Holy Spirit. "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace." As the earth is dependent on the sun for its beauty and fruitfulness, so is the church dependent on the light and warmth of the Holy Ghost to make it rejoice and blossom as a rose,

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