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JOURNAL

OF THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

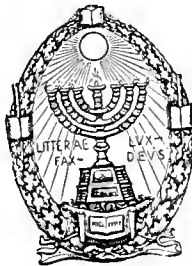
HELD IN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 2-29, 1900

EDITED BY

REV. DAVID S. MONROE, D.D.

Secretary of the Conference



NEW YORK : EATON & MAINS
CINCINNATI : JENNINGS & PYE

ORDER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLVED, *That the Secretary of this Conference be instructed to have the Journal of this General Conference printed and bound and certified by him to be correct; and that the printed copy so certified shall be the OFFICIAL JOURNAL of this General Conference.*

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that the following pages from 3 to 334 contain a correct report of the proceedings of the Twenty-third Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the City of Chicago, Illinois, May first to May twenty-ninth, Anno Domini nineteen hundred; and that the Appendix contains correct lists of Committees, Reports, and other documents referred to in said proceedings.

David S. Monroe,
Secretary.

LIST OF DELEGATES BY CONFERENCES

Elected to the General Conference of 1900.

1. Alabama.—*Ministerial*: George E. Ackerman. Reserve: Joseph G. Johnson.

Lay: John M. Atkins. Reserve: John Ellis.

2. Arkansas.—*Ministerial*: Andrew J. Taylor. Reserve: Rufus H. McMasters.

Lay: William C. Chynoweth. Reserve: Charles T. Cole.

3. Atlanta.—*Ministerial*: Madison C. B. Mason, George W. Arnold. Reserves: Matthew M. Alston, John P. Wragg.

Lay: Luther J. Price, Alexander M. Samuels. Reserves: William H. Crogman, John L. Bowdoin.

4. Austin.—*Ministerial*: Ole E. Olander. Reserve: Thomas H. Corkill.

Lay: Gilfred B. Collins. Reserve: Charles W. Starling.

5. Baltimore.—*Ministerial*: John F. Goucher, Joel Brown, Frank M. Bristol, John Lanahan, William S. Edwards. Reserves: James C. Nicholson, Luther T. Wilson.

Lay: Joshua S. Rawlings, Lewis M. Bacon, David P. Miller, Summerfield Baldwin, Alexander Ashley. Reserves: Wesley G. Bishop, Charles C. Gorsuch, Thomas R. Carskaden, William H. Thomas, Benjamin F. Bennett.

6. Bengal-Burma.—*Ministerial*: Frank W. Warne. Reserve: Julius Smith.

Lay: Robert Laidlaw. Reserve: Charles J. A. Pritchard.

7. Black Hills.—*Ministerial*: Edgar E. Clough. Reserve: Wesley D. Atwater.

Lay: Eben W. Martin. Reserve: Stephen E. Wilson.

8. Blue Ridge.—*Ministerial*: Adolphus J. Johnson. Reserve: William C. Matney.

Lay: Nicholas S. Ridenour. Reserve: Charles W. Smith.

9. Bombay.—*Ministerial*: Thomas S. Johnson. Reserve: William W. Bruere.

Lay: Henry Stephens. Reserve: Tobias T. Wright.

10. California.—*Ministerial*: John D. Hammond, Eli McClish, Freeman D. Bovard, Elbert R. Dille, Edward P. Demnett. Reserves: James N. Beard, Edward D. McCreary, Robert Bentley.

Lay: Rolla V. Watt, George D. Kellogg, Thomas B. Hutchinson, Chauncey H. Dunn, James A. Johnson. Reserves: Elmer E. Kelley, Jere Leiter, Joseph F. Forderer, Lucius S. Sherman, William T. Cronemiller.

11. California German.—*Ministerial*: George Guth. Reserve: Frederick Bonn.

Lay: Christian Neumiller. Reserve: Frederick Resche.

12. Central Alabama.—*Ministerial*: Walter H. Nelson, Edward M. Jones. Reserves: Israel Townsend, William F. Smith.

Lay: William L. Riley, Daniel B. V. Walthall. Reserves: Henry A. Clarke, Henry S. R. Dykes.

13. Central German.—*Ministerial*: Albert J. Nast, Carl Riemenschneider, Henry G. Lich. Reserves: John H. Horst, Gustav E. Hiller.

Lay: Henry C. Diekhaut, Louis Hartman, Gottlieb Golder. Reserves: George Kalmbach, William Magly.

14. Central Illinois.—*Ministerial*: Hyre D. Clark, Jervis G. Evans, Reuben B. Williams, William R. Wiley, Thomas W. McVety. Reserves: Frank W. Merrell, Samuel Van Pelt.

Lay: John S. Thompson, Matthew Andrews, Charles M. Beecher, Lemi B. Cobb, John T. Noftsker. Reserves: Charles H. Long, William H. McCord, Louis F. Gumbart, William F. Crawford, Constant Brown.

15. Central Missouri.—*Ministerial*: Richard E. Gillum, Richard Davis. Reserves: J. Will Jackson, Jordan M. Hughes.

Lay: Henry L. Billups, Jacob I. Lane. Reserves: James H. Diggs, Perry M. Cason.

16. Central New York.—*Ministerial*: Edmund M. Mills, Theron Cooper, Henry C. Moyer, Charles Eddy, Carlton C. Wilbor. Reserves: John C. Nichols, Frederick T. Keeney.

Lay: Bennett E. Titus, M. Delos Hollowell, Horace A. Mosher, Henry D. Fearon, J. Maltbie Smith. Reserves: Levi Page, Casper G. Decker.

17. Central Ohio.—*Ministerial*: Elias D. Whitlock, Wesley G. Waters, Christian R. Havighorst, Parker P. Pope, William W. Lance. Reserves: Leroy A. Belt, James M. Avann.

Lay: John Edwards, Samuel A. Hoskins, John W. Zellers, Edwin P. Breckinridge, Robert Colton. Reserves: Amon D. Fess, William A. Belt, John H. Grove, Frank H. Tanner, John U. Riggs.

18. Central Pennsylvania.—*Ministerial*: William W. Evans, Benjamin C. Conner, David S. Monroe, Edward J. Gray, Horace L. Jacobs, Richard H. Gilbert. Reserves: Ezra H. Yocum, James H. Black.

Lay: Thomas H. Murray, Herbert T. Ames, C. Price Speer, William L. Woodcock, John R. Rote, James M. Black. Reserves: Frank P. Llewellyn, Theodore H. Meminger, John W. Evans, Wesley H. Schwartz, Joseph B. Furst, John P. Melick.

19. Central Swedish.—*Ministerial*: Albert Erieson. Reserve: Martin Hess.

Lay: Bengt J. Regnell. Reserve: Henry Eklund.

20. Central Tennessee.—*Ministerial*: Joseph M. Carter. Reserve: Ephraim H. Creasy.

Lay: Phylonzo D. Carr. Reserve: James O. Harvey.

21. Chicago German.—*Ministerial*: Henry Lemeke, Jacob Berger. Reserves: Julius A. Mulfinger, C. Ferdinand Morf.

Lay: Louis Appel, William F. Filter. Reserves: Carl Karnopp, Charles Mueller.

22. Cincinnati.—*Ministerial*: Adna B. Leonard, James W. Bashford, George H. Dart, James P. Porter. Reserves: Stanley O. Royal, John A. Story.

Lay: William R. Warnock, James N. Gamble, Robert W. Burns, Charles L. Greeno. Reserves: Harvey C. Minnieh, George B. Johnson, Alexander Boxwell, Richard Dymond.

23. Colorado.—*Ministerial*: Daniel L. Rader, William F. McDowell, Horace E. Warner. Reserves: Robert A. Carnine, Wilbur C. Madison, Claudius B. Spencer.

Lay: Joseph W. Gilluly, Ira M. De Long, Earl M. Cranston. Reserves: Bernard L. Olds, Zachariah X. Snyder, William Lennox.

24. Columbia River.—*Ministerial*: Matthew H. Marvin, Henry Brown. Reserves: Milton S. Anderson, John Uren.

Lay: George W. Libby, William Warner. Reserves: Edwin R. Headley, Henry G. Stratton.

25. Dakota.—*Ministerial*: William H. Jordan, Thomas H. Youngman. Reserves: Clarence E. Hager, Joseph O. Dobson.

Lay: Homer S. Mouser, Silas E. Morris. Reserves: Horace G. Tilton, Reuben N. Kratz.

26. Delaware.—*Ministerial*: James H. Scott, Henry A. Monroe, Joseph R. Waters. Reserves: Charles A. Tindley, Alfred R. Shockley.

Lay: Herbert S. Wilson, Walter J. Johnson, Simon Chase. Reserves: Solomon T. Houston, Frederick Nichols, Edward Reed.

27. Des Moines.—*Ministerial*: Edmund M. Holmes, William T. Smith, William Stevenson, Thomas McK. Stuart, Ephraim L. Eaton, James H. Senseney. Reserves: William H. W. Rees, Dewitt C. Franklin, William F. Bartholomew.

Lay: Leslie M. Shaw, John Gibson, Alexander H. Roberts, George S. Allyn, Henry K. Dewey, Everett A. Rea. Reserves: David O. Stuart, Joseph A. Lovejoy, Josiah F. Kennedy, Joseph F. Gillispie, Alfred H. McVey, Charles R. Benedict.

28. Detroit.—*Ministerial*: Joseph F. Berry, John Sweet, William H. Shier, Edward W. Ryan, Arthur Edwards, Charles W. Baldwin, William Dawe, Wilbur F. Sheridan. Reserves: Arthur W. Stalker, Joshua Stansfield.

Lay: Royal S. Copeland, Byron S. Knapp, Albert C. Huntington, Joseph E. Mason, Elett T. Rowley, George L. Adams, Aaron T. Bliss, Francis B. Beal. Reserves: Samuel B. Harris, Carl A. Wagner, George P. Hukill, Henry Sims, Miner B. Dunham.

29. East German.—*Ministerial*: Charles Reuss. Reserve: Ferdinand H. Rey.

Lay: Egbert Winkler. Reserve: John Faust.

30. East Maine.—*Ministerial*: Walter W. Ogier, Elton H. Boynton. Reserves: Isaac H. W. Wharff, Herbert E. Foss.

Lay: Abram W. Harris, William H. Nichols. Reserves: Veranus L. Plummer, Frank H. Nickerson.

31. East Ohio.—*Ministerial*: Amos N. Craft, Thomas W. Lane, L. Harvey Stewart, Henry S. Jackson, George B. Smith, Oliver W. Holmes. Reserves: James W. Robbins, John F. Fisher.

Lay: Silas J. Williams, Frank A. Arter, John A. Mansfield, James O. Pew, Robert J. Boyce, James A. White. Reserves: Joseph Chapman, Arza Alderman, James A. D. Richards, John W. Excell.

32. East Tennessee.—*Ministerial*: Judson S. Hill. Reserve: William T. Marley.

Lay: Charles J. Small. Reserve: Benjamin J. Martin.

33. Erie.—*Ministerial*: William P. Graham, William H. Crawford, Reuben C. Smith, Albert R. Rich, Charles O. Mead. Reserves: Jason N. Fradenburgh, Reuben N. Stubbs.

Lay: Austin Blakeslee, Gorton B. Chase, George P. Hukill, Henry Sims, Miner B. Dunham. Reserves: A. M. Martin, George W. Campbell.

34. Florida.—*Ministerial*: Peter Swearingen. Reserve: James P. Patterson.

Lay: Levi C. Haile. Reserve: Robert R. Robinson.

35. Foochow.—*Ministerial*: James H. Worley. Reserve: George B. Smyth.

Lay: Tieng Ang Sia. Reserve: Hie Ung Ding.

36. Genesee.—*Ministerial*: Philip S. Merrill, La Fayette Congdon, Ward D. Platt, Melville R. Webster, Thomas F. Parker, Henry C. Woods. Reserves: George H. Dyer, Ebenezer H. Latimer.

Lay: Joseph M. Duncan, Benjamin U. Taylor, Joseph W. Powell, Edwin C. English, Albert C. Aldridge, Lafayette H. Beach. Reserves: James M. Greig, Robert Stainton, Alva Carpenter.

37. Georgia.—*Ministerial*: Robert H. Robb. Reserve: James Mitchell.

Lay: William J. Auten. Reserve: Rouse S. Eggleston.

38. Holston.—*Ministerial*: Richard J. Cooke, James A. Ruble. Reserves: James J. Robinette, George S. Newcomb.

Lay: John A. Patten, Charles P. Cass. Reserves: William T. Cooper, Joseph H. Ketron.

39. Idaho.—*Ministerial*: George A. Landen. Reserve: Robert P. Hammons.

Lay: Horace E. Neal. Reserve: Edwin A. Dowd.

40. Illinois.—*Ministerial*: Howard M. Hamill, Henry C. Gibbs, William N. McElroy, William H. Wilder, Horace Reed, Charles B. Taylor, John A. Kumler, Stephen H. Whitlock. Reserves: William A. Smith, Robert Stephens, William T. Beadles.

Lay: William G. Cochran, Richard Yates, Joseph O. Cunningham, James M. Glassco, Milton Johnson, Sr., Isaac A. Love, Leonidas H. Kerriek, Mattie Y. McMahon. Reserves: Frank Kern, Thomas R. Petri, George W. Woy, William S. Wisegarver, William G. Herron, Elbert K. Metcalf, Joseph McDaniel, L. A. Vasey.

41. Indiana.—*Ministerial*: Henry J. Talbott, Charles C. Edwards, Charles E. Bacon, John E. Steele, Charles W. Lewis, Tilghman H. Willis, Edward B. Rawls. Reserves: Charles C. Lasby, John H. Doddridge.

Lay: Benjamin F. Adams, Frank M. Barbour, Edward D. Moore, John A. Carnegiey, John B. Connor, William J. Knox, William A. Bodine. Reserves: Henry M. Connelly, Stephen P. Ross, John W. Ray, Andrew J. Bigney, Frank F. Smith, James L. Matthews, Benjamin F. Shepherd.

42. Iowa.—*Ministerial*: James C. W. Coxe, David C. Smith, Charles L. Stafford, William G. Wilson. Reserves: Charles S. Cooper, William G. Thorn.

Lay: Christopher Haw, Dillon H. Payne, Charles H. Wilson, John Moler. Reserves: James W. McMullen, Emory S. Huston.

43. Italy.—*Ministerial*: William Burt. Reserve: Aristide Frizziero.

Lay: Fritz Baum. Reserve: Luigi Mando.

44. Japan.—*Ministerial*: Julius Soper. Reserve: Joseph G. Cleveland.

Lay: Masayoshi Takaki. Reserve: Sho Nemoto.

45. Kansas.—*Ministerial*: James W. Alderman, John R. Madison, Lemuel H. Murlin, William H. Zimmerman. Reserves: William H. Underwood, John A. Motter.

Lay: Ezekiel L. Barnes, John P. Slaughter, Don C. Newcomb, Lewis A. Palmer. Reserves: Frederic D. Fuller, Thomas B. Scott, Moses M. Beck, Timothy B. Sweet.

46. Kentucky.—*Ministerial*: Charles J. Howes, George R. Frenger. Reserves: Elman L. Shepard, Frederick Grider.

Lay: Robert T. Miller, William T. Atkinson. Reserves: Alexander B. Davidson, James S. Jones.

47. Lexington.—*Ministerial*: Edward L. Gilliam, Elam A. White. Reserves: Lyman G. Turner, David E. Skelton.

Lay: John A. Washington, Benjamin J. Morgan. Reserves: Benjamin H. Garret, Alphonso V. Weeks.

48. Liberia.—*Ministerial*: William T. Hagan. Reserve: Alexander P. Camphor.

Lay: Anthony D. Williams. Reserve: Joseph C. Grass.

49. Little Rock.—*Ministerial*: William R. R. Duncan. Reserve: James W. Jackson.

Lay: Rufus C. Childres. Reserve: Benore S. Humphries.

50. Louisiana.—*Ministerial*: Lewis G. Adkinson, Stephen Duncan, Aristides E. P. Albert. Reserves: Wesley R. Butler, Frank Walker, Pierre Landry.

Lay: Reno C. Metoyer, Charles G. Morse, Frank B. Smith. Reserves: Moses S. Alexander, Joseph A. Reddix, Amistead Thomas.

51. Maine.—*Ministerial*: Edward O. Thayer, David B. Holt. Reserves: George D. Lindsay, Charles F. Parsons.

Lay: Ira S. Locke, John H. Fuller. Reserves: Everett R. Drummond, W. H. H. McAllaster.

52. Mexico.—*Ministerial*: John W. Butler. Reserve: Justo M. Euroza.

Lay: Andres Cabrera. Reserve: George Manning.

53. Michigan.—*Ministerial*: James H. Potts, John P. Ashley, Marshall M. Callen, Fayette L. Thompson, Patrick J. Maveety, William M. Puffer, Louis De Lamarter, Aaron P. Moors. Reserves: Lambert E. Lennox, John C. Floyd, Charles M. Ranger.

Lay: John H. Grant, George M. Buck, Samuel Dickie, George G. Whitworth, Henry A. Potter, Elmore S. Pettyjohn, John C. Holden, Samuel Johnson. Reserves: Marshall L. Cook, Allen C. Manley.

54. Minnesota.—*Ministerial*: Henry C. Jennings, George H. Bridgman, John Stafford, Edward P. Robertson. Reserves: Frank B. Cowgill, Benjamin Longley.

Lay: Matthew G. Norton, Orren F. Southwick, Danforth J. Whiting, William H. H. Johnson. Reserves: Wesley A. Sperry, Thad. P. Grout, C. H. Dearborn, George N. Hileman.

55. Mississippi.—*Ministerial*: Samuel A. Cowan, James M. Shumpert. Reserves: John C. Hibbler, Julius C. Houston.

Lay: George M. R. Husbands, John H. Brooks. Reserves: George W. Stith, James A. Robinson.

56. Missouri.—*Ministerial*: Edwin B. Lytle, Jairus J. Bentley, James O. Taylor. Reserves: John H. Poland, Stephen B. Campbell.

Lay: Silas H. Prather, Charles W. Proctor, J. Wesley Poland. Reserves: Homer Hall, Thomas B. Valentine, Robert D. Cramer.

57. Montana.—*Ministerial*: Jacob Mills. Reserve: Francis A. Riggan.

Lay: William Lindsay. Reserve: John E. Rickards.

58. Nebraska.—*Ministerial*: De Witt C. Huntington, Wharton B. Alexander, George W. Isham, Porter C. Johnson. Reserves: John S. W. Dean, John Gallagher.

Lay: Bartlett L. Paine, John H. Mickey, John Davis, Louis S. Fiegenbaum. Reserves: Thomas J. Gist, Charles L. Lewis, S. M. Parker, Philip H. Schaub.

59. Newark.—*Ministerial*: Henry A. Buttz, Henry Spellmeyer, Alexander H. Tuttle, John Krantz, Daniel Halleron. Reserves: George W. Smith, Stephen L. Baldwin.

Lay: Osear Jeffery, Robert R. Doherty, William H. Beach, James L. Hays, Henry K. Carroll. Reserves: George E. Backus, Benjamin F. Edsall, J. Elmer Christie, Jephtha C. Clark.

60. New England.—*Ministerial*: John W. Hamilton, William F. Warren, James Mudge, Joseph H. Mansfield, Willard T. Perrin, Samuel F. Upham. Reserves: Edward M. Taylor, James O. Knowles.

Lay: George F. Washburn, Charles R. Magee, Albert B. F. Kinney, Joseph M. Dunham, Charles C. Bragdon, Willard S. Allen. Reserves: J. Clark Glidden, Frederick Wilcomb, Henry G. Gratton, Ira B. Allen, William A. Warden, Arthur E. Herrick.

61. New England Southern.—*Ministerial*: Stephen O. Benton, Andrew J. Coultas, Walter J. Yates, James I. Bartholomew. Reserves: George H. Bates, Thomas J. Everett.

Lay: Robert F. Raymond, Costello Lippitt, Henry A. Fifield, Roswell S. Douglass. Reserves: Joel H. Reed, T. Fred Kaul, Samuel H. Bailey, George R. Pierce.

62. New Hampshire.—*Ministerial*: William H. Hutchin, Jesse M. Durrell, George M. Curl. Reserves: Daniel C. Knowles, Oliver S. Baketel.

Lay: Arthur T. Cass, Charles E. Foote, Frank P. Kellom. Reserves: Jarvan M. Russell, Horace G. Case, Charles O. Kelly.

63. New Jersey.—*Ministerial*: Jacob B. Graw, George L. Dobbins, James W. Marshall, John Handley, James H. Payran. Reserves: William P. C. Strickland, S. Wesley Lake.

Lay: William H. Skirm, Matthias Wooley, Ezra B. Lake, Caleb H. Butterworth, George B. Langley. *Reserves*: Joseph Elverson, John S. Turner, James E. Taylor, William H. Heisler, William P. Finlaw.

64. New York.—*Ministerial*: Abraham J. Palmer, James R. Day, Charles W. Millard, James M. King, Samuel P. Cadman, Jacob E. Price. *Reserves*: James O. Wilson, Philip Germoud, Clark Wright.

Lay: John E. Andrus, Harris L. Cookingham, Wesley D. Hale, Charles P. McClellan, G. Fred Pitts, Abraham D. Lent. *Reserves*: James Harrison, J. H. Brown, Herbert Carl, Andrew C. Fields, Charles V. Moore, John Beattie.

65. New York East.—*Ministerial*: James M. Buckley, William V. Kelley, George P. Mains, Charles H. Buck, Joseph Pullman, Bradford P. Raymond, Charles S. Wing. *Reserves*: James S. Chadwick, David G. Downey, Frank M. North.

Lay: John M. Bulwinkle, Ezra B. Tuttle, William B. Howard, Charles W. Harman, Robert Lauder, John M. Price, Cephas B. Rogers. *Reserves*: Joseph Fretch, Leroy A. Smith, James M. Anderson.

66. North Carolina.—*Ministerial*: Jordan D. Chavis. *Reserve*: Robert E. Jones.

Lay: Wade H. Thomas. *Reserve*: James L. Bullock.

67. North China.—*Ministerial*: Hiram H. Lowry. *Reserves*: None elected.

Lay: None elected.

68. North Dakota.—*Ministerial*: Homer C. Klingel, Samuel E. Ryan. *Reserves*: William H. Vance, Henry P. Cooper.

Lay: Martin N. Johnson, Albert S. Elford. *Reserves*: J. Morley Wyard, August Short.

69. North Germany.—*Ministerial*: P. Gustav Junker. *Reserve*: Gustav Hempel.

Lay: Ernst Gartner. *Reserves*: Jakob Gutbrod, Carl Gratz.

70. North India.—*Ministerial*: Edwin W. Parker, James L. Humphrey. *Reserves*: William A. Mansell, Frank C. Neeld.

Lay: Charles R. Hawes. *Reserve*: None elected.

71. North Indiana.—*Ministerial*: Cyrus U. Wade, Horace N. Herrick, Frank G. Browne, William D. Parr, Mitchell S. Marble. *Reserves*: Leslie J. Naftzger, John C. Murray.

Lay: Albert A. Small, Albert B. Cline, Leonidas H. Bunyan, George T. Herrick, Thomas A. Doan. *Reserves*: Charles F. Mather, John L. Cavin, Benjamin G. Shinn, Asbury L. Kerwood, William E. Graves.

72. North Nebraska.—*Ministerial*: Daniel K. Tindall, William Gorst. *Reserves*: John W. Shenk, Alfred Hodgetts.

Lay: Charles A. Goss, John W. Balson. *Reserves*: Morris E. Ford, Banks M. Smith.

73. North Ohio.—*Ministerial*: William F. Whitlock, William Kepler, Philip B. Stroup, Duston Kemble. *Reserves*: Charles F. Johnson, Albert D. Knapp.

Lay: Lewis C. Laylin, David A. McDowell, Horace Benton, John M. Naylor. *Reserves*: Archie M. Mattison, John A. Gann.

74. Northern German.—*Ministerial*: Franz L. Nagler. Reserve: Edward J. Funk.

Lay: John P. Funk. Reserve: Henry J. Hoeffert.

75. Northern Minnesota.—*Ministerial*: Robert Forbes, Joseph B. Hingeley, Robert N. McKaig. Reserves: George S. Innis, William Fielder.

Lay: Leonidas Merritt, William Moses, Jacob F. Force. Reserves: William J. Dean, Jerome W. Wheeler, William L. Taylor.

76. Northern New York.—*Ministerial*: Charles C. Townsend, David F. Pierce, William D. Marsh, Anson D. Webster. Reserves: Charles E. Miller, Stephen T. Dibble.

Lay: S. Mortimer Coon, George R. Russell, James P. Lewis, Franklin B. Beers. Reserves: Charles S. Plank, Joseph Hepworth, Joseph V. Baker, H. A. McIlmoyle.

77. Northwest German.—*Ministerial*: Frederiek Schaub. Reserve: William H. Rolfing.

Lay: Henry A. Salzer. Reserve: William Jung.

78. Northwest India.—*Ministerial*: Roekwell Claney. Reserve: Henry Mansell.

Lay: Thomas L. Ingram. Reserve: James H. Condon.

79. Northwest Indiana.—*Ministerial*: Salem B. Town, Hilary A. Gobin, John H. Cissel, Delos M. Wood. Reserves: Edwin A. Schell, Samuel Buck.

Lay: James V. Kent, J. Smith Talley, Mitchell M. Murphy, William C. Belman. Reserves: Philip S. Baker, Jay W. Williams, Rella Cornwell, William Carpenter.

80. Northwest Iowa.—*Ministerial*: John B. Trimble, Daniel M. Yetter, John W. Lothian, George W. Pratt. Reserves: Robert Smylie, Leonard H. Woodworth.

Lay: Oscar P. Miller, Charles E. Lane, Samuel Parker, Edward Fair. Reserves: James E. Van Patten, Clayton W. Wilson, Clarence Kilborn, Herbert B. Pierce.

81. Northwest Kansas.—*Ministerial*: Benjamin T. Stauber, T. J. Harper Taggart. Reserves: Isaiah McDowell, Lauren O. Housel.

Lay: Charles W. Winslow, Edward L. Getty. Reserves: La Fayette H. Thompson, John Fuleramer.

82. Northwest Nebraska.—*Ministerial*: Allan R. Julian. Reserve: Philip H. Eighmy.

Lay: George H. Hornby. Reserve: William R. Akers.

83. Norway.—*Ministerial*: Ole Olsen. Reserve: Christian Torjussen.

Lay: Karl Andreassen. Reserve: Theodor Thorsen.

84. Norwegian and Danish.—*Ministerial*: Nels E. Simonsen. Reserve: Oliver L. Hansen.

Lay: Carl Hanson. Reserve: Harold H. Houg.

85. Ohio.—*Ministerial*: David H. Moore, John C. Arbuckle, William F. Oldham, Willis V. Dick, William L. Slutz. Reserves: William W. Davies, Benjamin E. Thomas.

Lay: David S. Gray, John W. King, William A. Wayland, George D. Selby, Charles W. Seward. Reserves: Morris Sharp, Samuel F. Secrest, William M. Wykoff, Lewis L. Rankin, J. W. Miles.

86. Oklahoma.—*Ministerial*: John T. Riley, Hiram A. Doty. Reserves: Lucian W. B. Long, Elmer C. Delaplain.

Lay: Alfred H. Boles, Tipton Cox. Reserves: David W. Scott, Frederick H. Umholtz.

87. Oregon.—*Ministerial*: George W. Gue, Dennis A. Watters. Reserves: Thomas B. Ford, David T. Summerville.

Lay: William A. Odell, Frederick B. Sackett. Reserves: Willis C. Hawley, Edward H. Belknap.

88. Philadelphia.—*Ministerial*: Thomas B. Neely, Jacob S. Hughes, William L. McDowell, J. R. Taylor Gray, George Elliott, Samuel A. Heilner, Frank B. Lynch. Reserves: John S. J. McConnell, Samuel W. Gehrett.

Lay: Robert E. Pattison, John Field, Matthew V. Simpson, William H. Maxwell, John E. James, Samuel Shaw, Charles Scott. Reserves: Samuel M. Myers, Frederick W. Tunnell, Charles W. Higgins.

89. Pittsburg.—*Ministerial*: Thomas N. Boyle, Charles W. Smith, Silas T. Mitchell, William P. Turner. Reserves: James A. Ballantyne, Benjamin F. Beazell.

Lay: Hudson Samson, William W. Ulerich, Albert Gaddis, William G. Gleason. Reserves: Jacob M. Murdock, James J. Wirsing, William S. Throckmorton, James B. Seerist.

90. Puget Sound.—*Ministerial*: Wilnot Whitfield, Spencer S. Sulliger. Reserves: David G. Le Sourd, William S. Harrington.

Lay: Harlan J. Cozine, Thomas S. Lippy. Reserves: Anderson S. Bush, William D. Pratt.

91. Rock River.—*Ministerial*: Polemus H. Swift, Charles J. Little, Frank A. Hardin, Lewis Curts, Henry G. Jackson, De Loss M. Thompkins, William H. Holmes. Reserves: William A. Spencer, Robert H. Pooley, John P. Brushingham.

Lay: William Deering, Benjamin F. Sheets, Oliver H. Horton, George W. Moss, Edwin S. Munroe, Charles M. Whipple, Nicholas G. Van Sant. Reserves: David D. Thompson, Willis A. Merrifield, Delanos W. Potter, Charles E. Piper, Leonard E. Ross, David C. Cook, Edgar P. Cook.

92. St. John's River.—*Ministerial*: Levi L. Fisher. Reserve: Luther S. Rader.

Lay: G. Prentice Carson. Reserve: Jonathan M. Garland.

93. St. Louis.—*Ministerial*: David W. Crow, Curtis V. Criss, Jesse B. Young. Reserves: Enoch J. Hunt, Frank Lenig.

Lay: Milton F. Simmons, George W. Brown, Reginald H. Rose. Reserves: Calvin B. Hewitt, Hanford Crawford, William J. Smith.

94. St. Louis German.—*Ministerial*: Frederick Munz, George B. Addicks, William Koeneke. Reserves: Edward E. Hertzler, Philip W. Jacoby.

Lay: John L. Hinners, Henry Voshall, Friedrich Kettlekamp. Reserves: Henry Miller, Charles Ruthenberg, William F. Hagan.

- 95. Savannah.**—*Ministerial*: James Jackson. Reserve: Reuben R. O'Neal.
Lay: Richard H. Johnson. Reserve: Lindsay S. Reed.
- 96. South America.**—*Ministerial*: John F. Thompson. Reserve: None elected.
Lay: Nicholas Lowe. Reserve: Herbert T. Coates.
- 97. South Carolina.**—*Ministerial*: Joshua E. Wilson, Charles C. Jacobs, Lewis M. Dunton. Reserves: Nicholas T. Bowen, Benjamin F. Witherspoon.
Lay: Edward J. Sawyer, Mark H. Gassaway, John H. Fordham. Reserves: Junius T. Littlejohn, John W. Allmon, John F. Green.
- 98. South Germany.**—*Ministerial*: Jacob Kaufman, Heinrich Mann. Reserve: Jacob Härle.
Lay: Ernst Mann, Ernst W. Komer. Reserves: Carl Günther, George Thumm.
- 99. South India.**—*Ministerial*: William L. King. Reserve: George K. Gilder.
Lay: William E. Gay. Reserve: Charles J. Muller.
- 100. South Kansas.**—*Ministerial*: Henry J. Coker, John H. Price, Hugh McBirney. Reserves: Alexander R. Maclean, Charles T. Durboraw.
Lay: Nelson Case, Edwin W. Cunningham, Jefferson J. Hurt. Reserves: James E. Hare, Edward B. Payne, Revilo Newton.
- 101. Southern California.**—*Ministerial*: George F. Bovard, W. Arter Wright, Azahel M. Hough. Reserves: Winfield S. Matthew, Thomas C. Miller.
Lay: Albert J. Wallace, Elbert M. Pyle, Charles L. Thomas. Reserves: George R. Crow, Daniel W. Huffman, Orlando T. Pratt.
- 102. Southern German.**—*Ministerial*: C. Emil Draeger. Reserve: Henry Dietz.
Lay: Edwin W. Hander. Reserve: Henry C. Hodde.
- 103. Southern Illinois.**—*Ministerial*: Joseph W. Van Cleve, John F. Harmon, Leonidas W. Thrall, Francis M. Van Treese. Reserves: John W. Flint, William Wallis.
Lay: Thomas S. Marshall, McKendree H. Chamberlin, John M. Mitchell, Presley M. Johnson. Reserves: Ethelbert Callahan, Calendar Rohrbough, David A. Watts, Cyrus D. Kendall.
- 104. Southwest Kansas.**—*Ministerial*: George W. Howes, Harrison Waitt, Emory C. Beach. Reserves: William J. Martindale, Worthington B. Slutz.
Lay: S. Harvey Jemmings, Francis R. Chrisman, Charles L. Davidson. Reserves: Forrest M. Hartley, John E. Junkin, Adam H. Miller.
- 105. Sweden.**—*Ministerial*: Gustaf Wagnsson, Karl A. Janssen. Reserves: Jakob M. Erikson, Johannes Roth.
Lay: Johan A. Andersson, Otto L. Kling. Reserves: August Flink, Carl J. Braustrom.
- 106. Switzerland.**—*Ministerial*: Ernst C. Schmidtman. Reserve: Leonhard Peter.
Lay: Wilhelm Ritter. Reserves: T. Johannes Homberger, Gottfried Tillman.

107. Tennessee.—*Ministerial*: Hilary W. Key. Reserve: Crawford B. Wilson.

Lay: Thomas S. Fortson. Reserve: George Hill.

108. Texas.—*Ministerial*: Isaiah B. Scott, Wade H. Logan, William A. Fortson. Reserves: William Bartley, Frank Gary.

Lay: Reuben S. Lovinggood, Mount V. Burgess, Reese S. Halbert. Reserves: Joseph C. Eusan, Noah A. Murphy, Edwin P. Robbins.

109. Troy.—*Ministerial*: Homer Eaton, John H. Coleman, George W. Brown, William H. Hughes, James E. C. Sawyer, George E. Stockwell. Reserves: James H. Brown, Thomas A. Griffin.

Lay: Howard S. Kennedy, George B. Greenslet, Benjamin F. Diefendorf, Edward H. Strang, Alfred Guibord, Benjamin H. Ripton. Reserves: John C. Birdseye, Loren B. Lord.

110. Upper Iowa.—*Ministerial*: John C. Magee, J. Burleigh Albrook, Homer C. Stuntz, Henry O. Pratt, Harry H. Green, Solon C. Bronson. Reserves: William F. King, Charles L. Gould, Edmund J. Lockwood.

Lay: Abraham E. Swisher, John F. Merry, Thomas B. Taylor, James J. Clark, William F. Johnson, Daniel B. Snyder. Reserves: James E. Marietta, William N. Gilbert, Edward L. Smalley, Charles C. Crowell, William H. Hand, Levi Fuller.

111. Upper Mississippi.—*Ministerial*: Griffin G. Logan, Benjamin H. S. Ferguson. Reserves: Warren McDonald, Perry O. Jamison.

Lay: Ephraim E. McKissack, Eugene E. Pettibone. Reserves: Edward W. Thompson, Samuel Blevins.

112. Vermont.—*Ministerial*: Wilbur S. Smithers, L. Olin Sherbourne. Reserves: Charles S. Nutter, Walter R. Davenport.

Lay: Lester W. Hanson, Sydney R. Fletcher. Reserves: Samuel D. Hobson, S. M. Gleason.

113. Virginia.—*Ministerial*: Ulysses S. A. Heavener. Reserve: Samuel A. Ball.

Lay: Creed F. Dye. Reserve: Christopher C. Claypool.

114. Washington.—*Ministerial*: John W. E. Bowen, Isaac L. Thomas, Edward W. S. Peck. Reserves: Nathaniel M. Carroll, George W. W. Jenkins, Steward H. Brown.

Lay: Irvin G. Penn, Isam C. Cabell, Thomas R. Ovelton. Reserves: George I. Simms, George T. Beason, James H. Bruner.

115. West German.—*Ministerial*: John Demand, Charles Ott. Reserves: Edward Sallenbach, Christian Herrman.

Lay: Christian Hoffmann, Max E. Bittner. Reserves: Frederick A. Auton, John Bintz.

116. West Nebraska.—*Ministerial*: James Leonard, Orlando R. Beebe. Reserves: Charles A. Mastin, William E. Hardaway.

Lay: John J. Doty, Stephen A. D. Heuline. Reserves: Thomas M. Wimberly, John A. Slater.

117. West Texas.—*Ministerial*: Harry Swann, Alexander M. Mason. Reserves: David C. Luey, Moses Smith.

Lay: Green J. Starnes, John W. Frazier. Reserves: Isaac L. Henson, John C. Madison.

118. West Virginia.—*Ministerial*: Albert B. Riker, Francis N. Lynch, Archibald Moore, Joseph W. Bedford, Lloyd W. Roberts. Reserves: David S. Hammond, Douglas A. Denton.

Lay: Robert A. Armstrong, Marcellus A. Kindall, Charles W. Archbold, William B. Matthews, Asbury J. Clark. Reserves: Frank B. Trotter, William G. Brown, James H. Furbie, Samuel V. Woods, John M. Davis.

119. West Wisconsin.—*Ministerial*: Samuel W. Trousdale, William M. Martin, Frank L. Hart, William J. McKay. Reserves: Henry Goodsell, Michael Benson.

Lay: Herbert J. Noyes, Henry P. Magill, Nathan B. Wharton, Albert F. Ellison. Reserves: James Spensley, John H. Thayer, Henry B. Soetiber, Ira B. Bradford.

120. Western Norwegian-Danish.—*Ministerial*: Martinus Nelson. Reserve: Christian L. Hansen.

Lay: Anton L. Elvigen. Reserve: John Hillseth.

121. Western Swedish.—*Ministerial*: Anders G. Engstrom. Reserve: Harold L. Lindkvist.

Lay: John W. Israelson. Reserve: Charles O. Lobeck.

122. Wilmington.—*Ministerial*: Robert Watt, Thomas E. Martindale, Wilbur F. Corkran, Charles S. Baker. Reserves: Alpheus S. Mowbray, John D. C. Hanna.

Lay: Charles B. Lore, Gideon E. Hukill, Joseph E. Holland, George A. Cox. Reserves: Samuel H. Baynard, George C. Moore, John W. Fletcher, Levin E. P. Dennis.

123. Wisconsin.—*Ministerial*: Samuel Plantz, John S. Lean, John E. Farmer, Frank A. Pease. Reserves: Henry P. Haylett, George H. Trever.

Lay: Norman H. Brokaw, Lewis M. Alexander, Willis W. Cooper, Edgar M. Beach. Reserves: Samuel A. Fox, William Larson, Alice Wisner, Eva R. Lehman.

124. Wyoming.—*Ministerial*: Webster H. Pearce, George Forsythe, Austin Griffin, Manley S. Hard, Hugh C. McDermott. Reserves: John A. Faulkner, Truman F. Hall.

Lay: William J. Welsh, Pierce Butler, Abram I. Decker, George K. Powell, George F. Reynolds. Reserves: J. W. Thomas, Arthur J. Dibble, Daniel Powell, George L. Peck, Sylvanus Moore.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL DELEGATES
ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Ackerman, George E.....	Alabama.
2 Addicks, George B.....	St. Louis German.
3 Adkinson, Lewis G.....	Louisiana.
4 Albert, Aristides E. P.....	Louisiana.
5 Albrook, J. Burleigh.....	Upper Iowa.
6 Alderman, James W.....	Kansas.
7 Alexander, Wharton B.....	Nebraska.
8 Arbuckle, John C.....	Ohio.
9 Arnold, George W.....	Atlanta.
10 Ashley, John P.....	Michigan.
11 Bacon, Charles E.....	Indiana.
12 Baker, Charles S.....	Wilmington.
13 Baldwin, Charles W.....	Detroit.
14 Bartholomew, James I.....	New England Southern.
15 Bashford, James W.....	Cincinnati.
16 Beach, Emory C.....	Southwest Kansas.
17 Bedford, Joseph W.....	West Virginia.
18 Beebe, Orlando R.....	West Nebraska.
19 Bentley, Jairus J.....	Missouri.
20 Benton, Stephen O.....	New England Southern.
21 Berger, Jacob.....	Chicago German.
22 Berry, Joseph F.....	Detroit.
23 Bovard, Freeman D.....	California.
24 Bovard, George F.....	Southern California.
25 Bowen, John W. E.....	Washington.
26 Boyle, Thomas N.....	Pittsburg.
27 Boynton, Elton H.....	East Maine.
28 Bridgman, George H.....	Minnesota.
29 Bristol, Frank M.....	Baltimore.
30 Bronson, Solon C.....	Upper Iowa.
31 Brown, George W.....	Troy.
32 Brown, Henry.....	Columbia River.
33 Brown, Joel.....	Baltimore.
34 Browne, Frank G.....	North Indiana.
35 Buck, Charles H.....	New York East.
36 Buckley, James M.....	New York East.

Delegates.	Conferences.
37 Burt, William.....	Italy.
38 Butler, John W.....	Mexico.
39 Buttz, Henry A.....	Newark.
40 Cadman, Samuel P.....	New York.
41 Callen, Marshall M.....	Michigan.
42 Carter, Joseph M.....	Central Tennessee.
43 Chavis, Jordan D.....	North Carolina.
44 Cissel, John H.....	Northwest Indiana.
45 Clancy, Rockwell.....	Northwest India.
46 Clark, Hyre D.....	Central Illinois.
47 Clough, Edgar E.....	Black Hills.
48 Coker, Henry J.....	South Kansas.
49 Coleman, John H.....	Troy.
50 Congdon, La Fayette.....	Genesee.
51 Conner, Benjamin C.....	Central Pennsylvania.
52 Cooke, Richard J.....	Holston.
53 Cooper, Theron.....	Central New York.
54 Corkran, Wilbur F.....	Wilmington.
55 Coultas, Andrew J.....	New England Southern.
56 Cowan, Samuel A.....	Mississippi.
57 Coxe, James C. W.....	Iowa.
58 Craft, Amos N.....	East Ohio.
59 Crawford, William H.....	Erie.
60 Criss, Curtis V.....	St. Louis.
61 Crow, David W.....	St. Louis.
62 Curl, George M.....	New Hampshire.
63 Curts, Lewis.....	Rock River.
64 Dart, George H.....	Cincinnati.
65 Davis, Richard.....	Central Missouri.
66 Dawe, William.....	Detroit.
67 Day, James R.....	New York.
68 De Lamarter, Louis.....	Michigan.
69 Demand, John.....	West German.
70 Dennett, Edward P.....	California.
71 Dick, Willis V.....	Ohio.
72 Dille, Elbert R.....	California.
73 Dobbins, George L.....	New Jersey.
74 Doty, Iiram A.....	Oklahoma.
75 Draeger, C. Emil.....	Southern German.
76 Duncan, Stephen.....	Louisiana.
77 Duncan, William R. R.....	Little Rock.
78 Dunton, Lewis M.....	South Carolina.
79 Durrell, Jesse M.....	New Hampshire.

Delegates.	Conferences.
80 Eaton, Ephraim L.....	Des Moines.
81 Eaton, Homer.....	Troy.
82 Eddy, Charles.....	Central New York.
83 Edwards, Arthur.....	Detroit.
84 Edwards, Charles C.....	Indiana.
85 Edwards, William S.....	Baltimore.
86 Elliott, George.....	Philadelphia.
87 Engstrom, Andres G.....	Western Swedish.
88 Ericson, Albert.....	Central Swedish.
89 Evans, Jervis G.....	Central Illinois.
90 Evans, William W.....	Central Pennsylvania.
91 Farmer, John E.....	Wisconsin.
92 Ferguson, Benjamin H. S.....	Upper Mississippi.
93 Fisher, Levi L.....	St. John's River.
94 Forbes, Robert.....	Northern Minnesota.
95 Forsythe, George.....	Wyoming.
96 Fortson, William A.....	Texas.
97 Frenger, George R.....	Kentucky.
98 Gibbs, Henry C.....	Illinois.
99 Gilbert, Richard H.....	Central Pennsylvania.
100 Gilliam, Edward L.....	Lexington.
101 Gillum, Richard E.....	Central Missouri.
102 Gobin, Hilary A.....	Northwest Indiana.
103 Gorst, William.....	North Nebraska.
104 Goucher, John F.....	Baltimore.
105 Graham, William P.....	Erie.
106 Graw, Jacob B.....	New Jersey.
107 Gray, Edward J.....	Central Pennsylvania.
108 Gray, J. R. Taylor.....	Philadelphia.
109 Green, Harry H.....	Upper Iowa.
110 Griffin, Austin.....	Wyoming.
111 Gue, George W.....	Oregon.
112 Guth, George.....	California German.
113 Hagan, William T.....	Liberia.
114 Halleron, Daniel.....	Newark.
115 Hamill, Howard M.....	Illinois.
116 Hamilton, John W.....	New England.
117 Hammond, John D.....	California.
118 Handley, John.....	New Jersey.
119 Hard, Manley S.....	Wyoming.
120 Hardin, Frank A.....	Rock River.

Delegates.	Conferences.
121 Harmon, John F.....	Southern Illinois.
122 Hart, Frank L.....	West Wisconsin.
123 Havighorst, Christian R.....	Central Ohio.
124 Heavener, Ulysses S. A.....	Virginia.
125 Heilner, Samuel A.....	Philadelphia.
126 Herrick, Horace N.....	North Indiana.
127 Hill, Judson S.....	East Tennessee.
128 Hingeley, Joseph B.....	Northern Minnesota.
129 Holmes, Edmund M.....	Des Moines.
130 Holmes, Oliver W.....	East Ohio.
131 Holmes, William H.....	Rock River.
132 Holt, David B.....	Maine.
133 Hough, Asahel M.....	Southern California.
134 Howes, Charles J.....	Kentucky.
135 Howes, George W.....	Southwest Kansas.
136 Hughes, Jacob S.....	Philadelphia.
137 Hughes, William H.....	Troy.
138 Humphrey, James L.....	North India.
139 Huntington, De Witt C.....	Nebraska.
140 Hutchin, William H.....	New Hampshire.
141 Isham, George W.....	Nebraska.
142 Jackson, Henry G.....	Rock River.
143 Jackson, Henry S.....	East Ohio.
144 Jackson, James.....	Savannah.
145 Jacobs, Charles C.....	South Carolina.
146 Jacobs, Horace L.....	Central Pennsylvania.
147 Janssen, Karl A.....	Sweden.
148 Jennings, Henry C.....	Minnesota.
149 Johnson, Adolphus J.....	Blue Ridge.
150 Johnson, Porter C.....	Nebraska.
151 Johnson, Thomas S.....	Bombay.
152 Jones, Edward M.....	Central Alabama.
153 Jordan, William H.....	Dakota.
154 Julian, Allan R.....	Northwest Nebraska.
155 Junker, P. Gustav.....	North Germany.
156 Kaufman, Jacob.....	South Germany.
157 Kelley, William V.....	New York East.
158 Kemble, Duston.....	North Ohio.
159 Kepler, William.....	North Ohio.
160 Key, Hilary W.....	Tennessee.
161 King, James M.....	New York.
162 King, William L.....	South India.

Delegates.	Conferences.
163 Klingel, Homer C.....	North Dakota.
164 Koeneke, William.....	St. Louis German.
165 Krantz, John.....	Newark.
166 Kumler, John A.....	Illinois.
167 Lanahan, John.....	Baltimore.
168 Lance, William W.....	Central Ohio.
169 Landon, George A.....	Idaho.
170 Lane, Thomas W.....	East Ohio.
171 Lean, John S.....	Wisconsin.
172 Lemeke, Henry.....	Chicago German.
173 Leonard, Adna B.....	Cincinnati.
174 Leonard, James.....	West Nebraska.
175 Lewis, Charles W.....	Indiana.
176 Lich, Henry G.....	Central German.
177 Little, Charles J.....	Rock River.
178 Logan, Griffin G.....	Upper Mississippi.
179 Logan, Wade H.....	Texas.
180 Lothian, John W.....	Northwest Iowa.
181 Lowry, Hiram H.....	North China.
182 Lynch, Francis N.....	West Virginia.
183 Lynch, Frank B.....	Philadelphia.
184 Lytle, Edwin B.....	Missouri.
185 Madison, John R.....	Kansas.
186 Magee, John C.....	Upper Iowa.
187 Mains, George P.....	New York East.
188 Mann, Heinrich.....	South Germany.
189 Mansfield, Joseph H.....	New England.
190 Marble, Mitchell S.....	North Indiana.
191 Marsh, William D.....	Northern New York.
192 Marshall, James W.....	New Jersey.
193 Martin, William M.....	West Wisconsin.
194 Martindale, Thomas E.....	Wilmington.
195 Marvin, Matthew H.....	Columbia River.
196 Mason, Alexander M.....	West Texas.
197 Mason, Madison C. B.....	Atlanta.
198 Maveety, Patrick J.....	Michigan.
199 McBirney, Hugh.....	South Kansas.
200 McClish, Eli.....	California.
201 McDermott, Hugh C.....	Wyoming.
202 McDowell, William F.....	Colorado.
203 McDowell, William L.....	Philadelphia.
204 McElroy, William N.....	Illinois.
205 McKaig, Robert N.....	Northern Minnesota.

Delegates.	Conferences.
206 McKay, William J.....	West Wisconsin.
207 McVety, Thomas W.....	Central Illinois.
208 Mead, Charles O.....	Erie.
209 Merrill, Philip S.....	Genesee.
210 Millard, Charles W.....	New York.
211 Mills, Edmund M.....	Central New York.
212 Mills, Jacob.....	Montana.
213 Mitchell, Silas T.....	Pittsburg.
214 Monroe, David S.....	Central Pennsylvania.
215 Monroe, Henry A.....	Delaware.
216 Moore, Archibald.....	West Virginia.
217 Moore, David H.....	Ohio.
218 Moors, Aaron P.....	Michigan.
219 Moyer, Henry C.....	Central New York.
220 Mudge, James.....	New England.
221 Munz, Frederick.....	St. Louis German.
222 Murlin, Lemuel H.....	Kansas.
223 Nagler, Franz L.....	Northern German.
224 Nast, Albert J.....	Central German.
225 Neely, Thomas B.....	Philadelphia.
226 Nelson, Martinus.....	Western Nor.-Danish.
227 Nelson, Walter H.....	Central Alabama.
228 Ogier, Walter W.....	East Maine.
229 Olander, Ole E.....	Austin.
230 Oldham, William F.....	Ohio.
231 Olsen, Ole.....	Norway.
232 Ott, Charles.....	West German.
233 Palmer, Abraham J.....	New York.
234 Parker, Edwin W.....	North India.
235 Parker, Thomas F.....	Genesee.
236 Parr, William D.....	North Indiana.
237 Payran, James H.....	New Jersey.
238 Pearce, Webster H.....	Wyoming.
239 Pease, Frank A.....	Wisconsin.
240 Peck, Edward W. S.....	Washington.
241 Perrin, Willard T.....	New England.
242 Pierce, David F.....	Northern New York.
243 Plantz, Samuel.....	Wisconsin.
244 Platt, Ward D.....	Genesee.
245 Pope, Parker P.....	Central Ohio.
246 Porter, James P.....	Cincinnati.
247 Potts, James H.....	Michigan.

Delegates.	Conferences.
248 Pratt, George W.....	Northwest Iowa.
249 Pratt, Henry O.....	Upper Iowa.
250 Price, Jacob E.....	New York.
251 Price, John H.....	South Kansas.
252 Puffer, William M.....	Michigan.
253 Pullman, Joseph.....	New York East.
254 Rader, Daniel L.....	Colorado.
255 Rawls, Edward B.....	Indiana.
256 Raymond, Bradford P.....	New York East.
257 Reed, Horace.....	Illinois.
258 Reuss, Charles.....	East German.
259 Rich, Albert R.....	Erie.
260 Riemenschneider, Carl.....	Central German.
261 Riker, Albert B.....	West Virginia.
262 Riley, John T.....	Oklahoma.
263 Robb, Robert H.....	Georgia.
264 Roberts, Lloyd W.....	West Virginia.
265 Robertson, Edward P.....	Minnesota.
266 Ruble, James A.....	Holston.
267 Ryan, Edward W.....	Detroit.
268 Ryan, Samuel E.....	North Dakota.
269 Sawyer, James E. C.....	Troy.
270 Schaub, Frederick.....	Northwest German.
271 Schmidtman, Ernst C.....	Switzerland.
272 Scott, Isaiah B.....	Texas.
273 Scott, James H.....	Delaware.
274 Senseney, James H.....	Des Moines.
275 Sherbourne, L. Olin.....	Vermont.
276 Sheridan, Wilbur F.....	Detroit.
277 Shier, William H.....	Detroit.
278 Shumpert, James M.....	Mississippi.
279 Simonsen, Nels E.....	Norwegian and Danish.
280 Slutz, William L.....	Ohio.
281 Smith, Charles W.....	Pittsburg.
282 Smith, David C.....	Iowa.
283 Smith, George B.....	East Ohio.
284 Smith, Reuben C.....	Erie.
285 Smith, William T.....	Des Moines.
286 Smithers, Wilbur S.....	Vermont.
287 Soper, Julius.....	Japan.
288 Spellmeyer, Henry.....	Newark.
289 Stafford, Charles L.....	Iowa.
290 Stafford, John.....	Minnesota.

Delegates.	Conferences.
291 Stauber, Benjamin T.....	Northwest Kansas.
292 Steele, John E.....	Indiana.
293 Stevenson, William	Des Moines.
294 Stewart, J. Harvey.....	East Ohio.
295 Stockwell, George E.....	Troy.
296 Stroup, Philip B.....	North Ohio.
297 Stuart, Thomas McK.....	Des Moines.
298 Stuntz, Homer C.....	Upper Iowa.
299 Sulliger, Spencer S.....	Puget Sound.
300 Swann, Harry.....	West Texas.
301 Swearingen, Peter.....	Florida.
302 Sweet, John.....	Detroit.
303 Swift, Polemus H.....	Rock River.
304 Taggart, T. J. Harper.....	Northwest Kansas.
305 Talbott, Henry J.....	Indiana.
306 Taylor, Andrew J.....	Arkansas.
307 Taylor, Charles B.....	Illinois.
308 Taylor, James O.....	Missouri.
309 Thayer, Edward O.....	Maine.
310 Thomas, Isaac L.....	Washington.
311 Thompkins, De Loss M.....	Rock River.
312 Thompson, Fayette L.....	Michigan.
313 Thompson, John F.....	South America. ↙
314 Thrall, Leonidas W.....	Southern Illinois.
315 Tindall, Daniel K.....	North Nebraska.
316 Town, Salem B.....	Northwest Indiana.
317 Townsend, Charles C.....	Northern New York.
318 Trimble, John B.....	Northwest Iowa.
319 Trousdale, Samuel W.....	West Wisconsin.
320 Turner, William P.....	Pittsburg.
321 Tuttle, Alexander H.....	Newark.
322 Upham, Samuel F.....	New England.
323 Van Cleve, Joseph W.....	Southern Illinois.
324 Van Treese, Francis M.....	Southern Illinois.
325 Wade, Cyrus U.....	North Indiana.
326 Wagnsson, Gustaf.....	Sweden.
327 Waitt, Harrison.....	Southwest Kansas.
328 Warne, Frank W.....	Bengal-Burma.
329 Warner, Horace E.....	Colorado.
330 Warren, William F.....	New England.
331 Waters, Joseph R.....	Delaware.

Delegates.	Conferences.
332 Waters, Wesley G	Central Ohio.
333 Watt, Robert	Wilmington.
334 Watters, Dennis A	Oregon.
335 Webster, Anson D	Northern New York.
336 Webster, Melville R	Genesee.
337 White, Elam A	Lexington.
338 Whitfield, Wilmot	Puget Sound.
339 Whitlock, Elias D	Central Ohio.
340 Whitlock, Stephen H	Illinois.
341 Whitlock, William F	North Ohio.
342 Wilbor, Carlton C	Central New York.
343 Wilder, William H	Illinois.
344 Wiley, William R	Central Illinois.
345 Williams, Reuben B	Central Illinois.
346 Willis, Tilghman H	Indiana.
347 Wilson, Joshua E	South Carolina.
348 Wilson, William G	Iowa.
349 Wing, Charles S	New York East.
350 Wood, Delos M	Northwest Indiana.
351 Woods, Henry C	Genesee.
352 Worley, James H	Foochow.
353 Wright, W. Arter	Southern California.
354 Yates, Walter J	New England Southern.
355 Yetter, Daniel M	Northwest Iowa.
356 Young, Jesse B	St. Louis.
357 Youngman, Thomas H	Dakota.
358 Zimmerman, William H	Kansas.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY DELEGATES ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Adams, Benjamin F	Indiana.
2 Adams, George L	Detroit.
3 Aldridge, Albert C	Genesee.
4 Alexander, Lewis N	Wisconsin.
5 Allen, Willard S	New England.
6 Allyn, George S	Des Moines.
7 Ames, Herbert T	Central Pennsylvania.
8 Andersson, Johan A	Sweden.
9 Andreassen, Karl	Norway.
10 Andrews, Matthew	Central Illinois.

Delegates.	Conferences.
11 Andrus, John E.....	New York.
12 Appel, Louis.....	Chicago German.
13 Archbold, Charles W.....	West Virginia.
14 Armstrong, Robert A.....	West Virginia.
15 Arter, Frank A.....	East Ohio.
16 Ashley, Alexander.....	Baltimore.
17 Atkins, John M.....	Alabama.
18 Atkinson, William T.....	Kentucky.
19 Auten, William J.....	Georgia.
20 Bacon, Lewis M.....	Baltimore.
21 Baldwin, Summerfield.....	Baltimore.
22 Balson, John W.....	North Nebraska.
23 Barbour, Frank M.....	Indiana.
24 Barnes, Ezekiel L.....	Kansas.
25 Baum, Fritz.....	Italy.
26 Beach, Edgar M.....	Wisconsin.
27 Beach, Lafayette H.....	Genesee.
28 Beach, William H.....	Newark.
29 Beal, Francis B.....	Detroit.
30 Beecher, Charles M.....	Central Illinois.
31 Beers, Frank B.....	Northern New York.
32 Belman, William C.....	Northwest Indiana.
33 Benton, Horace.....	North Ohio.
34 Billups, H. L.....	Central Missouri.
35 Bittner, Max E.....	West German.
36 Black, James M.....	Central Pennsylvania.
37 Blakeslee, Austin.....	Erie.
38 Bliss, Aaron T.....	Detroit.
39 Bodine, William A.....	Indiana.
40 Boles, Alfred H.....	Oklahoma.
41 Boyce, Robert J.....	East Ohio.
42 Bragdon, Charles C.....	New England.
43 Breckinridge, Edwin P.....	Central Ohio.
44 Brokaw, Norman H.....	Wisconsin.
45 Brooks, John H.....	Mississippi.
46 Brown, George W.....	St. Louis.
47 Buck, George M.....	Michigan.
48 Bulwinkle, John M.....	New York East.
49 Bunyan, Leonidas H.....	North Indiana.
50 Burgess, Mount V.....	Texas.
51 Burns, Robert W.....	Cincinnati.
52 Butler, Pierce.....	Wyoming.
53 Butterworth, Caleb H.....	New Jersey.

Delegates.	Conferences.
54 Cabell, Isam C.....	Washington.
55 Cabrera, Andrés.....	Mexico.
56 Carnegie, John A.....	Indiana.
57 Carr, Phylonzo D.....	Central Tennessee.
58 Carroll, Henry K.....	Newark.
59 Carson, G. Prentice.....	St. John's River.
60 Case, Nelson.....	South Kansas.
61 Cass, Arthur T.....	New Hampshire.
62 Cass, Charles P.....	Holston.
63 Chamberlin, McKendree H.....	Southern Illinois.
64 Chase, Gorton B.....	Erie.
65 Chase, Simon.....	Delaware.
66 Childres, Rufus C.....	Little Rock.
67 Chrisman, Francis R.....	Southwest Kansas.
68 Chynoweth, William C.....	Arkansas.
69 Clark, Asbury J.....	West Virginia.
70 Clark, James J.....	Upper Iowa.
71 Cline, Albert B.....	North Indiana.
72 Cobb, Lemi B.....	Central Illinois.
73 Cochran, William G.....	Illinois.
74 Collins, Gilfred B.....	Austin.
75 Colton, Robert.....	Central Ohio.
76 Conner, John B.....	Indiana.
77 Cookingham, Harris L.....	New York.
78 Coon, S. Mortimer.....	Northern New York.
79 Cooper, Willis N.....	Wisconsin.
80 Copeland, Royal S.....	Detroit.
81 Cox, George A.....	Wilmington.
82 Cox, Tipton.....	Oklahoma.
83 Cozine, Harlan J.....	Puget Sound.
84 Cranston, Earl M.....	Colorado.
85 Cunningham, Edwin W.....	South Kansas.
86 Cunningham, Joseph O.....	Illinois.
87 Davidson, Charles L.....	Southwest Kansas.
88 Davis, John.....	Nebraska.
89 Decker, Abram I.....	Wyoming.
90 Deering, William.....	Rock River.
91 De Long, Ira M.....	Colorado.
92 Dewey, Henry K.....	Des Moines.
93 Dickhaut, Henry C.....	Central German.
94 Dickie, Samuel.....	Michigan.
95 Diefendorf, Benjamin F.....	Troy.
96 Doan, Thomas A.....	North Indiana.
97 Doherty, Robert R.....	Newark.

Delegates.	Conferences.
98 Doty, John J.....	West Nebraska.
99 Douglass, Roswell S.....	New England Southern.
100 Duncan, Joseph M.....	Genesee.
101 Dunham, Joseph M.....	New England.
102 Dunham, Miner B.....	Erie.
103 Dunn, Chauncey H.....	California.
104 Dye, Creed F.....	Virginia.
105 Edwards, John.....	Central Ohio.
106 Elford, Albert S.....	North Dakota.
107 Ellison, Albert F.....	West Wisconsin.
108 Elvigen, Anton L.....	Western Nor.-Danish.
109 English, Edward C.....	Genesee.
110 Fair, Edward.....	Northwest Iowa.
111 Fearon, Henry D.....	Central New York.
112 Fiegenbaum, Louis S.....	Nebraska.
113 Field, John.....	Philadelphia.
114 Fifield, Henry A.....	New England Southern.
115 Filter, William F.....	Chicago German.
116 Fletcher, Sydney R.....	Vermont.
117 Foote, Charles E.....	New Hampshire.
118 Force, Jacob F.....	Northern Minnesota.
119 Fordham, John H.....	South Carolina.
120 Fortson, Thomas S.....	Tennessee.
121 Frazier, John W.....	West Texas.
122 Fuller, John H.....	Maine.
123 Funk, John P.....	Northern German.
124 Gaddis, Albert.....	Pittsburg.
125 Gamble, James N.....	Cincinnati.
126 Gartner, Ernst.....	North Germany.
127 Gassaway, Mark H.....	South Carolina.
128 Gay, William E.....	South India.
129 Getty, Edward L.....	Northwest Kansas.
130 Gibson, John.....	Des Moines.
131 Gilluly, Joseph W.....	Colorado.
132 Glasco, James M.....	Illinois.
133 Gleason, William G.....	Pittsburg.
134 Golder, Gotlieb.....	Central German.
135 Goss, Charles A.....	North Nebraska.
136 Grant, John H.....	Michigan.
137 Gray, David S.....	Ohio.
138 Greeno, Charles L.....	Cincinnati.
139 Greenslet, G. B.....	Troy.
140 Guibord, Alfred.....	Troy.

Delegates.	Conferences.
141 Haile, Levi C.....	Florida.
142 Halbert, Reese S.....	Texas.
143 Hale, Wesley D.....	New York.
144 Hander, Edwin W.....	Southern German.
145 Hanson, Carl.....	Norwegian and Danish.
146 Hanson, Lester W.....	Vermont.
147 Harman, Charles W.....	New York East.
148 Harris, Abram W.....	East Maine.
149 Hartman, Louis.....	Central German.
150 Haw, Christopher.....	Iowa.
151 Hawes, Charles R.....	North India.
152 Hays, James L.....	Newark.
153 Henline, Stephen A. D.....	West Nebraska.
154 Herrick, George T.....	North Indiana.
155 Hinners, John L.....	St. Louis German.
156 Hoffman, Christian.....	West German.
157 Holden, John C.....	Michigan.
158 Holland, Joseph E.....	Wilmington.
159 Hollowell, M. Delos.....	Central New York.
160 Hornby, George H.....	Northwest Nebraska.
161 Horton, Oliver H.....	Rock River.
162 Hoskins, Samuel A.....	Central Ohio.
163 Howard, William B.....	New York East.
164 Hukill, George P.....	Erie.
165 Hukill, Gideon E.....	Wilmington.
166 Huntington, Albert C.....	Detroit.
167 Husbands, George M. R.....	Mississippi.
168 Hurt, Jefferson J.....	South Kansas.
169 Hutchinson, Thomas B.....	California.
170 Ingram, Thomas L.....	Northwest India.
171 Israelson, John W.....	Western Swedish.
172 James, John E.....	Philadelphia.
173 Jeffery, Oscar.....	Newark.
174 Jennings, S. Harvey.....	Southwest Kansas.
175 Johnson, James A.....	California.
176 Johnson, Martin N.....	North Dakota.
177 Johnson, Milton, Sr.....	Illinois.
178 Johnson, Presley M.....	Southern Illinois.
179 Johnson, Richard H.....	Savannah.
180 Johnson, Samuel.....	Michigan.
181 Johnson, Walter J.....	Delaware.
182 Johnson, William F.....	Upper Iowa.
183 Johnson, William H. H.....	Minnesota.

Delegates.	Conferences.
184 Kellogg, George D.....	California.
185 Kellom, Frank P.....	New Hampshire.
186 Kendall, Marcellus A.....	West Virginia.
187 Kennedy, Howard T.....	Troy.
188 Kent, James V.....	Northwest Indiana.
189 Kerrick, Leonidas H.....	Illinois.
190 Kettlekamp, Friedrich.....	St. Louis German.
191 King, John W.....	Ohio.
192 Kinney, Albert B. F.....	New England.
193 Kling, Otto L.....	Sweden.
194 Knapp, Byron S.....	Detroit.
195 Knox, William J.....	Indiana.
196 Korner, Ernst W.....	South Germany.
197 Laidlaw, Robert.....	Bengal-Burma.
198 Lake, Ezra B.....	New Jersey.
199 Lane, Charles E.....	Northwest Iowa.
200 Lane, Jacob I.....	Central Missouri.
201 Langley, George B.....	New Jersey.
202 Lauder, Robert.....	New York East.
203 Laylin, Lewis C.....	North Ohio.
204 Lent, Abraham D.....	New York.
205 Lewis, James P.....	Northern New York.
206 Libby, George W.....	Columbia River.
207 Lindsay, William.....	Montana.
208 Lippitt, Costello.....	New England Southern.
209 Lippy, Thomas S.....	Puget Sound.
210 Locke, Ira S.....	Maine.
211 Lore, Charles B.....	Wilmington.
212 Love, Isaac A.....	Illinois.
213 Lovinggood, Reuben S.....	Texas.
214 Lowe, Nicholas.....	South America.
215 Magee, Charles R.....	New England.
216 Magill, Henry P.....	West Wisconsin.
217 Mann, Ernst.....	South Germany.
218 Mansfield, John A.....	East Ohio.
219 Marshall, Thomas S.....	Southern Illinois.
220 Martin, Eben W.....	Black Hills.
221 Mason, Joseph E.....	Detroit.
222 Matthews, William B.....	West Virginia.
223 Maxwell, William H.....	Philadelphia.
224 McClellan, Charles P.....	New York.
225 McDowell, David A.....	North Ohio.
226 McKissack, Ephraim E.....	Upper Mississippi.

Delegates.	Conferences.
227 McMahon, Mattie Y	Illinois.
228 Merritt, Leonidas	Northern Minnesota.
229 Merry, John F.	Upper Iowa.
230 Metoyer, Reno C.	Louisiana.
231 Mickey, John H.	Nebraska.
232 Miller, David P	Baltimore.
233 Miller, Oscar P	Northwest Iowa.
234 Miller, Robert T.	Kentucky.
235 Mitchell, John M.	Southern Illinois.
236 Moler, John.	Iowa.
237 Moore, Edward D.	Indiana.
238 Morgan, Benjamin J.	Lexington.
239 Morris, Silas E.	Dakota.
240 Morse, Charles C.	Louisiana.
241 Moses, William.	Northern Minnesota.
242 Mosher, Horace A	Central New York.
243 Moss, George W.	Rock River.
244 Mouser, Homer S.	Dakota.
245 Munroe, Edwin S.	Rock River.
246 Murphy, Mitchell M.	Northwest Indiana.
247 Murray, Thomas H	Central Pennsylvania.
248 Naylor, John M	North Ohio.
249 Neal, Horace E.	Idaho.
250 Neumiller, Christian	California German.
251 Newcomb, Don Carlos	Kansas.
252 Nichols, William H.	East Maine.
253 Noftsker, John T.	Central Illinois.
254 Norton, Matthew G.	Minnesota.
255 Noyes, Herbert J.	West Wisconsin.
256 Odell, William A.	Oregon.
257 Ovelton, Thomas R.	Washington.
258 Paine, Bartlett L.	Nebraska.
259 Palmer, Lewis A.	Kansas.
260 Parker, Samuel.	Northwest Iowa.
261 Patten, John A.	Holston.
262 Pattison, Robert E.	Philadelphia.
263 Payne, Dillon H.	Iowa.
264 Penn, Irvin G.	Washington.
265 Pettibone, Eugene E.	Upper Mississippi.
266 Pettyjohn, Elmore S	Michigan.
267 Pew, James O.	East Ohio.

Delegates.	Conferences.
268 Pitts, G. Fred.....	New York.
269 Poland, J. Wesley.....	Missouri.
270 Potter, Henry A.....	Michigan.
271 Powell, George K.....	Wyoming.
272 Powell, Joseph W.....	Genesee.
273 Prather, Silas H.....	Missouri.
274 Price, John M.....	New York East.
275 Price, Luther J.....	Atlanta.
276 Proctor, Charles W.....	Missouri.
277 Pyle, Elbert M.....	Southern California.
278 Rawlings, Joshua S.....	Baltimore.
279 Raymond, Robert F.....	New England Southern.
280 Rea, Everett A.....	Des Moines.
281 Regnell, Bengt J.....	Central Swedish.
282 Reynolds, G. F.....	Wyoming.
283 Ridenour, Nicholas S.....	Blue Ridge.
284 Riley, William L.....	Central Alabama.
285 Ripton, Benjamin H.....	Troy.
286 Ritter, Wilhelm.....	Switzerland.
287 Roberts, Alexander H.....	Des Moines.
288 Rogers, Cephas B.....	New York East.
289 Rose, Reginald H.....	St. Louis.
290 Rote, John R.....	Central Pennsylvania.
291 Rowley, Elett T.....	Detroit.
292 Russell, George R.....	Northern New York.
293 Sackett, Frederick B.....	Oregon.
294 Salzer, Henry A.....	Northwest German.
295 Samson, Hudson.....	Pittsburg.
296 Samuels, Alexander M.....	Atlanta.
297 Sawyer, Edward J.....	South Carolina.
298 Scott, Charles.....	Philadelphia.
299 Selby, George D.....	Ohio.
300 Seward, Charles W.....	Ohio.
301 Shaw, Leslie M.....	Des Moines.
302 Shaw, Samuel.....	Philadelphia.
303 Sheets, Benjamin F.....	Rock River.
304 Sia Tieng Ang.....	Foochow.
305 Simmons, Milton F.....	St. Louis.
306 Simpson, Matthew V.....	Philadelphia.
307 Sims, Henry.....	Erie.
308 Skirm, William H.....	New Jersey.
309 Slaughter, John P.....	Kansas.
310 Small, Albert A.....	North Indiana.

Delegates.	Conferences.
311 Small, Charles J.....	East Tennessee.
312 Smith, Frank B.....	Louisiana.
313 Smith, J. Maltbie.....	Central New York.
314 Snyder, Daniel B.....	Upper Iowa.
315 Southwick, Orren F.....	Minnesota.
316 Speer, C. Price.....	Central Pennsylvania.
317 Starnes, Green J.....	West Texas.
318 Stephens, Henry.....	Bombay.
319 Strang, Edward H.....	Troy.
320 Swisher, Abraham E.....	Upper Iowa.
321 Takaki, Masayoshi.....	Japan.
322 Talley, J. Smith.....	Northwest Indiana.
323 Taylor, Benjamin U.....	Genesee.
324 Taylor, Thomas B.....	Upper Iowa.
325 Thomas, Charles L.....	Southern California.
326 Thomas, Wade H.....	North Carolina.
327 Thompson, John S.....	Central Illinois.
328 Titus, Bennett E.....	Central New York.
329 Tuttle, Ezra B.....	New York East.
330 Ulerich, William W.....	Pittsburg.
331 Van Sant, Nicholas G.....	Rock River.
332 Voshall, Henry.....	St. Louis German.
333 Wallace, Albert J.....	Southern California.
334 Walthall, Daniel B. V.....	Central Alabama.
335 Warner, William.....	Columbia River.
336 Warnock, William R.....	Cincinnati.
337 Washburn, George F.....	New England.
338 Washington, John A.....	Lexington.
339 Watt, Rolla V.....	California.
340 Wayland, William A.....	Ohio.
341 Welsh, William J.....	Wyoming.
342 Wharton, Nathan B.....	West Wisconsin.
343 Whipple, Charles M.....	Rock River.
344 White, James A.....	East Ohio.
345 Whiting, Danforth J.....	Minnesota.
346 Whitworth, George G.....	Michigan.
347 Williams, Anthony D.....	Liberia.
348 Williams, Silas J.....	East Ohio.
349 Wilson, Charles H.....	Iowa.
350 Wilson, Herbert S.....	Delaware.
351 Winkler, Egbert.....	East German.

34 *Alphabetical List of Ministerial Reserve Delegates.*

Delegates.	Conferences.
352 Winslow, Charles W.....	Northwest Kansas.
353 Woodcock, William L.....	Central Pennsylvania.
354 Wooley, Matthias.....	New Jersey.
355 Yates, Richard.....	Illinois.
356 Zellers, John W.....	Central Ohio.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL RESERVE
DELEGATES ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Alston, Matthew M.....	Atlanta.
2 Anderson, Milton S.....	Columbia River.
3 Atwater, Wesley D.....	Black Hills.
4 Avann, James M.....	Central Ohio.
5 Baketel, Oliver S.....	New Hampshire.
6 Baldwin, Stephen L.....	Newark.
7 Ball, Samuel A.....	Virginia.
8 Ballantyne, James A.....	Pittsburg.
9 Bartholomew, William F.....	Des Moines.
10 Bartley, William.....	Texas.
11 Bates, George H.....	New England Southern.
12 Beadles, William T.....	Illinois.
13 Beard, James N.....	California.
14 Beazell, Benjamin F.....	Pittsburg.
15 Belt, Leroy A.....	Central Ohio.
16 Benson, Michael.....	West Wisconsin.
17 Bentley, Robert.....	California.
18 Black, James H.....	Central Pennsylvania.
19 Bonn, Frederick.....	California German.
20 Bowen, Nicholas T.....	South Carolina.
21 Brown, James H.....	Troy.
22 Brown, Steward H.....	Washington.
23 Bruere, William W.....	Bombay.
24 Brushingham, John P.....	Rock River.
25 Buck, Samuel.....	Northwest Indiana.
26 Butler, Wesley R.....	Louisiana.
27 Campbell, Stephen B.....	Missouri.
28 Camphor, Alexander P.....	Liberia.
29 Carnine, Robert A.....	Colorado.

Delegates.	Conferences.
30 Carroll, Nathaniel M.....	Washington.
31 Chadwick, James S.....	New York East.
32 Cleveland, Joseph G.....	Japan.
33 Cooper, Charles S.....	Iowa.
34 Cooper, Henry P.....	North Dakota.
35 Corkill, Thomas H.....	Austin.
36 Cowgill, Frank B.....	Minnesota.
37 Creasy, Ephraim H.....	Central Tennessee.
38 Davenport, Walter R.....	Vermont.
39 Davies, William W.....	Ohio.
40 Dean, John S. W.....	Nebraska.
41 Delaplain, Elmer C.....	Oklahoma.
42 Denton, Douglas A.....	West Virginia.
43 Dibble, Stephen T.....	Northern New York.
44 Dietz, Henry.....	Southern German.
45 Dobson, Joseph O.....	Dakota.
46 Doddridge, John H.....	Indiana.
47 Downey, David G.....	New York East.
48 Dryer, George H.....	Genesee.
49 Durboraw, Charles T.....	South Kansas.
50 Eighmy, Philip H.....	Northwest Nebraska.
51 Erikson, Jakob M.....	Sweden.
52 Euroza, Justo M.....	Mexico.
53 Everett, Thomas J.....	New England Southern.
54 Faulkner, John A.....	Wyoming.
55 Fielder, William.....	Northern Minnesota.
56 Fisher, John F.....	East Ohio.
57 Flint, John W.....	Southern Illinois.
58 Floyd, John C.....	Michigan.
59 Ford, Thomas B.....	Oregon.
60 Foss, Herbert E.....	East Maine.
61 Fradenburgh, Jason N.....	Erie.
62 Franklin, De Witt C.....	Des Moines.
63 Frizziero, Aristide.....	Italy.
64 Funk, Edward J.....	Northern German.
65 Gallagher, John.....	Nebraska.
66 Gary, Frank.....	Texas.
67 Gehrett, Samuel W.....	Philadelphia.
68 Germond, Philip.....	New York.
69 Gilder, George K.....	South India.
70 Goodsell, Henry.....	West Wisconsin.

36 *Alphabetical List of Ministerial Reserve Delegates.*

Delegates.	Conferences.
71 Gould, Charles L.....	Upper Iowa.
72 Grider, Frederick.....	Kentucky.
73 Griffin, Thomas A.....	Troy.
74 Hager, Clarence E.....	Dakota.
75 Hall, Truman F.....	Wyoming.
76 Hammond, David S.....	West Virginia.
77 Hammons, Robert P.....	Idaho.
78 Hanna, John D. C.....	Wilmington.
79 Hansen, Christian L.....	Western Nor.-Danish.
80 Hansen, Oliver L.....	Norwegian and Danish.
81 Hardaway, William E.....	West Nebraska.
82 Harle, Jacob.....	South Germany.
83 Harrington, William S.....	Puget Sound.
84 Haylett, Henry P.....	Wisconsin.
85 Hempel, Gustav.....	North Germany.
86 Herrman, Christian.....	West German.
87 Hertzler, Edward E.....	St. Louis German.
88 Hess, Martin.....	Central Swedish.
89 Hibbler, John C.....	Mississippi.
90 Hiller, Gustav E.....	Central German.
91 Hodgetts, Alfred.....	North Nebraska.
92 Horst, John H.....	Central German.
93 Housel, Lauren O.....	Northwest Kansas.
94 Houston, Julius C.....	Mississippi.
95 Hughes, Jordan M.....	Central Missouri.
96 Hunt, Enoch J.....	St. Louis.
97 Innis, George S.....	Northern Minnesota.
98 Jackson, James W.....	Little Rock.
99 Jackson, J. Will.....	Central Missouri.
100 Jacoby, Philip W.....	St. Louis German.
101 Jamison, Perry O.....	Upper Mississippi.
102 Jenkins, George W. W.....	Washington.
103 Johnson, Charles F.....	North Ohio.
104 Johnson, Joseph G.....	Alabama.
105 Jones, Robert E.....	North Carolina.
106 Keeney, Frederick T.....	Central New York.
107 King, William F.....	Upper Iowa.
108 Knapp, Albert D.....	North Ohio.
109 Knowles, Daniel C.....	New Hampshire.
110 Knowles, James O.....	New England.

Delegates.	Conferences.
111 Lake, S. Wesley.....	New Jersey.
112 Landry, Pierre.....	Louisiana.
113 Lasby, Charles C.....	Indiana.
114 Latimer, Ebenezer H.....	Genesee.
115 Lenig, Frank.....	St. Louis.
116 Lennox, Lambert E.....	Michigan.
117 Le Sourd, David G.....	Puget Sound.
118 Lindkvist, Harold L.....	Western Swedish.
119 Lindsay, George D.....	Maine.
120 Lockwood, Edmund J.....	Upper Iowa.
121 Long, Lucian W. B.....	Oklahoma.
122 Longley, Benjamin.....	Minnesota.
123 Lucy, David C.....	West Texas.
124 Maclean, Alexander R.....	South Kansas.
125 Madison, Wilbur C.....	Colorado.
126 Mansell, Henry.....	Northwest India.
127 Mansell, William A.....	North India.
128 Marley, William T.....	East Tennessee.
129 Martindale, William J.....	Southwest Kansas.
130 Mastin, Charles A.....	West Nebraska.
131 Matney, William C.....	Blue Ridge.
132 Matthew, Winfield S.....	Southern California.
133 McConnell, John S. J.....	Philadelphia.
134 McCreary, Edward D.....	California.
135 McDonald, Warren.....	Upper Mississippi.
136 McDowell, Isaiah.....	Northwest Kansas.
137 McMasters, Rufus H.....	Arkansas.
138 Merrell, Frank W.....	Central Illinois.
139 Miller, Charles E.....	Northern New York.
140 Miller, Thomas C.....	Southern California.
141 Mitchell, James.....	Georgia.
142 Morf, C. Ferdinand.....	Chicago German.
143 Motter, John A.....	Kansas.
144 Mowbray, Alpheus S.....	Wilmington.
145 Mulfinger, Julius A.....	Chicago German.
146 Murray, John C.....	North Indiana.
147 Naftzger, Leslie J.....	North Indiana.
148 Neeld, Frank C.....	North India.
149 Newcomb, George S.....	Holston.
150 Nichols, John C.....	Central New York.
151 Nicholson, James C.....	Baltimore.
152 North, Frank M.....	New York East.
153 Nutter, Charles S.....	Vermont.

38 *Alphabetical List of Ministerial Reserve Delegates.*

Delegates.	Conferences.
154 O'Neal, Reuben R	Savannah.
155 Parsons, Charles F.....	Maine.
156 Patterson, James P.....	Florida.
157 Peter, Leonard.....	Switzerland.
158 Poland, John H.....	Missouri.
159 Pooley, Robert H.....	Rock River.
160 Rader, Luther S.....	St. John's River.
161 Ranger, Charles M.....	Michigan.
162 Rees, William H. W.....	Des Moines.
163 Rey, Ferdinand H.....	East German.
164 Riffin, Francis A.....	Montana.
165 Robbins, James W.....	East Ohio.
166 Robinette, James J.....	Holston.
167 Roling, William H.....	Northwest German.
168 Roth, Johannes.....	Sweden.
169 Royal, Stanley O.....	Cincinnati.
170 Sallenbach, Edward.....	West German.
171 Schell, Edwin A.....	Northwest Indiana.
172 Shenk, John W.....	North Nebraska.
173 Shepard, Elman L.....	Kentucky.
174 Shockley, Alfred R.....	Delaware.
175 Skelton, David E.....	Lexington.
176 Slutz, Worthington B.....	Southwest Kansas.
177 Smith, George W.....	Newark.
178 Smith, Julius.....	Bengal-Burma.
179 Smith, Moses.....	West Texas.
180 Smith, William A.....	Illinois.
181 Smith, William F.....	Central Alabama.
182 Smylie, Robert.....	Northwest Iowa.
183 Smyth, George B.....	Foochow.
184 Spencer, Claudius B.....	Colorado.
185 Spencer, William A.....	Rock River.
186 Stalker, Arthur W.....	Detroit.
187 Stansfield, Joshua.....	Detroit.
188 Stephens, Robert.....	Illinois.
189 Story, John A.....	Cincinnati.
190 Strickland, William P. C.....	New Jersey.
191 Stubbs, Reuben N.....	Erie.
192 Summerville, David T.....	Oregon.
193 Taylor, Edward M.....	New England.
194 Thomas, Benjamin E.....	Ohio.

Delegates.	Conferences.
195 Thorn, William G.....	Iowa.
196 Tindley, Charles A.....	Delaware.
197 Torjussen, Christian.....	Norway.
198 Townsend, Israel.....	Central Alabama.
199 Trever, George H.....	Wisconsin.
200 Turner, Lyman G.....	Lexington.
201 Underwood, William H.....	Kansas.
202 Uren, John.....	Columbia River.
203 Vance, William H.....	North Dakota.
204 Van Pelt, Samuel.....	Central Illinois.
205 Walker, Frank.....	Louisiana.
206 Wallis, William.....	Southern Illinois.
207 Wharff, Isaac H. W.....	East Maine.
208 Wilson, Conrad B.....	Tennessee.
209 Wilson, James O.....	New York.
210 Wilson, Luther T.....	Baltimore.
211 Witherspoon, Benjamin F.....	South Carolina.
212 Woodworth, Leonard H.....	Northwest Iowa.
213 Wragg, John P.....	Atlanta.
214 Wright, Clark.....	New York.
215 Yocum, Ezra H.....	Central Pennsylvania.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY RESERVE DELEGATES
ELECTED.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Akers, William R.....	Northwest Nebraska.
2 Alderman, Arza.....	East Ohio.
3 Alexander, Moses S.....	Louisiana.
4 Allen, Ira B.....	New England.
5 Allmon, John W.....	South Carolina.
6 Anderson, James M.....	New York East.
7 Auton, Frederick A.....	West German.
8 Backus, George E.,.....	Newark.
9 Bailey, Samuel H.....	New England Southern.
10 Baker, Joseph V.....	Northern New York.
11 Baker, Philip S.....	Northwest Indiana.

Delegates.	Conferences.
12 Baynard, Samuel H.....	Wilmington.
13 Beason, George T.....	Washington.
14 Beattie, John	New York.
15 Beck, Moses M.....	Kansas.
16 Belknap, Edward H.	Oregon.
17 Belt, William A.....	Central Ohio.
18 Benedict, Charles R.....	Des Moines.
19 Bennett, Benjamin F.....	Baltimore.
20 Bigney, Andrew J.....	Indiana.
21 Bintz, John.....	West German.
22 Birdseye, John C.....	Troy.
23 Bishop, Wesley G.....	Baltimore.
24 Blevins, Samuel.....	Upper Mississippi.
25 Bowdoin, John L.....	Atlanta.
26 Boxwell, Alexander.....	Cincinnati.
27 Bradford, Ira B.....	West Wisconsin.
28 Braustrom, Carl J.....	Sweden.
29 Brown, Constant C.....	Central Illinois.
30 Brown, James H.....	New York.
31 Brown, William G.....	West Virginia.
32 Bruner, James H.....	Washington.
33 Bullock, James L.....	North Carolina.
34 Bush, Anderson S.....	Puget Sound.
35 Callahan, Ethelbert.....	Southern Illinois.
36 Campbell, George W.....	Erie.
37 Carl, Herbert.....	New York.
38 Carpenter, Alva	Genesee.
39 Carpenter, William.....	Northwest Indiana.
40 Carskaden, Thomas R.....	Baltimore.
41 Carson, Perry M.....	Central Missouri.
42 Case, Horace G.....	New Hampshire.
43 Cavin, John L.....	North Indiana.
44 Chapman, Joseph.....	East Ohio.
45 Christie, J. Elmer.....	Newark.
46 Clark, Jephtha C.....	Newark.
47 Clarke, Henry A.....	Central Alabama.
48 Claypool, Christopher C.....	Virginia.
49 Coates, Herbert P.....	South America.
50 Cole, Charles T.....	Arkansas.
51 Condon, James H.....	Northwest India.
52 Connelly, Henry M.....	Indiana.
53 Cook, David C.....	Rock River.
54 Cook, Edgar P.....	Rock River.
55 Cook, Marshall L.....	Michigan.

Delegates.	Conferences.
56 Cooper, William T.....	Holston.
57 Cornwell, Rella.....	Northwest Indiana.
58 Cramer, Robert D.....	Missouri.
59 Crawford, Hanford.....	St. Louis.
60 Crawford, William F.....	Central Illinois.
61 Crogman, William H.	Atlanta.
62 Cronemiller, William T.....	California.
63 Crow, George R.....	Southern California.
64 Crowell, Charles C.....	Upper Iowa.
65 Davidson, Alexander B.....	Kentucky.
66 Davis, John M.....	West Virginia.
67 Dean, William J.....	Northern Minnesota.
68 Dearborn, Charles H.....	Minnesota.
69 Decker, Casper G.....	Central New York.
70 Dennis, Levin E. P.....	Wilmington.
71 Dibble, Arthur J.....	Wyoming.
72 Diggs, James.....	Central Missouri.
73 Ding, Hie Ung.....	Foochow.
74 Dowd, Edwin A.	Idaho.
75 Drummond, Everett R.....	Maine.
76 Dunham, Miner B.....	Detroit.
77 Dykes, Henry S. R.....	Central Alabama.
78 Dymond, Richard.....	Cincinnati.
79 Edsall, Benjamin F.....	Newark.
80 Eggleston, Rouse S.....	Georgia.
81 Eklund, Henry.....	Central Swedish.
82 Ellis, John.....	Alabama.
83 Elverson, Joseph.....	New Jersey.
84 Eusan, Joseph C.....	Texas.
85 Evans, John W.....	Central Pennsylvania.
86 Excell, John W.....	East Ohio.
87 Faust, John.....	East German.
88 Fess, Amon D.....	Central Ohio.
89 Fettretch, Joseph.....	New York East.
90 Fields, Andrew C.....	New York.
91 Finlaw, William P.....	New Jersey.
92 Fletcher, John W.....	Wilmington.
93 Flink, August.....	Sweden.
94 Ford, Morris E.....	North Nebraska.
95 Forderer, Joseph B.....	California.
96 Fox, Samuel A.....	Wisconsin.
97 Fulcramer, John.....	Northwest Kansas.

Delegates.	Conferences.
98 Fuller, Frederic D.....	Kansas.
99 Fuller, Levi.....	Upper Iowa.
100 Furbie, James H.....	West Virginia.
101 Furst, Joseph B.....	Central Pennsylvania.
102 Gann, John A.....	North Ohio.
103 Garland, Jonathan M.....	St. John's River.
104 Garrett, Benjamin H.....	Lexington.
105 Gilbert, William N.....	Upper Iowa.
106 Gillispie, Joseph F.....	Des Moines.
107 Gist, Thomas J.....	Nebraska.
108 Gleason, Samuel M.....	Vermont.
109 Glidden, J. Clark.....	New England.
110 Gorsuch, Charles C.....	Baltimore.
111 Grass, Joseph C.....	Liberia.
112 Grattan, Henry C.....	New England.
113 Gratz, Carl.....	North Germany.
114 Graves, William E.....	North India.
115 Green, John F.....	South Carolina.
116 Greig, James M.....	Genesee.
117 Grout, Thad. P.....	Minnesota.
118 Grove, John H.....	Central Ohio.
119 Gumbert, Louis F.....	Central Illinois.
120 Gunther, Carl.....	South Germany.
121 Gutbrod, Jakob.....	North Germany.
122 Hagan, William F.....	St. Louis German.
123 Hall, Homer.....	Missouri.
124 Hand, William H.....	Upper Iowa.
125 Hare, James E.....	South Kansas.
126 Harris, Samuel B.....	Detroit.
127 Harrison, James.....	New York.
128 Hartley, Forrest M.....	Southwest Kansas.
129 Harvey, James O.....	Central Tennessee.
130 Hawley, Willis C.....	Oregon.
131 Headley, Edwin R.....	Columbia River.
132 Heisler, William H.....	New Jersey.
133 Henson, Isaac L.....	West Texas.
134 Hepworth, Joseph.....	Northern New York.
135 Herrick, Arthur E.....	New England.
136 Herron, William G.....	Illinois.
137 Hewitt, Calvin B.....	St. Louis.
138 Higgins, Charles W.....	Philadelphia.
139 Hileman, George N.....	Minnesota.

Delegates.	Conferences.
140 Hill, George.....	Tennessee.
141 Hillseth, John W.....	Western Nor.-Danish.
142 Hobson, Samuel D.....	Vermont.
143 Hodde, Henry C... ..	Southern German.
144 Hoffert, Henry J.....	Northern German.
145 Homberger, T. Johannes.....	Switzerland.
146 Houg, Harold H.....	Norwegian and Danish.
147 Honston, Solomon T.....	Delaware.
148 Huffman, Daniel W.....	Southern California.
149 Hukill, George P.....	Detroit.
150 Humphries, Benore S.....	Little Rock.
151 Huston, Emory S.....	Iowa.
152 Johnson, George B.....	Cincinnati.
153 Jones, James S.....	Kentucky.
154 Jung, William.....	Northwest German.
155 Junkin, John E.....	Southwest Kansas.
156 Kalmbach, George.....	Central German.
157 Karnopp, Carl.....	Chicago German.
158 Kaull, T. Fred.....	New England Southern.
159 Kelley, Elmer E.....	California.
160 Kelly, Charles O.....	New Hampshire.
161 Kendall, Cyrus D.....	Southern Illinois.
162 Kennedy, Josiah F.....	Des Moines.
163 Kern, Frank.....	Illinois.
164 Kerwood, Asbury L.....	North Indiana.
165 Ketron, Joseph H.....	Holston.
166 Kilborn, Clarence.....	Northwest Iowa.
167 Kratz, Reuben N.....	Dakota.
168 Larson, William.....	Wisconsin.
169 Lehman, Eva R.....	Wisconsin.
170 Leiter, Jere.....	California.
171 Lennox, William.....	Colorado.
172 Lewis, Charles L.....	Nebraska.
173 Littlejohn, Junius T.....	South Carolina.
174 Llewellyn, Frank P.....	Central Pennsylvania.
175 Lobeck, Charles O.....	Western Swedish.
176 Long, Charles H.....	Central Illinois.
177 Lord, Loren B.....	Troy.
178 Lovejoy, Joseph A.....	Des Moines.
179 Madison, John C.....	West Texas.
180 Magly, William.....	Central German.

Delegates.	Conferences.
181 Mando, Luigi.....	Italy.
182 Manley, Allen C.....	Michigan.
183 Manning, George.....	Mexico.
184 Marietta, James E.....	Upper Iowa.
185 Martin, A. M.....	Erie.
186 Martin, Benjamin J.....	East Tennessee.
187 Mather, Charles F.....	North Indiana.
188 Matthews, James L.....	Indiana.
189 Mattison, Archibald M.....	North Ohio.
190 McAlaster, William H. H.....	Maine.
191 McCord, William H.....	Central Illinois.
192 McDaniel, Joseph.....	Illinois.
193 McIlmoyle, Henry A.....	Northern New York.
194 McMullen, James W.....	Iowa.
195 McVey, Alfred H.....	Des Moines.
196 Melick, John P.....	Central Pennsylvania.
197 Meminger, Theodore H.....	Central Pennsylvania.
198 Merrifield, Willis A.....	Rock River.
199 Metcalf, Elbert K.....	Illinois.
200 Miller, Adam H.....	Southwest Kansas.
201 Miller, Henry.....	St. Louis German.
202 Mills, J. W.....	Ohio.
203 Minnich, Harvey C.....	Cincinnati.
204 Moore, Charles V.....	New York.
205 Moore, George C.....	Wilmington.
206 Moore, Sylvanus.....	Wyoming.
207 Mueller, Charles.....	Chicago German.
208 Muller, Charles J.....	South India.
209 Murdock, Jacob M.....	Pittsburg.
210 Murphy, Noah A.....	Texas.
211 Myers, Samuel M.....	Philadelphia.
212 Nemoto, Sho.....	Japan.
213 Newton, Revilo.....	South Kansas.
214 Nichols, Frederick.....	Delaware.
215 Nickerson, Frank H.....	East Maine.
216 Olds, Bernard L.....	Colorado.
217 Page, Levi.....	Central New York.
218 Parker, S. M.....	Nebraska.
219 Payne, Edward B.....	South Kansas.
220 Peck, George L.....	Wyoming.
221 Petri, Thomas R.....	Illinois.
222 Pierce, George R.....	New England Southern.

Delegates.	Conferences.
223 Pierce, Herbert B.....	Northwest Iowa.
224 Piper, Charles E.....	Rock River.
225 Plank, Charles S.....	Northern New York.
226 Plummer, Veranus L.....	East Maine.
227 Potter, Delanos W.....	Rock River.
228 Powell, Daniel.....	Wyoming.
229 Pratt, Orlando T.....	Southern California.
230 Pratt, William D.....	Puget Sound.
231 Pritchard, Charles J. A.....	Bengal-Burma.
232 Rankin, Lewis L.....	Ohio.
233 Ray, John W.....	Indiana.
234 Reddix, Joseph A.....	Louisiana.
235 Reed, Edward.....	Delaware.
236 Reed, Joel H.....	New England Southern.
237 Reed, Lindsay S.....	Savannah.
238 Resche, Frederick.....	California German.
239 Richards, James A. D.....	East Ohio.
240 Rickards, John E.....	Montana.
241 Riggs, John U.....	Central Ohio.
242 Robbins, Edwin P.....	Texas.
243 Robinson, James A.....	Mississippi.
244 Robinson, Robert R.....	Florida.
245 Rohrbough, Calendar.....	Southern Illinois.
246 Ross, Leonard E.....	Rock River.
247 Ross, Stephen P.....	Indiana.
248 Russell, Jarvan M.....	New Hampshire.
249 Ruthenberg, Charles.....	St. Louis German.
250 Schwartz, Wesley H.....	Central Pennsylvania.
251 Schaub, Philip H.....	Nebraska.
252 Scott, David W.....	Oklahoma.
253 Scott, Thomas B.....	Kansas.
254 Secrest, Samuel F.....	Ohio.
255 Secrist, James B.....	Pittsburg.
256 Sharp, Morris.....	Ohio.
257 Shepherd, Benjamin F.....	Indiana.
258 Sherman, Lucius S.....	California.
259 Shimer, Benjamin G.....	North Indiana.
260 Short, August.....	North Dakota.
261 Simmons, George I.....	Washington.
262 Sims, Henry.....	Detroit.
263 Slater, John A.....	West Nebraska.
264 Smalley, Edward L.....	Upper Iowa.
265 Smith, Banks M.....	North Nebraska.

Delegates.	Conferences.
266 Smith, Charles W.....	Blue Ridge.
267 Smith, Frank F.....	Indiana.
268 Smith, Leroy A.....	New York East.
269 Smith, William J.....	St. Louis.
270 Snyder, Zaehariah X.....	Colorado.
271 Soetiber, Henry B.....	West Wisconsin.
272 Spensley, James.....	West Wisconsin.
273 Sperry, Wesley A.....	Minnesota.
274 Stainton, Robert.....	Genesee.
275 Starling, Charles W.....	Austin.
276 Stith, George W.....	Mississippi.
277 Stratton, Henry G.....	Columbia River.
278 Stuart, David O.....	Des Moines.
279 Sweet, Timothy B.....	Kansas.
280 Tanner, Frank H.....	Central Ohio.
281 Taylor, James E.....	New Jersey.
282 Taylor, William L.....	Northern Minnesota.
283 Thayer, John H.....	West Wisconsin.
284 Thomas, Amistead.....	Louisiana.
285 Thomas, John W.....	Wyoming.
286 Thomas, William H.....	Baltimore.
287 Thompson, David D.....	Rock River.
288 Thompson, Edward W.....	Upper Mississippi.
289 Thompson, La Fayette H.....	Northwest Kansas.
290 Thorsen, Theodor.....	Norway.
291 Throckmorton, William S.....	Pittsburg.
292 Thumm, George.....	South Germany.
293 Tillman, Gottfried.....	Switzerland.
294 Tilton, Horace G.....	Dakota.
295 Trotter, Frank B.....	West Virginia.
296 Tunnell, Frederick W.....	Philadelphia.
297 Turner, John S.....	New Jersey.
298 Umholtz, Frederick H.....	Oklahoma.
299 Valentine, Thomas B.....	Missouri.
300 Van Patten, James E.....	Northwest Iowa.
301 Vasey, L. A.....	Illinois.
302 Wagner, Carl A.....	Detroit.
303 Warden, William A.....	New England.
304 Watts, David A.....	Southern Illinois.
305 Weeks, Alphonso V.....	Lexington.
306 Wheeler, Jerome W.....	Northern Minnesota.

Delegates.	Conferences.
307 Wilcomb, Frederick.....	New England.
308 Williams, Jay W.....	Northwest Indiana.
309 Wilson, Clayton W.....	Northwest Iowa.
310 Wilson, Stephen E.....	Black Hills.
311 Wimberly, Thomas M.....	West Nebraska.
312 Wirsing, James J.....	Pittsburg.
313 Wisegarver, William S.....	Illinois.
314 Wisner, Alice.....	Wisconsin.
315 Woods, Samuel V.....	West Virginia.
316 Woy, George W.....	Illinois.
317 Wright, Tobias T.....	Bombay.
318 Wyard, J. Morley.....	North Dakota.
319 Wykoff, William M.....	Ohio.

RECAPITULATION.

Ministerial Delegates.....	358	
Lay Delegates.....	356	
	—	714
Ministerial Reserve Delegates.....	215	
Lay Reserve Delegates.....	319	
	—	534
		—
Total.....		1,248

North China elected no Lay Delegate, nor any Reserve.
 North India elected but one Lay Delegate.

THE EPISCOPAL ADDRESS.

TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

Pursuant to a custom which began with the first delegated General Conference in the year 1812, and in response to the invitation implied in your designation of this hour for this service, the Bishops respectfully present this their Quadrennial Address.

We salute you, the honored representatives of our Church from many lands, as brethren beloved in the household of faith. We share with you a sacred fellowship in the redemption which is in Christ Jesus, and in the upbuilding of the kingdom of God on earth. Whatever continents and seas separate our homes and fields of labor, however diverse are our lineage, our endowments, and our tasks, we are nevertheless one in Christ. There is, as we rejoice to know, a Christian unity larger than this, which includes all believing people. For all the Churches, therefore, we give thanks to God. We honor the sound learning, the steadfast faith, the saintly living, and the heroic service which abound in them. But a peculiar tie binds us to those who within the great Christian commonwealth bear the same family name as ourselves, who inherit with us the traditions and spirit of noble Methodist founders, who, with these fathers, still interpret the truth and grace of Christ as impartial, all-comprehensive, and all-sufficient, and who, by special affinities and the providence of God, are our immediate coworkers in the kingdom of Christ. In this fellowship we rejoice and will rejoice.

THE TASKS AWAITING THE CONFERENCE.

With our greetings accept also our congratulations upon your presence in this body. It is an honor which matches great opportunities and obligations. At a time of amazing activity in every department of human life; at a time of severe testing for all opinions, institutions, and methods; at a time of vast changes in the relations of nation to nation, of society to its

component parts, and of Christianity to the regions which lie without its domain; at a time, therefore, when the Church must reckon with new forces in thought, new problems in society, and new vehicles of influence—at such a time you enter, by the suffrages of your brethren, the supreme council of one of the chief Churches of Christendom. Questions solemn, far-reaching, and difficult immediately confront you. How shall a Church already signally favored by the presence and blessing of God more perfectly attain and embody the mind of its Lord? How shall it be better equipped for his service? What new guards, if any, are needed for faith and morals? What of the old in its methods shall be discarded, and what jealously conserved? What of the new shall be cautiously but courageously adopted? Under what new inspirations, in what new directions, and by what new agencies may it cope masterfully with new conditions of thought and life?

Such questions can be answered only by men of high intellectual and spiritual quality. And such men will share the humility and the solicitude which extorted from the great apostle the cry, “Who is sufficient for these things?”

Brethren, it is the inspiration of the Almighty which giveth understanding. We join you, therefore, in humble prayer that he will cleanse the thoughts of all hearts by the inspiration of his Holy Spirit, that thereby we may be free from the evils which so often infest and mislead Church councils: the shallow self-conceit, the pride of opinion and of leadership, ambition for place, the partisanship and the personal friendships which submerge public interests, the hasty and perilous prejudgment of men and policies, and the worldliness which finds Church success in aught but righteousness. And in this hour of unparalleled need and opportunity we invoke with you from the great Head of the Church “the spirit of power, of love, and of a sound mind.”

MEMORIAL NOTE.

The night cometh, when no man can work. Since the last General Conference twenty-four brethren who shared its labors have passed, as we trust, through the deep shadow into the light which is beyond. Some of them were at the height of a vigorous and successful ministry. Some were rich in civic honors and usefulness. Four of them held conspicuous official positions by

the will of the General Conference. As memorial services will doubtless be ordered for these departed leaders, we here only name, but with reverent and tender affection, John Philip Newman, Bishop; Alpha J. Kynett, for thirty-four years Secretary of the Board of Church Extension; Charles H. Payne, Secretary of the Board of Education; and Franz L. Nagler, Editor of *Haus und Herd*.

Nor can we forget other brethren, not members of the last General Conference, who have during the last quadrennium closed lives of distinguished service to the Church, as William Nast, D.D., the honored father of German Methodism; Luke Hitchcock, D.D., the wise Publishing Agent; William Butler, D.D., the founder of Methodist missions in India and Mexico.

They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF A. D. 1800.

This Conference of the year of our Lord 1900 naturally recalls the General Conference which met one hundred years ago. Marvelous changes have, however, passed upon the American State and Church, and we can but faintly reproduce the conditions, the men, and the work of that assembly.

The western boundary of the young Republic was then the Mississippi River; the Spanish Floridas shut it entirely from the Gulf of Mexico. The population was five and one quarter million—one sixth slaves. Less than four hundred thousand, not including Indians, lived west of the Alleghenies, and of these only fifty-one thousand in the great Northwest Territory. No white man dwelt upon the site of the great city, Chicago, where we are now met. In all the land there was no power loom, no power press, no large manufactory in textiles, wood, or iron, no canal, no railway or steam vessel, no telegraph, no telephone. The possibilities of electricity in light, heat, and power were unknown and unsuspected. The cotton gin had just begun its revolutionary work. Intercommunication was difficult, the postal service slow and costly, literature scanty and mostly of inferior quality. John Adams was President, but the election of Jefferson and a marked change in governmental policy were imminent. To many at home the new Republic still seemed an unpromising venture; abroad it met large dislike and contempt.

Under such conditions the General Conference of 1800 met in

Baltimore, Md. Its members had made their toilsome way, mostly on horseback, from New England and Canada, from Georgia and South Carolina, from the valleys of the Kanawha, the Holston, and the Cumberland, and, in larger numbers, from the circuits of the Central States. The printed Journal of the Conference fills sixteen pages. It contains no roll of members; but we know that beside Bishops Coke and Asbury there were present such heroes and leaders as Ezekiel Cooper, William Burke, Nicholas Snethen, Thomas Morrell, Joshua Wells, Jesse Lee, Philip Bruce, Robert Roberts, and William McKendree. In the election of Bishop 115 votes were cast, and Richard Whatcoat was chosen by one more than a majority. These votes represented 272 preachers and 61,315 Church members. During the quadrennium there had been a gain of only 1,060 members; the next year reported a gain of 3,500. The contrast may forbid undue alarm at frequently recurring changes in the rate of annual or quadrennial increase.

During the thirteen days of the session the chief discussions concerned the work of the Bishops, the election of Presiding Elders, the Book Concern, Slavery in the Church, the support of Preachers and their families, and Ordinations. No Methodist school then surviving, all regulations for education were stricken from the Discipline. The Journal does not even mention the recently instituted Sunday School. There was no Church periodical; auxiliary societies and boards were unknown; no House of Mercy had been builded. A sparsely settled country, prevailing poverty, and the vast and exhausting range of the circuit work forbade for that time this more highly organized life.

A CENTURY OF METHODIST LIFE.

From such conditions we turn with wonder and thankfulness to those now existing. Our reference is not chiefly to national progress; to the advancement of the Republic in territory, in population, and in influence; to its material, intellectual, and social development; nor to liberty and order, so far in its history happily conjoined. Such topics might befit this occasion, but must not detain us. Nor may we dwell upon the growth and present vigor of the American Churches under the voluntary principle, though with profound gratitude we accept the compu-

tations by which it appears that in the Protestant Churches of the United States the ratio of communicants to the whole population has advanced during the century from one in fourteen to one in five.

Our topic is more specific. During the century the various Methodist Churches in the United States, all being derivatives from the one Church of 1800, have increased from sixty-one thousand communicants to nearly six million; that is, in a population which has increased fourteenfold the Methodist Churches have increased more than ninety-sevenfold. Commensurate with this, or even beyond it, has been the increase of the Ministry, of Churches and Church property, and of Church literature. The Church school, which had no existence in 1800, has been founded, and in its various grades is now numbered by the hundreds. Meantime the great benevolences of the Church have been successively organized. Our mission fields are on all continents, and God grants gracious increase among many races. New philanthropies, exponents of the grace of Him who went about doing good, have risen in all our chief cities. The successive additions to the Republic, from the Louisiana purchase to the islands and island groups recently acquired from Spain, have all been occupied by our vast itinerant system.

But it is the interior and spiritual view of the century of Church life which profoundly moves the thoughtful soul. Spiritual results, indeed, admit no arithmetical measurement. We cannot even approximately estimate them. What multitudes for whom Christ died have through this ministration been saved from sin, and enriched and ennobled for the service of this present life! What comforts of patience, sweetness, and hope have been conveyed to innumerable weary and saddened souls! How have earthly homes been purified and exalted into the image of the heavenly! How many dull and narrow intellects have been enlightened and enlarged for world-wide uses by the ministry of the pulpit, the school, and the press! What quickening and aid have been brought to other Churches through freer and truer interpretation of the Christian scheme! What contributions have been made by a Church coeval with the Republic to civic virtue and order! And what uncounted companies of "our translated friends" now before the throne are triumphant witnesses for the work of the hundred years which now end!

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY THANK OFFERING.

It was upon a review of these mercies that the Bishops, in November, 1898, determined to call on the Church for a special and suitable expression of its gratitude to the God of our redemption. They asked, first, for a renewed and unreserved consecration of our people to the will and glory of our divine Redeemer, that thereby his life and love may have unobstructed way in us, and through us to a world dead in sin; and secondly, for such pecuniary gifts as would be the visible tokens of our gratitude, and also the means of a larger and better service in the future. The Quadrennial Hand Book sets forth, in the report on this subject, the Original Appeal of the Bishops and the subsequent action of the Twentieth Century Commission, and of its Executive Committee, and, in some degree, the work of its Secretary, Rev. E. M. Mills, D.D., of the Central New York Conference.

We are glad to report that even before the meeting of the Commission the response of the Church to the initiative of the Bishops began to be heard. At the present time the busy notes of action and of preparation for action come from every side, and it is confidently expected that when the three years—1899, 1900, and 1901—allotted to the movement shall have ended the special gifts made under the call will in the aggregate reach nearly, if not quite, to the sum named in the original proposition. The achievement, we are confident, will agree with the magnitude of the plan. There are also many tokens in the Church of renewed consecration and increased zeal. The cry for souls—for a million converts as we pass from one century to another—has stirred great convictions of need and duty. And the more recent searching appeal of the Bishops for a week of humiliation, fasting, and prayer took signal effect in many Churches. Many gracious revivals have followed, the first fruits, we trust, of an abundant harvest.

We submit our action to your consideration in the hope that you will not only approve it, but also will take such additional action as may aid the success of the movement, both on its spiritual and on its pecuniary side. It seems probable to us that many of our people will desire to make undesignated contributions, the particular use of which shall, as suggested in the

original scheme, be determined by the General Conference. These gifts will not probably be in large individual sums, but in the aggregate may greatly aid some part of our Church work. In particular, provision should be made to meet the moderate expenses of the work of the central office, for which some members of the Executive Committee have made themselves personally responsible. Whether a general collection should be ordered for the gathering of these undesignated amounts your wisdom will determine. We submit the whole subject to your consideration.

EPISCOPAL WORK AT HOME.

We respectfully report to the General Conference a summary of our work as General Superintendents during the quadrennium. Our beloved brethren, the Missionary Bishops, will, in compliance with your wishes, make due report upon the work particularly assigned to them.

All the home Conferences and Missions, one hundred and twenty-three in number, have been met in annual session by the Bishops. At these annual sessions more than fourteen thousand ministers have received appointment to the pastorate or to other forms of Church work, as the Discipline provides. The tendency to prearrangement between ministers and churches, which has received the disapproval of several General Conferences, nevertheless does not diminish. If this is to continue, the evil would be greatly alleviated if the churches would reach their conclusions deliberately and not in haste, on full and not on partial information; if they would habitually hold the effect of a pastor's work upon the permanent life of the churches which he has served as incomparably better evidence of his fitness and ability than that afforded either by one or two sermons heard, it may be, casually, or by popular estimates of his success; and if a just and generous care for the interests of sister churches always existed. On the other hand, it would be an unspeakable gain if ministers knew no other motive in their choice but the greatest possible usefulness, and if they duly weighed the advantages of the longest possible term of pastoral service against the often only slight good promised by a change.

We have also, with inconsiderable exceptions, attended the annual meetings of the General Committees on Missions, on

Church Extension, and on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education, and also the Semiannual Conferences of the Bishops. At many of these Conferences we have been gratified and aided by the presence of our honored seniors, Bishops Bowman and Foster, who, though excused by the last General Conference from the onerous presidency of Annual Conferences, have suffered no abatement of interest in the Church which they have so long and faithfully served.

At our semiannual meetings, as provided by the Discipline or by the action of the General Conference, we have appointed fraternal delegates to other ecclesiastical bodies; have filled vacancies which had occurred in various General Committees and Boards of the Church, and in the Corresponding Secretaryship of the Board of Church Extension; and have also constituted Commissions on the Organic Law of the Church, on Federation, and on the Ecumenical Conference of 1901.

Our service has also included the labor of a large correspondence, frequent and protracted consultations among ourselves and with others on many Church interests, membership in many Church Boards, extensive travel, the visitation of churches, service at dedications and in behalf of special Church interests, and also many addresses in various forms in popular assemblies. — We trust that it will be found that we have faithfully done our work.

It may be added, as an item having some bearing on questions of future policy, that the reports of the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund show that (exclusive of expenses incurred by changes of residence under the order of the General Conference, and by visitation of Foreign Missions) the yearly official expenses of the Bishops have averaged less than four hundred dollars each.

EPISCOPAL WORK IN MISSION FIELDS.

Our supervision of Foreign Missions has followed the general order approved by the last General Conference. Bishops Joyce and Cranston have each given two years to Eastern Asia; Bishops Goodsell and Walden each two years to the nine Conferences and Missions in Europe; Bishops FitzGerald and McCabe two winters each to Mexico; Bishop Vincent the winter of 1896-97 to South America, Bishop Warren the two following winters, and Bishop Ninde the winter just past. Bishop Foss

visited India and Malaysia during the fall and winter of 1897-98, under the new rule for conjoint superintendency in such fields, being accompanied by the Rev. J. F. Goucher, D.D., of Baltimore, Md.

Though one or more of the General Superintendents was ready to visit Africa during the quadrennium, the condition of the work on that continent did not seem at this time to require or to justify such a visit. Believing that the Church would approve this conclusion, this field has been left under the exclusive jurisdiction of Bishop Hartzell.

As the result of the missionary visits thus reported the Bishops are prepared to speak of the existing method as a marked improvement on the methods heretofore in use. It tends to greater steadiness and wisdom of administration, and to a more effective representation of these fields before the home Church. This problem and the question of Foreign Episcopal residences will be brought to your attention by the action of all the Conferences and Missions in Europe and Eastern Asia.

STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Of the state of the Church during the quadrennium we may speak under the heads of Numerical Growth, Benevolences, Doctrinal Fidelity, and Spiritual Life.

Numerical Growth. The increase of membership, including probationers, has been, in round numbers, 105,000, an increase of nearly four per cent since 1896. The ratio of increase in several quadrenniums past has been much larger than this. How to account for this smaller gain is not easily seen. Many attribute it, in part, to the changes in our law requiring a formal reception of probationers, and forbidding the enumeration of some "removed without letter," and, in part, to a greater carefulness in keeping church records, resulting both from the increased explicitness of the law and from the fact that numbers now enter largely into the basis of church apportionments. It is to be noted, however, that great and inexplicable variations have often occurred in the reports of successive quadrenniums. In 1864 there was reported a decrease of membership amounting to five per cent, for which the distractions of the civil war may account, as the recent war with Spain may, in part, account for recent results. In 1868 and 1872 the gain was re-

spectively twenty-two and twenty-four per cent, due in considerable degree to the enlargement of our Southern field and the increase in colored membership. Then followed gains of eleven, seven and a half, and four per cent, followed by gains of twelve, twenty, and sixteen per cent. The plain inference from these facts is that, while any decline in the rate of increase in any quadrennium should be occasion for solicitude and careful inquiry, it should not be the occasion for despondency and evil forebodings. There may be periods of silent preparation for growth, as well as periods of obvious growth. In the future, as in the past, small gains may soon be followed by larger.

Meantime some inquiries may have place. Has the emphasis put upon the securing of large benevolent collections been permitted to lessen the zeal and energy of the pastor in the work of conversion? Such a result ought not to follow: giving ought to be a means, as well as an evidence, of grace. But we are reluctantly constrained to believe that many pastors reckon success more by collections than by conversions.

Further, does the increased employment of evangelists for revival services abate in the pastor and in the people a sense of personal responsibility for the ingathering of men from the world of the unsaved? We believe that it has had such result in many cases.

Still further, has the lengthening of the pastoral term from two to three and from three to five years insensibly abated the evangelistic urgency among us, substituting for it a more leisurely system of pastoral teaching and training? Are we more content than formerly to defer the special appeal to the unconverted? Such a result may have had place without attracting large attention.

Benevolences. The returns of benevolent collections show a considerable, though not large, gain over those of the preceding quadrennium. In 1895 the debt of the Missionary Society was \$239,000. This has been nearly paid, and the current collections of the Missionary Society, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Home Missionary Society have advanced from \$1,600,000 in the year 1895 to \$1,738,000 in the year 1899. Other general collections show only small gains, or even a decline. For particulars we refer to the Quadrennial Hand Book. On the other hand, gifts for the support and enlargement of

charitable institutions, as hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, deaconess homes and training schools, and for city missions have very considerably advanced, indicative, we trust, of a growth in the Church toward the mind that was in Christ Jesus.

Doctrinal Fidelity. Inasmuch as the permanence and growth of the Christian Church, and of any part of it, are inseparable from fidelity to the truth as it is in Jesus, we rejoice to report our belief that the theological convictions and teachings of our Church are, in the main, unchanged, that through its entire extent, at home and abroad, the essential Christian verities, as received from our fathers and by which we have hitherto ministered successfully to the kingdom of God, are firmly held and positively proclaimed. We believe in one living and personal God, the Father Almighty, who in perfect wisdom, holiness, and love pervades, sustains, and rules the worlds which he has made. We believe in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord, in whom dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily, who was in glory with the Father before all worlds, who became flesh and dwelt among us the brightness of the glory of God and the express image of his person, who died for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring man to God, who rose from the dead, who ascended on high, having received all power in heaven and earth for the completion, by grace and judgment, of the kingdom of God. We believe in the Holy Ghost, very and eternal God, the Lord and Giver of life, by whose operation on men dead in trespasses and sins they are quickened to repentance, faith, and loving obedience, are made aware of their sonship with God, and are empowered to rise into the full stature of men in Christ Jesus. We believe in the impartial love of God to the whole human family, so that none are excluded from the benefits thereof except as they exclude themselves by willful unbelief and sin. We believe that faith in Christ, the self-surrender of the soul to his government and grace, is the one condition upon which man is reconciled to God, is born again, becomes partaker of the divine nature, and attains sanctification through the Spirit. We accept the moral law confirmed and perfected by the divine Teacher, and set forth authoritatively in the Holy Scripture; and we believe in eternal consequences of good and evil, inherent in the constitution of the human soul, and de-

clared with utmost solemnity by him, the final Judge of human life. These central truths of the Christian system we think were never more positively held and declared among us than they now are. They were so clearly apprehended and stated by our founders that the progress of theological study has not forced us to hold them either by excision from, or by additions to, our former creed. They are part of our inalienable inheritance. By this sign we conquer.

Beyond the limits of these central and constitutive verities of the Christian faith, Methodism has never insisted on uniformity of thought or statement. It has allowed freedom of reverent inquiry. It adopts Mr. Wesley's words: "As to all opinions which do not strike at the root of Christianity, we think and let think." In its Christocentric theology and in its spirit of aggressive evangelism it has found sufficient safeguards against individual eccentricities of thought. On the one hand, the reverent spirit of the Methodist theology has nothing in common with the destructive spirit of much recent criticism. To overthrow, and not to conserve, the faith once delivered to the saints seems to be the tendency, if not the aim, of such criticism. But on the other hand, serious, conservative, patient, and practical study of the many undetermined questions of theology, questions which chiefly concern, not the facts, but the methods of divine revelation and government—this study the Church allows and approves. It believes in scholarship honestly directed to learn more than has hitherto been known of the divine word and the divine works. It believes that more light is yet to break forth from both. It condemns sciolism, self-sufficiency, love of novelty, the iconoclastic spirit in biblical studies; it welcomes truth, even new truths, if duly tested, confirmed, and found serviceable to the life of the soul.

Spiritual Life. In the nature of the case, it is much more difficult to measure the spiritual life of the Church than to declare its numbers, its benevolent work, or its doctrinal position. Life always eludes our scalpels, crucibles, and scales. The manifestations of it are various, often obscure, often complicated by environment. And the particular field before us is exceeding wide; many factors in it are strangely perplexing. That many changes have occurred in the outward forms of Methodism is

obvious. Which do they indicate, growth or decay? The class meeting, for instance, is considerably disused: have fellowship and spiritual helpfulness among believers abated, or do they find, in part, other expressions and other instruments? The rigid and minute Church discipline of former years is relaxed: is this a sign of pastoral unfaithfulness, or is it a sign of growing respect for individual liberty and of a better conception of the function of the Church? The plainness of the early Methodist congregations has disappeared: is this simply vanity and worldliness, or is it, in part, the natural and justifiable development of the æsthetic faculty under more prosperous external conditions? The strenuous contention for this or that particular doctrine or usage of Methodism, once common, is now rarely heard: is this indifferentism, or is it, in part, a better discernment of that which is vital to the Christian faith, and, in part, the result of an acceptance by others of the once disputed opinion?

Whoever in the presence of such conditions hastens to pronounce judgment on the general question of growth or decay is evidently unequal to the task. He does not apprehend the number or the subtlety of the factors which enter into the problem, nor the varying form which the Christian life may assume under varying conditions, nor the transitional character of our age, nor even the personal equation which so largely affects individual judgments. There are reasons for both fear and hope, for both congratulation and solemn admonition. But we believe that in the clearer acceptance of Christianity as spirit and not letter, in the growing sense of individual right and responsibility, in the increase of the altruistic feeling, and in the multitude of sincere and earnest souls found in our ministry and in our laity there is evidence that the Church is advancing toward the end of its high calling.

But a hesitating judgment like this does not content us. Far from it. Can we be content with slow and halting growth in the Church which has for its founder the omnipotent Christ, whose fountain of energy is the indwelling Spirit of God, whose law is universal love, whose victories are life from the dead? God forbid! How can we be content when in Christian lands tremendous forces of evil still defy our Lord and destroy unnumbered souls for whom he died; when ancient barriers are burned away and vast heathen empires are open to

the all-transforming Gospel; when, indeed, all lands wait for the law of our God? How can we be content while there sounds in our ears that word which fixes duty and assures victory: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world;" while Pentecost shines on us from afar, the ever-luminous instance of what God intends his people to receive, to become, and to achieve; while great and precious promises call us to perfect personal holiness, and to triumphs like those of the great apostle? Brethren, the past has been glorious; the future must be still more glorious. Now, as of old, God speaks to his Church: "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

As the Quadrennial Manual contains full official reports of the organizations which aid the work of the Church it is not necessary for us to speak of them in detail. Some items may be mentioned.

1. The continued prosperity of our *Publishing Houses*, their contribution during the quadrennium of \$385,000 to Conference Claimants, and the abundance, variety, and quality of their issues are matters for congratulation. But we are profoundly convinced that a largely increased circulation of our periodical literature is necessary and indispensable to the existence of an intelligent, loyal, and aggressive Methodism; and that to secure this end both the gains of the Book Concern and the efforts of our ministry ought to be diligently directed.

2. The increased collections for our *Missionary Societies* and the success of our Foreign Missions call for thankfulness. Especially we appreciate the devotion, liberality, and wisdom by which the Woman's Societies, Foreign and Home, have steadily and rapidly advanced in every department of their work. Their usefulness passes our measurement; their record is on high. But our missionary contributions do not at all approach our resources or our obligations. An open world calls us. Millions of dollars and hundreds of workers ought to reinforce and extend our Missions. Already the work is of such magnitude that a division of the Missionary Society into two societies—a Foreign and a Home—or into two distinct Bureaus

in one Society, seems to us important, if not imperative. Perhaps the Home Missions could be united with the work of Church Extension. We commend this subject to your earnest consideration.

3. The *Sunday School Union* and the *Tract Society* still prepare an admirable and copious literature for their respective fields, and it is widely circulated. But their gifts to needy regions are painfully restricted by the small contributions which they receive from prosperous churches. This condition has existed for many years, and ought at once to end.

4. The *Board of Church Extension*, having in former quadrenniums, under urgent calls, exceeded in its gifts and loans a wise limit, has during part of the last four years carefully narrowed its appropriations so as to regain secure grounds. Recently, by increased receipts, we are glad to say, it has been able to resume, in part, its former most beneficent liberality. Dr. A. J. Kynett having died in February, 1899, in the next May Rev. J. M. King, D.D., of the New York Conference, was duly elected a Corresponding Secretary by the Bishops.

5. The *Board of Education* in May, 1899, elected as its Corresponding Secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. C. H. Payne, the Rev. W. F. McDowell, D.D., of the Colorado Conference. It is gratifying to know that during the entire quadrennium there has been an annual gain both in Children's Day gifts and in returned loans, the latter reaching in 1899, \$18,000; and that the concurrent action of the University Senate and Board has materially advanced the standard of education in our colleges and universities. Every school which bears either of these names should be worthy of it.

In this connection we report that the American University, which was commended to the liberality of the Church by the General Conference of 1892, has during the past quadrennium plotted and improved its admirable grounds, has erected a noble Hall of History, has projected and, in part, provided for other buildings, and has secured endowment funds to a considerable amount. The beginning of class instruction awaits, under the order of the General Conference, yet larger gifts from the friends of the great project.

We also report that the Woman's College of Baltimore, the only institution of this kind among us, has had four years of

marked and increasing prosperity. Its buildings, appliances, and work commend it to the confidence of the Church and the public.

6. The work of the *Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society* has been prosecuted faithfully, but with a deplorable inadequacy of means for its great task. The last year, however, witnessed a gain of nearly \$4,000 in the Conference collections, and the managers have been able to diminish its debts by \$25,000, and to fund the balance, \$150,000, at four per cent upon the security of its large properties. We believe that the American Christian and patriot has no more imperative public duty than to sustain such work as occupies this society; and we trust that it may soon be able to conduct its schools more liberally and more effectively.

7. The *Deaconess Work*, authorized in 1888, has steadily extended through the Church, and is doubtless destined to be of great importance. The legislation of the Church on this subject has thus far been very simple. But the present and prospective magnitude of the work now calls for the most serious consideration of the questions of support, supervision, quality and training of the deaconess, and her relation to the Deaconess Home and to the Churches which she serves. And the necessity of such consideration is emphasized by the divergent views and practices which obtain among the friends of the movement. We commend the subject to your godly action.

8. The report of the *Epworth League* shows a quadrennium of notable activity and usefulness. A great capacity for good is in this organization. The past has proven this. But it should in no case be diverted from the local aims for which it was constituted. And the great problem which lies before this and all other auxiliaries of the Church (as Sunday schools, Men's Brotherhoods, and King's Daughters) is to make them helpers of the Church life, not substitutes for it, nor directors of the affairs of the Church. We do not affirm the existence of a marked tendency in any of these organizations toward an opposite result, but deem this word of caution not inopportune, and also of wide application.

9. The *City Evangelization Union* is a token of our appreciation, too faint, indeed, of the tremendous "problem of the city." The American city is a conglomerate of all races, nations,

tongues, faiths, customs, and political ideas; and by this fact, and that of an easily attainable citizenship, it is the menace of the American State and Church. To penetrate this alien mass by an evangelical religion is as difficult as it is imperative. The question of the city has become the question of the race. How to reach the heart of the city and to change its life is, indeed, the question of questions. Many ponder it; many are giving their lives to it. Our city churches and Christians should be thoroughly organized and ably led to the transcendent enterprise. And the general legislation of the Church should be determined largely by the necessities and perils of great cities.

10. We conclude this review of Church organizations by commending to your continued and favorable regard the fundamental, catholic, and world-wide work of the *American Bible Society*, of which, until his death in February last, an honored layman of our Church, the Hon. E. L. Fancher, LL.D., was president, and of which one of our ministers, the Rev. W. I. Haven, D.D., is now a Corresponding Secretary, in succession to Janes, Levings, Holdich, and Hunt.

PROPOSITIONS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE.

During the quadrennium the Bishops have submitted to the Annual Conferences the two propositions sent down by the last General Conference for changes in the chapter of the Discipline which relates to the General Conference, and also three other propositions, originating with Annual Conferences, for other changes in the same chapter. The full text of the several propositions and the detailed vote thereon are given in tables prepared by the painstaking Secretary of the last General Conference, D. S. Monroe, D.D., and published in the Quadrennial Hand Book.

EQUAL MINISTERIAL AND LAY REPRESENTATION.

It appears that one of these propositions, namely, that from the Rock River Conference, in favor of equal ministerial and lay representation, has received not only the requisite three-fourths vote of all members of the Annual Conferences present and voting, but such an excess above this vote as indicates a remarkable approach to unanimity throughout the Church. We desire to place on record our hearty concurrence with this ac-

tion. Equality in ministerial and lay representation, now made possible by the concession of the ministry, is the natural, just, and generous consummation of tendencies inseparable from the growth of our Church. Even in the time when, by the circumstances of its origin, the government of the Church was administered by its ministers only, even then, with its great founder, the Church protested against hierarchical principles, and welcomed all the Lord's people within its membership to be prophets of the New Testament. This hour, therefore, fulfills prophecies latent in our earliest Church life. As new opportunities and responsibilities thus come to our laity, we devoutly trust that it may be the occasion, with them, of a new and supreme consecration to our common Lord, of a large and patient study of our unique and, because unique, strong ecclesiastical law and life, and of a conservative progressiveness equally removed from reckless haste and timid immobility.

REVISION OF ORGANIC LAW.

In this connection the Bishops commend to the favorable attention of the General Conference the report of the Commission on the Organic Law of the Church. It is not probable that any member of this body or any one of the Bishops will hold that every provision of the new constitution is the best practicable. Your wisdom may possibly amend the report in this or that particular. But we are united in the opinion that it is a lucid arrangement of our fundamental law; that it makes explicit statement of items of that law heretofore somewhat inferential and, therefore, of somewhat doubtful interpretation; that it makes due provision for new conditions of Church life which have already arrived; and that, while it admits greater ease of constitutional change than has heretofore existed, it makes plain for ourselves and our successors the distinction which must be recognized in all well-ordered organizations between organic law and statutory enactments. Meantime we suggest the expediency of adopting, as a Rule of Order for this session, one of its provisions, namely, that changes in the Discipline be made only by the concurrent vote of a majority of both orders.

THE ITINERANCY.

The Time Limit. Twelve years of observation of the effect of the change of the limit of pastoral service from three to

five years have made plain to us the following facts: (1) That the average duration of the pastoral term has been but slightly, if at all, increased by the change; (2) that only a small proportion of our pastors remain in the same charge for five years; (3) that the extension of the limit has manifestly caused with many pastors and churches a restless desire for changes at the end of one or two years in appointments which might easily have continued for three years, if that length of time had been the limit; (4) that of the pastors which continue for five years, some would not have continued so long but for the limit, while others of them might profitably have continued for a longer period.

We are therefore of the opinion that if the General Conference shall not approve a return to the three-years limit of annual appointments with well-defined and carefully guarded provisions for necessary exceptions to this limit, then an entire removal of the time limit of annual appointments would be of advantage to the work.

In this connection we note the fact that, whatever may be the cause, our ministry, originally more mobile, and therefore more easily distributed according to the necessities of the work than any other, is rapidly losing this valuable quality, and even becoming less readily moved beyond narrow limits than the ministry of other Churches. That changes between Conferences and various sections of the country are necessary both for the work and the men is obvious to us; but we find increasing difficulty in bringing about such adjustments.

The Case of Superannuated Ministers. We should not be true to our sense of justice, nor to the promptings of our hearts, should we fail to ask your most generous consideration of the claims of those noble men whom in years past—and some of them for many years—we have met in the councils of the Church and on the field of its activities, but who now are debarred by age and infirmity both from participation in her service and from the support she cheerfully provides for her effective ministers. As no nation that fails to care for its disabled soldiers can survive, so no Church can long command both men for its ministry and general respect that forgets its obligations to the faithful servants who, after giving to it the best of their years, are discharged from active duty, having

become by the very fidelity of their service helpless and unfitted for self-support.

We turn to certain more general topics connected with our Church life.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The Methodist Church has always held the simple and broad doctrine that all who acknowledge Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour constitute the one body of which he is the head. Their several Churches, however diverse in doctrine, organization, and rite, are the several parts of the world-wide and indestructible society which is his visible witness on earth. The life which is in him, the True Vine, flows into innumerable branches, and gives to all bud and blossom and gracious fruit.

Nevertheless the divided and discordant state of Christendom awakens with us, as with other Christians, great solicitude. It indicates, as we believe, serious defects in Christian knowledge and character, and it interposes great obstacles to the progress of Christianity. At the base of these divisions doubtless lie the inevitable limitations of the human intellect. Men cannot think alike. There are honest differences of opinion. But there is also alienation where love ought to abound. There are wrong judgments one of another. There is a great waste of men and money in the struggle to support unnecessary Churches. There is dishonor to the Prince of Peace through rival camps of his professed followers.

The cure of these divisions is not easily found. Long lamented, they abate but slowly. Some improvement is visible. But any large external unification of Christendom seems distant. Nor, however much we may desire it, can we hasten its coming by consenting to unauthorized principles or methods.

1. No external and organic union can be wisely purchased by the surrender, or the obscuration through ambiguous phrase, of any essential truth of the Holy Scriptures. He who is the truth will build his Church only on the rock of Christian verity.

2. We are always to bear in mind that the oneness which our Lord sought in the great intercession was not an outward organic unity, under one government so authoritative that all who do not obey it are to be accounted schismatics. And no subsequent record in the New Testament yields evidence that such an

outward governmental unity either existed in apostolic times or was intended thereafter to exist.

3. Such a governmental unity, were it attainable, would not be altogether an advantage. Both order and liberty are indispensable in the Church. A too eager insistence upon the former would imperil the benefits accruing from the latter, namely, the unfettered search for truth, the authority of the individual conscience, and even the zeal quickened by Christian emulation.

4. Least of all is it possible to reach an organic union of Christians by assuming as a basis therefor the non-Church status of all Christian bodies which ignore or reject the figment of "apostolic succession." If the phrase "historic episcopate," recently so often repeated, is intended only to designate a form of Church government which has had wide extension through many centuries, it is unobjectionable. Scholars would then be at liberty to study the rise of this episcopacy, its variations, its virtues and defects, and the degree of its adaptation to changing conditions in the advancing kingdom of God. But if those who mostly use the phrase intend by it to cover a claim to an exclusive Church status for Churches which allege the unbroken descent of their Bishops from the consecrating hands of the apostles, then are we solemnly bound to deny and reject such claim and to disuse the misinterpreted phrase. And this by manifold considerations: by the silence of the New Testament as to any such identifying mark of a Christian Church; by the genius itself of Christianity, which evermore subordinates letter and form to spirit, and endless genealogies to charity; by the testimony of early ecclesiastical history as to the actual constitution of the primitive Churches; by the dangers which inhere in a concession of exclusive sacramental power to the clergy, which dangers have their logical culmination in the enormous pretensions of the Papacy and its arrogance toward all Protestant communions, even toward those which affect claims like its own; and by the failure of the Churches which dignify themselves by these claims to transcend, not to say equal, other Churches in their contributions to the upbuilding of the kingdom of God.

What furtherance then can we now give to Christian unity? Little, perhaps, in a formal and ecclesiastical way. The times are not ripe for any general movement. We must, as should

other Churches, still hold the truth as God gives us to see it. We must still do our own work faithfully, by our own agents and methods, in whatever fields call us. But doing this, we should even more than heretofore "give diligence to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." We must unhesitatingly grant to other Churches the ample tolerance we claim for ourselves. We must honor them as Branches of the True Vine, as Temples of the Holy Ghost. We must seek opportunities for the expression of Christian fraternity and for cooperation; and we must study, with earnest and unselfish desire to solve, the difficult problem of many Churches in scanty fields.

Thus bearing ourselves, we will watchfully await opportunities for more definite contributions to the larger unity for which so many devout souls yearn.

In this connection we direct your attention to the report of the Commission on Methodist Federation as given in the Quadrennial Hand Book. The subject will doubtless receive from you the attention which the great interests involved require. This, the greatest branch of world-wide Methodism, cannot afford to yield the leadership to any sister Methodist Church in the effort to lessen the evils resulting from our divisions. By a lofty Christian statesmanship, Churches similar in doctrine and in polity and occupying the same fields ought to order their relations to each other and their respective activities in the interests of peace and unity. Historic differences, traditional distrusts and antipathies, and narrow self-interest should be brushed aside in the determined effort to rightly coordinate the Methodisms of America. Our Lord calls us, we doubt not, to this consummation, and in his name we can achieve it.

THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The facts indicative of a new social and economic life in civilized lands need not be here repeated. They are obvious, and they disquiet all thoughtful and Christian men. Even if one shall think that the great economic movement of these times has in it something of the nature of an irresistible law, and that it may also have in it the possibility and promise of some ultimate general good now only dimly guessed, he must nevertheless be deeply solicitous that it proceed to its appointed end without injustice, without violence, and without avoidable suffering.

What is the relation of the Church to these questions of the hour?

It is obvious, in the first place, that the solution of particular economic problems is not within its province. The Church has no authoritative message concerning trusts or labor unions, lock-outs or strikes, capital or wages, tariffs and taxation, currency and colonies. It is neither appointed nor fitted to dictate social or economic laws. Must then its assemblies, its pulpits, and its press abstain from discussion of such questions of applied Christianity? Must it be silent on issues which burn within the hearts of men? By no means. Its Gospel is for the redemption of all life. But its discussions must bear a peculiar, a Christian, form. They must proceed under the profound conviction that character, and not outward condition, is the supreme sphere of the Church; that incomparably the largest contributions which the Church can make toward a social millennium are Christian men, and not social theories. They must distinctly recognize the fact that neither the Church nor any of its ministers has a "Thus saith the Lord," or any other divine sanction for particular measures designed to amend class relations. And they must use caution, justified by many lamentable instances, lest a cheap and *ex cathedra* treatment of exceedingly complex economic problems forfeit respect and influence among the thoughtful and good. In these matters the dogmatist and the charlatan are too often one and the same.

It is further obvious that the Church must avoid partisanship toward classes. Its message is for all alike. Selfishness is the universal sin. No class monopolizes it. Here the rich and the poor meet together. And this sin is the woe and imminent peril of both. The Church, therefore, will love and aid all; will be bitter and denunciatory toward none; will, if possible, alienate none; will declare the virtues, the temptations, the sins, and the duties peculiar to each; and will strenuously labor to bring all into one great fellowship of service. For all of every class it has one unchanging and adequate message. By this message it will save the individual, and thereby save society. It proclaims one common and impartial *Lord, Redeemer, and Judge*, one supreme relation among men which is *Brotherhood*, one transcendent good which is *Character*, one all-inclusive duty which is *Love*.

Has the Church delivered, does it now deliver, this message,

impartially, without fear, without favor, in due proportions, with faithful and wise application to existing conditions, and with the emphasis of profound conviction? Do its methods and its bearing toward all men conform to and illustrate the message?

It is to be borne in mind that the poor abound; that, therefore, in lowly conditions for the most part the aim of the Gospel is to be wrought out; and that the salvation of the common people is, therefore, preeminently the salvation of the race. It is also to be borne in mind that the liability of the Church to neglect the poor is constant, and increases with its outward prosperity. The splendor of its temples, the attire and bearing of its rich, may repel the poor from common worship. The culture and refinement of the pastor may, unconsciously to himself and even against his will, separate him from the common people, and the noble companionship of his books may make intercourse with plain men a drudgery. The money of the rich seems to many necessary to build the imposing church, to sustain its benevolences, and to afford the liberal support naturally so gratifying to the pastor and his family. It is often alleged that there is a wide alienation of the working classes from the Church, that churches tend to become rich men's clubs, that many ministers lack brave faithfulness toward the wealthy and tender sympathy toward the poor; and that thus the gospel of the Nazarene often fails of effect among the classes with whom his lowly life was identified.

There is enough of truth in these allegations to set us upon serious inquiry. Our Lord chose to become incarnate among the poor. He made it a proof of his divine mission that to the poor the Gospel was preached. And Methodism began its work in like manner. With it, as with the Gospel at the beginning, not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble were called. It saved the miner, the mechanic, the fisherman, the farm laborer, and some also in better conditions; and thus it saved society. Is it now doing this work? Is it willing to do it? Will an educated ministry consent to keep in heart-touch with men ignorant, or only half-trained? Will it be content to live plainly, that it may reach plain people, and be supported by them? Will our rich men forbear social extravagance and social distinctions in the Church, that the Gospel may better do its office for all men? How may our churches be builded and

managed that in them at the same time the brother of low degree may rejoice in that he is exalted, and the rich in that he is made low?

No questions more perplexing, more solemn, more urgent than these confront us to-day. It is an age of great wealth; an age also of keen-sighted, organized, and self-asserting labor; an age, therefore, of conflicts ominous of unmeasured evil. The future of the Church and of humanity is at stake. Shall we renew the original work of Methodism and thus renew its triumphs? Have we the love and the wisdom adequate to the hour?

THE CHURCH AND PUBLIC MORALS.

Of the evils which our General Rules forbid, one, slave-holding and slave-trading, has ceased from Christian lands. A humanity born of the Gospel has completely extirpated it. This is a waymark of Christian progress. Can other forbidden evils be overcome by the same power? Not instantaneously certainly, and not at any given moment so conclusively. For slavery, the creature of law, was ended by law, and could not thereafter revive by an individual lapse from righteousness, but only by new laws reinstating it.

Intemperance and the Liquor Traffic. Yet in extent and direful consequences intemperance, the moderate drinking from which it proceeds, and the saloon which ministers to and aggravates it constitute an evil vastly greater than slavery. It is the servant of all evils. Language strives in vain to depict the poverty and squalor, the disease and incapacity, the domestic wretchedness, the vice and crime, the degradation of manhood and womanhood passing by entail to children, the political corruption, and the widespread depravation of morals resulting from the drinking usages of society and from the liquor saloon. No class is exempt from the appalling ruin. Its victims are in the homes of wealth, intelligence, and social leadership. It is the chief and unapproached factor in the misery of the poor. Its cost and peril to the State are incalculable. It is a more deadly foe to the soldier than bullet or tropic heat. And it is strongly intrenched in appetite and avarice, in fashion and law.

Our Church has warred, and continues to war, upon the whole system from its beginning to its horrible consummation. In express language it condemns "all alcoholic beverages as being

neither useful nor safe." It declares that "the business of manufacturing and of vending such liquors is against the principles of morality, political economy, and the public welfare." It makes actionable in the Church courts the "signing petitions in favor of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, becoming bondsman for persons engaged in such traffic, and renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors." It regards "voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicants as the true ground of personal temperance, and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks as the duty of civil government." It earnestly advises "our people to cooperate in all measures which may seem to them wisely adapted to save society from the manifold and grievous evils resulting from intemperance."

The Church will not abandon this position. On the contrary, aroused and indignant at the aggressions of the liquor power, at the inexcusable miscarriage of the anti-canteen law, and at the new perils in which the nation is involving its new possessions, it will summon and pledge all our ministers and people to a more determined struggle against this enormous evil, and urge each to contribute thereto, according to his judgment, his testimony, his example, and his ballot.

Marriage and Divorce. The American Church confronts another great evil. It is the relation of law and public sentiment to the sanctity and permanence of marriage. It is ominous of unspeakable evil that in America the marriage tie can be, and so often is, easily broken; that in many States the laws multiply trivial causes for divorce, and facilitate the processes of divorce; and that persons who have grossly and notoriously dishonored the divine law of marriage by the use of these easy methods often find acceptance in respectable social circles. The statistics of divorce and of divorce legislation indicate that the glory of the true and pure family is suffering painful eclipse.

In the presence of this evil the Church cannot allow its rules on the subject of divorce and remarriage to be in any case inoperative and void. Let, if need be, the Church law be amended to more perfectly express the New Testament rule of marriage. But by the voice of its public assemblies, by its pulpits, and by the judicious exercise of discipline the Church should keep it-

self pure, and aid the civil law and the practices of society to become pure.

Amusements. Closely associated with these evils is the popular passion for unwholesome, coarse, and debauching amusements. Whoever watches the daily press cannot miss the evidence of shameful degradation in the theater, the concert and dance hall, and on the race course. And the tendency to great excess also in other forms of amusement cannot escape attention. The seriousness of life seems largely forgotten, its opportunities of usefulness unoccupied, the vigilance necessary for righteousness relaxed, and the love of the passing world gaining in masterfulness.

It is not to be wondered at that every earnest age has tended to reprobate all amusements, as incompatible with the Christian life. The pendulum has often swung toward that extreme of the arc. Here Puritanism and the early Wesleyanism agreed. To their serious spirit all pleasure-taking seemed closely allied to sin. It was easier to forbid than to regulate it. Yet the harder task is undoubtedly before the Church to-day. Experience has shown that it is impossible to impose on youthful and immature Christians a law which many a saintly soul, of thoughtful choice, imposes on itself. The attempt to enforce absolute abstention from recreative amusements reacts toward unrestrained indulgence. A discrimination between the admissible and the inadmissible is, therefore, imperative. It was an instance of Mr. Wesley's great sagacity, that while his personal life allowed no room, and his spirit and tone no desire for diversions, the law which he entered among the General Rules of his societies simply declared a general principle by which Methodists were to be governed. They were forbidden "The taking of such diversions as cannot be taken in the name of the Lord Jesus."

In this time of excessive and questionable amusements, this principle should be often reiterated and strongly emphasized. The peril to the spiritual life of our people is imminent and incalculable. Lovers of pleasure are not likely to be lovers of God. The warrior must not entangle himself with the affairs of this life. Without simplicity, moderation, and purity in his pleasures the Christian cannot resist the forces that create an age of triflers and sensualists. So great is this danger that we suggest

that it would be profitable to place among the special advices of the Discipline a brief but cogent statement of the perils which attach to many amusements, of the evils inseparable from others, and of the principles by which the Christian should regulate his choice among and his use of them. The deep interest of the Church in this question will appear to you in various memorials from churches and individuals which we are sure will receive your godly consideration.

Sabbath Desecration. Obviously there is within the Church, as well as in the world without, a serious and rapidly increasing laxity of Sabbath observance. Unnecessary travel, unnecessary work, the Sunday newspaper, social visiting, excursions, and amusements encroach more and more on time which God has consecrated to sacred uses. Hence many among us are weak, and many are dying. The decay of religion is inevitable if the Church does not abide in the right use of the holy day. Let us be fully persuaded that a holy Sabbath eminently ministers to holy character, and that without Sabbath sanctity our people will suffer moral loss, our sanctuaries will be deserted, and our ministries will be ineffective. And the interests of the laborer, whether by hand or brain, equally demand the Sabbath rest.

THE CHURCH AND CITIZENSHIP.

Of the State the Church asks nothing more than all other lawful organizations of citizens claim; namely, the protection of its properties, and such freedom of word and deed as comports with the rights of others. It seeks no union with the State, no aid from its treasury, no civil penalties for unbelief or irreligion, no religious qualification for citizenship or for office. It accepts exemption of its sanctuaries from taxation, because like schools, libraries, and hospitals they serve public uses, and not private gain. It approves wise Sabbath laws; not that the State should enforce the Fourth Commandment, but that the vast majority of the citizens may have the rest and quiet which they desire.

The Church is a kingdom within itself, having its own Lord, laws, and forces. It welcomes, as do other organizations, the safeguards of civil law; but it can live and triumph without them. It has done so in the past.

But by its operation on individuals it has effectively molded the body politic and all secular life. Our modern civilization,

including our higher ideals of government, is largely its product. The subject has become the citizen-king. The Church thereby is called to new teachings. Paul enjoined obedience to magistrates; they were ordained of God. That teaching must continue. But with it must go another, for which there was little use in the time of Nero. The new teaching concerns the duty of all who share, as do the citizens of a free State, the magistracy itself. The saints possess the kingdom. The Church must, therefore, declare the greatness and solemnity of the trust to which its children have come. It must insist that they hold their political franchise as a chief part of their stewardship from Christ. Upon particular secular questions the Church, as such, delivers no judgment. Even as to the particular legal methods by which moral evils within the State shall be repressed, the Church is not an authoritative teacher. It may consider; it may advise; it cannot command even its own children. They are freemen in Christ Jesus; they call no man master. But the Christian man cannot neglect or trifle with his political function; cannot separate it from his religion; must, as a member of the body politic, be as truthful, as honest, as pure of aim as he is in his membership of the Church; must in the convention, on the hustings, and at the polling booth be as truly and earnestly a Christian as when he worships in the sanctuary. And this the Church must teach with an emphasis proportioned to the vast influence of civil government and to the interests now at stake. This is no time for feeble and hesitating utterance. Now if ever the Christian man should be the Christian citizen. On the one hand, recent events have thrust on the American people new problems which only the highest and purest statesmanship can solve. On the other hand colossal evils, not of recent date, menace our civilization. Some have been already named. Add to them the corruption and venality charged upon much of our political life, the political ownership of cities and States by one man or a few men whose will is law, the unrestrained immigration of the ignorant and vicious, the increasing use of mob-law and lynchings for the regular processes of delaying and often distrusted courts, the sharp hostility of classes readily passing into violence and murder, the suppression of the civil rights of the negro, the presence among us in great force of a foreign hierarchy which, whatever disguise it may assume or however

liberal many of its adherents may be, is by its fundamental principles the unchanging foe of civil and religious liberty, and the military spirit, vigorous and valuable, yet liable to incite to inexcusable wars; these are among the perils that confront our Christianity as well as our civilization.

A strenuous and militant political righteousness, inspired and directed by Christian ideas, is the only remedy for such evils. To this conflict the Church must sound the call. And it must insist that a wise, persistent, and heroic earthly citizenship has now become a supreme test of noble character.

THE TRIUMPHING CHURCH.

However disquieting some present aspects of morals and religion may be, we nevertheless close this address in joyful confidence. The Church is not fighting a losing battle. The Christian area enlarges; the Christian populations gain on the non-Christian; the Church itself was never more sound in faith, more pure in life, more influential within Christendom, more aggressive and hopeful without.

It is now one hundred and sixty years since John Wesley organized eight or ten serious persons into a religious society, the rudiment of all the Methodist Churches. The deplorable condition of English faith and manners in that day has become the commonplace of historians and reviewers. Eminent contemporaries of Mr. Wesley, Anglican Bishops like Burnet and Butler, dissenters like Watts and Leland, heads of houses at Oxford and Cambridge, statesmen and publicists like Addison and Montesquieu, attest the unbelief and shameless profligacy prevalent in the upper classes of English society, and the ignorance, brutality, and vice common in the lower. The established and dissenting Churches were sunk in a deathlike lethargy. "Never," says the historian Green, "had religion seemed at so low an ebb. . . . In Walpole's day the English clergy was the idlest and most lifeless in the world." So slowly did Christianity recover itself from the awful conditions which preceded the Reformation. Then if ever might Christianity have despaired.

But man's necessity was God's opportunity. On the darkness and the death, light and life arose. It is not easy to recite the change which has passed on the English Churches and on English society since Mr. Wesley's day. It appears in a godly and

faithful ministry, in thronged sanctuaries and Sabbath sanctity, in a general reformation of manners from the palace to the peasant's cot, in the abolition of colonial slavery, in laws studiously more just, more humane, more recognitive of all human brotherhood, even that of dependent races, in improved education and a purer literature, in abounding charities, and in the spirit and achievements of modern missions. The England of to-day, however faulty, is not the England which shut from its churches, haled before magistrates, and brutally mobbed the apostles of the new reformation.

But the view widens. In continental Europe we note the overthrow of the Inquisition and of the temporal power, the growth of religious liberty under constitutional guarantees, conceptions of society and government slowly approaching the Christian ideal, the scurrility of the early atheism abated, the slow emergence of a simple and spiritual Christianity, the steady retreat of the Moslem from his European possessions, and the development of a great world-power, Christian, though imperfectly such, to dominate all Northern and Central Asia from its capital on the Baltic.

In the New World we note that the separation of Latin-American colonies from their parent states, which began with the conquest of Canada in Wesley's day and was recently completed in the Spanish-American war, has opened the continent and its islands to the evangelical Church; that the thirteen English colonies which numbered during Wesley's ministration in Georgia less than two million souls, now, as the great Republic, have filled vast spaces between the seas with a population free, intelligent, and vital in every part; and that the widespread and ominous infidelity of the early years of the Republic has been replaced by a trained and virile faith. In South Pacific waters an island-continent has emerged and been occupied by men of Anglo-Saxon race and Protestant faith, destined largely to affect oriental life. We note, further, that Christian populations have now come to be one third of the race, and that over three fifths of the race Christian governments now rule. Into the pagan lands thus opened, and into those still self-controlled, the Church of Christ has entered in the spirit of its Lord. It offers his holy word to nine tenths of the human family in their own languages. It proclaims everywhere the truth and grace with

which in the early centuries it revolutionized the corrupt Roman world. Now, as then, conversions follow; living churches arise; a native ministry is organized. The school and the Christian press lend their aid, and the sky reddens to the dawn. In the Church itself appear a simpler and truer creed, a larger faith in the purpose and outcome of the Gospel, higher conceptions of the spiritual life, and a nobler, self-sacrificing charity. Nor need the searching inquiry now directed toward every article of the Christian faith awaken apprehension. It will separate between the divine gift and the human accretion, between the unchangeable facts of revelation and the imperfect explanation of the facts, between the essential verity and the incidental form. The foundation standeth sure. The temple of a redeemed humanity rises. Standing on this dividing line of the centuries, we look backward with regret and thankfulness—regret for our scanty contribution to the higher life of humanity; thankfulness, profound thankfulness, for the providences and the grace which have issued in the marvelous Christian achievements of the last hundred and sixty years. And we face the future with joyful assurance that our Divine and Adorable Captain will lead on a world-wide and complete triumph, and the whole earth be at length renewed in righteousness. Be it ours to share in the sublime enterprise; ours also to share the final victory.

THOMAS BOWMAN,
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER,
STEPHEN M. MERRILL,
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
HENRY W. WARREN,
CYRUS D. FOSS,
JOHN F. HURST,
WILLIAM X. NINDE,
JOHN M. WALDEN,

WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
CHARLES H. FOWLER,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
JAMES N. FITZGERALD,
ISAAC W. JOYCE,
DANIEL A. GOODSSELL,
CHARLES C. McCABE,
EARL CRANSTON.

Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1900.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. The Conference shall meet at 8:30 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 12:30 o'clock P. M., but may alter the time of meeting and adjournment at its discretion. A recess of ten minutes shall be taken at 10:30 o'clock.

2. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour to which the Conference stood adjourned, and cause the same to be opened by the reading of the Scriptures, singing, and prayer, and on the appearance of a quorum shall have the Journal of the preceding session read and approved, and the business of the Conference shall proceed in the following order, namely:

(1) The roll of Conferences shall be called in alphabetical order for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business for immediate consideration. All memorials and all resolutions and miscellaneous papers not presented for immediate consideration shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary without announcement. The person introducing a proposition under this call may speak to it if it be seconded; after which a motion to refer if made shall be entertained and be decided without debate.

(2) Reports, first of the standing and then of the select committees; *provided*, always, that each call severally shall have been completed before either preceding one shall be repeated.

3. The President shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Conference, and in case of such appeal the question shall be taken without debate, except that the President may state the grounds of his decision, and the appellant may state the grounds of his appeal.

4. The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise especially ordered by the Conference.

5. On assigning the floor to any member of the Conference the President shall distinctly announce the name of the member to whom it is assigned and the Annual Conference he represents.

6. Resolutions shall be written and presented in duplicate by the mover, and all the motions shall be reduced to writing if the President, Secretary, or any member requests it.

7. When a motion is made and seconded, or a resolution introduced and seconded, or a report presented and read by the Secretary, or stated by the President, it shall be deemed in possession of the Conference; but any motion or resolution may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before amendment or decision.

8. The motions to adjourn, to suspend the rules, to lay on the table, to take from the table, and the call for the previous question shall be taken without debate.

9. No new motion or resolution shall be entertained until the one under consideration has been disposed of, which may be done by adoption or rejection, unless one of the following motions should intervene, which shall have precedence in the order in which they are placed, namely:

- (1) To fix the time to which the Conference shall adjourn.
- (2) To adjourn.
- (3) To take a recess.
- (4) To lay on the table.
- (5) For the previous question.
- (6) To postpone to a given time.
- (7) To refer.
- (8) Substitute.
- (9) Amendment.
- (10) To postpone indefinitely.

The motion for the previous question cannot be laid on the table.

Only one amendment to an amendment shall be in order, but then it shall be in order to move a substitute for the main question and one amendment to the substitute, and if a substitute is accepted it shall replace the original proposition. In voting, the Conference shall pursue the following order, namely: The main question shall first be perfected by voting on the amendments proposed to the main question, and then the Conference shall vote upon the substitute and its amendment.

10. It shall be in order for any member to call for the yeas and nays on any question before the Conference, and if the call

be sustained by one hundred members present the vote thereon shall be taken by ayes and noes. If not sustained, members voting in the minority, if the number voting in said minority is less than one hundred, may have their votes recorded by name.

11. It shall be in order to move that the question be taken without further debate on any measure pending except in cases in which character is involved, and if sustained by a vote of two thirds the question shall be taken; nevertheless, it shall be in order under this rule to move to recommit, to divide, or to lay on the table after the previous question has been ordered.

12. The motion to adjourn shall be taken without debate, and shall always be in order, except (1) when a member has the floor; (2) when a question is actually put, or a vote is being taken; (3) when the question is pending on sustaining the demand for the previous question; (4) when the previous question has been called and sustained, and action under it is still pending; and (5) when a motion to adjourn has been negatived, and no business or debate has intervened.

13. When any motion or resolution shall have been acted upon by the Conference it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing side to move for a reconsideration; but a motion to reconsider a nondebatable motion shall be decided without debate.

14. No resolution altering or rescinding any part of the Discipline shall be adopted until it shall have been in possession of the Conference at least one day, and shall have been printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, except amendments to the report of a committee when under consideration for adoption.

15. When any member is about to speak in debate, or to deliver any matter to the Conference, he shall arise and respectfully address the President, but shall not proceed until recognized by him, and the member must address the chair from his place.

16. No member shall be interrupted when speaking except by the President, to call him to order when he departs from the question, or uses personalities or disrespectful language; but any member may call the attention of the President to the subject when he deems a speaker out of order, and any member may explain when he thinks himself misrepresented.

17. When a member desires to speak to a question of priv-

ilege he shall briefly state the question; but it shall not be in order for him to proceed until the President shall have decided it a privileged question.

18. No person shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than ten minutes at one time, without leave of the Conference; nor shall any person speak more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken. *Provided*, however, that a committee making a report shall, through its chairman, or one of its members selected by the committee or its chairman, in all cases be entitled to ten minutes to close the debate, either to oppose the motion to lay the report on the table, or, this permission not having been used, to close the debate on the motion to adopt. The committee shall not be deprived of its right to close the debate even after the previous question has been ordered.

19. No member shall absent himself from the sessions of the Conference without leave, unless he is sick or unable to attend.

20. No member shall be allowed to vote on any question who is not within the bar at the time when such question shall be put by the President, except by leave of the Conference, when such member has been necessarily absent.

21. Every member who is within the bar at the time a question is put shall vote, unless the Conference, for special reasons, excuses him.

22. Members presenting memorials, petitions, and other papers for reference shall prepare the paper by writing in a plain hand on the back of it the following items, in the following order, namely:

- (1) Name of the member presenting the paper.
- (2) Conference to which he belongs.
- (3) Conference, member, or church whence it comes.
- (4) Subject to which it relates.
- (5) First name on the petition.
- (6) Number of other petitioners.
- (7) The committee to which he desires it referred.

All resolutions and papers thus presented shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Conference, in triplicate, and by him sent to the committee according to indorsement, and announced in the Journal of the day.

23. When any member shall move the reference of any portion of the Journal of any Annual Conference to any committee he shall at the same time furnish a copy of the portion he wishes referred, prepared as already provided in the case of memorials.

24. All resolutions contemplating verbal alterations of the Discipline shall state the language of the paragraph and line to be altered, and also the language to be substituted.

25. All committees proposing changes of the Discipline shall not only recite the paragraph and line to be amended, but also the paragraph as amended.

26. Committees shall not originate business, but shall consider and report upon all subjects referred to them by the General Conference.

27. All committees shall furnish duplicates of their reports.

28. Where a subject-matter has been received by the Conference, and referred to a committee, and a report thereon has been made to the Conference, it shall not be in order for another committee to consider the same subject, or for the Conference to entertain a report from another committee on the said subject; but when any committee shall ascertain that a subject which has been referred to it has also been referred to another committee, it shall report the fact to the Conference, and the Conference shall direct which committee shall have permanent charge of said subject.

29. All written motions, reports, and communications to the Conference shall be passed to the Secretary, to be by him read to the Conference.

30. A call for a vote by orders shall be made and seconded by members of the same order.

31. When voting by orders the separation shall be merely in regard to the taking, announcing, deciding, and recording the vote of each order on the question on which the separate vote is demanded. Any incidental matter bearing upon such vote shall be decided by the Conference acting as one body. In taking a vote by orders it shall be by a count vote, first of the order calling for the separate vote and then of the other, but either order may call for the ayes and noes by one fourth of its members, and if the call is sustained, the names of the delegates, first

of the order calling and then of the other, shall be called, and each member shall answer aye or no.

32. All demonstrations of approval or disapproval during the progress of debate shall be deemed a breach of order.

33. No person shall stand in the open spaces in the room.

34. The ushers shall keep the aisles and spaces within the bar of the Conference clear for their proper use, and none but delegates shall be admitted within the inclosure constituting the bar of the Conference, except by ticket issued by the Chairman of the Commission of the General Conference.

35. These rules shall not be suspended except by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

PRESIDING BISHOPS.

Thomas Bowman,	Willard F. Mallalieu,
Randolph S. Foster,	Charles H. Fowler,
Stephen M. Merrill,	John H. Vincent,
Edward G. Andrews,	James N. FitzGerald,
Henry W. Warren,	Isaac W. Joyce,
Cyrus D. Foss,	Daniel A. Goodsell,
John F. Hurst,	Charles C. McCabe,
William X. Ninde,	Earl Cranston,
John M. Walden,	David H. Moore,
John W. Hamilton.	

MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

William Taylor,	Joseph C. Hartzell,
James M. Thoburn	Edwin W. Parker,
Frank W. Warne.	

SECRETARY.

David S. Monroe.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Manley S. Hard,	Charles L. Stafford,
Edmund M. Mills,	Albert R. Rich,
Stephen O. Benton,	James Mudge,
William Kepler,	Charles C. Townsend,
Joseph B. Hingeley,	Emory C. Beach,
Robert R. Doherty,	Thomas W. Lane,
Isaiah B. Scott,	Samuel Shaw.

JOURNAL

OF THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1900.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Opening of
the General
Conference.

THE TWENTY-THIRD DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH convened in the Auditorium Building, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred.

Bishops present: THOMAS BOWMAN, STEPHEN M. MERRILL, EDWARD G. ANDREWS, HENRY W. WARREN, CYRUS D. FOSS, JOHN F. HURST, WILLIAM X. NINDE, JOHN M. WALDEN, WILLARD F. MALLALIEU, CHARLES H. FOWLER, JOHN H. VINCENT, JAMES N. FITZGERALD, ISAAC W. JOYCE, DANIEL A. GOODSSELL, CHARLES C. McCABE, and EARL CRANSTON.

Bishops
present.

Missionary Bishops present: JAMES M. THOBURN, and JOSEPH C. HARTZELL.

Missionary
Bishops
present.

At 9 A. M., the Conference was called to order by Bishop Thomas Bowman.

Bishop
Bowman
presiding.

Devotional services were conducted as follows:

Devotional
services.

1. Bishop H. W. Warren announced Hymn No. 1, beginning,

“O for a thousand tongues, to sing.”

2. Recitation of the Apostles' Creed, led by Bishop J. M. Thoburn.

3. Prayer, Bishop C. D. Foss.

4. Responsive Reading, Psalm 46, Rev. H. H. Lowry, of the North China Conference.

5. The Gloria.

6. The Second Scripture Lesson, Acts 1. 1-18, Rev. Austin Griffin, Wyoming Conference.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

7. Hymn 763, announced by Rev. Harry Swann, West Texas Conference, beginning,

“O where are kings and empires now?”

8. Prayer, Rev. Hilary A. Gobin, Northwest Indiana Conference.

9. Hymn 276, announced by Rev. P. Gustav Junker, North Germany Conference, beginning,

“O Spirit of the living God.”

Roll called.

Bishop Merrill took the chair, and requested the Secretary of the last General Conference, David S. Monroe, to call the roll of delegates, which he did, and the following answered to their names:

Members
present.

Alabama.

Ministerial: George E. Ackerman.

Arkansas.

Ministerial: Andrew J. Taylor.

Lay: William C. Chynoweth.

Atlanta.

Ministerial: Madison C. B. Mason, George W. Arnold.

Lay: Luther J. Price.

Austin.

Ministerial: Ole E. Olander.

Baltimore.

Ministerial: John F. Goucher, Joel Brown, Frank M. Bristol, John Lanahan, William S. Edwards.

Lay: Joshua S. Rawlings, Lewis M. Bacon.

Black Hills.

Ministerial: Edgar E. Clough.

Lay: Eben W. Martin.

Blue Ridge.

Ministerial: Adolphus J. Johnson.

Lay: Nicholas S. Ridenour.

Bombay.

Ministerial: Thomas S. Johnson.

California.

Ministerial: John D. Hammond, Eli McClish, Freeman D. Bovard, Elbert R. Dille, Edward P. Dennett.

Lay: Rolla V. Watt.

California German.*Ministerial*: George Guth.*Lay*: Christian Neumiller.**MAY 2.**
FIRST DAY.
Morning.**Central Alabama.***Ministerial*: Walter H. Nelson, Edward M. Jones.*Lay*: William L. Riley, Daniel B. V. Walthall.**Central German.***Ministerial*: Albert J. Nast, Carl Riemenschneider, Henry G. Lich.*Lay*: Henry C. Dickhaut, Louis Hartman.**Central Illinois.***Ministerial*: Hyre D. Clark, Jervis G. Evans, Reuben B. Williams, William R. Wiley, Thomas W. McVety.*Lay*: Matthew Andrews.**Central Missouri.***Ministerial*: Richard E. Gillum, Richard Davis.*Lay*: Henry L. Billups.**Central New York.***Ministerial*: Edmund M. Mills, Theron Cooper, Henry C. Moyer, Charles Eddy, Carlton C. Wilbor.*Lay*: Bennett E. Titus.**Central Ohio.***Ministerial*: Elias D. Whitlock, Wesley G. Waters, Christian R. Havighorst, Parker P. Pope, William W. Lance.**Central Pennsylvania.***Ministerial*: William W. Evans, Benjamin C. Conner, David S. Monroe, Edward J. Gray, Horace L. Jacobs, Richard H. Gilbert.*Lay*: Thomas H. Murray, Herbert T. Ames.**Central Swedish.***Ministerial*: Albert Ericson.*Lay*: Bengt J. Regnell.**Central Tennessee.***Ministerial*: Joseph M. Carter.*Lay*: Phylonzo D. Carr.**Chicago German.***Ministerial*: Henry Lemcke, Jacob Berger.*Lay*: Louis Appel, William F. Filter.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Cincinnati.

Ministerial: Adna B. Leonard, James W. Bashford, George H. Dart, James P. Porter.

Lay: William R. Warnock, James N. Gamble.

Colorado.

Ministerial: Daniel L. Rader, William F. McDowell, Horace E. Warner.

Lay: Ira M. De Long.

Columbia River.

Ministerial: Matthew H. Marvin, Henry Brown.

Lay: George W. Libby, William Warner.

Dakota.

Ministerial: William H. Jordan.

Lay: Homer S. Mouser, Silas E. Morris.

Delaware.

Ministerial: James H. Scott, Henry A. Monroe, Joseph R. Waters.

Lay: Herbert S. Wilson.

Des Moines.

Ministerial: Edmund M. Holmes, William T. Smith, William Stevenson, Thomas McK. Stuart, Ephraim L. Eaton, James H. Senseney.

Lay: Leslie M. Shaw, John Gibson.

Detroit.

Ministerial: Joseph F. Berry, John Sweet, William H. Shier, Edward W. Ryan, Arthur Edwards, Charles W. Baldwin, William Dawe, Wilbur F. Sheridan.

Lay: Royal S. Copeland, Byron S. Knapp.

East German.

Ministerial: Charles Reuss.

Lay: Egbert Winkler.

East Maine.

Ministerial: Walter W. Ogier, Elton H. Boynton.

Lay: Abram W. Harris.

East Ohio.

Ministerial: Amos N. Craft, Thomas W. Lane, L. Harvey Stewart, Henry S. Jackson, George B. Smith, Oliver W. Holmes.

Lay: Silas J. Williams, Frank A. Arter.

East Tennessee.*Ministerial* : Judson S. Hill.*Lay* : Charles J. Small.**Erie.***Ministerial* : William P. Graham, William H. Crawford, Reuben C. Smith, Albert R. Rich, Charles O. Mead.*Lay* : Austin Blakeslee.**Florida.***Ministerial* : Peter Swearingen.**Foochow.***Ministerial* : James H. Worley.*Lay* : Tieng Ang Sia.**Genesee.***Ministerial* : Philip S. Merrill, La Fayette Congdon, Ward D. Platt, Melville R. Webster, Thomas F. Parker, Henry C. Woods.*Lay* : Joseph M. Duncan.**Georgia.***Ministerial* : Robert H. Robb.*Lay* : William J. Auten.**Holston.***Ministerial* : Richard J. Cooke, James A. Ruble.*Lay* : John A. Patten, Charles P. Cass.**Illinois.***Ministerial* : Howard M. Hamill, Henry C. Gibbs, William H. Wilder, Horace Reed, Charles B. Taylor, John A. Kumler, Stephen H. Whitlock.*Lay* : Richard Yates.**Indiana.***Ministerial* : Henry J. Talbott, Charles C. Edwards, Charles E. Bacon, Charles W. Lewis, Tilghman H. Willis, Edward B. Rawls.*Lay* : Benjamin F. Adams, Frank M. Barbour.**Iowa.***Ministerial* : James C. W. Coxe, David C. Smith, Charles L. Stafford, William G. Wilson.*Lay* : Christopher Haw, Dillon H. Payne.**Italy.***Ministerial* : William Burt.**Japan.***Ministerial* : Julius Soper.*Lay* : Masayoshi Takaki.**MAY 2.**
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Kansas.

Ministerial: James W. Alderman, John R. Madison, Lemuel H. Murlin, William H. Zimmerman.

Lay: Ezekiel L. Barnes, John P. Slaughter.

Kentucky.

Ministerial: Charles J. Howes, George R. Frenger.

Lay: Robert T. Miller, William T. Atkinson.

Lexington.

Ministerial: Edward L. Gilliam, Elam A. White.

Lay: John A. Washington, Benjamin J. Morgan.

Liberia.

Ministerial: William T. Hagan.

Little Rock.

Ministerial: William R. R. Duncan.

Lay: Rufus C. Childres.

Louisiana.

Ministerial: Lewis G. Adkinson, Stephen Duncan, Aristides E. P. Albert.

Maine.

Ministerial: Edward O. Thayer, David B. Holt.

Lay: Ira S. Locke.

Mexico.

Ministerial: John W. Butler.

Michigan.

Ministerial: James H. Potts, John P. Ashley, Marshall M. Callen, Fayette L. Thompson, Patrick J. Maveety, William M. Puffer, Louis De Lamarter, Aaron P. Moors.

Lay: George M. Buck.

Minnesota.

Ministerial: Henry C. Jennings, George H. Bridgman, John Stafford, Edward P. Robertson.

Lay: Matthew G. Norton, Orren F. Southwick.

Mississippi.

Ministerial: Samuel A. Cowan, James M. Shumpert.

Lay: George M. R. Husbands, John H. Brooks.

Missouri.

Ministerial: Jairus J. Bentley, James O. Taylor.

Lay: Charles W. Proctor.

Montana.

Lay: William Lindsay.

Nebraska.

Ministerial: De Witt C. Huntington, Wharton B. Alexander, George W. Isham, Porter C. Johnson.

Lay: Bartlett L. Paine, John H. Mickey.

Newark.

Ministerial: Henry A. Buttz, Henry Spellmeyer, Alexander H. Tuttle, John Krantz, Daniel Halleron.

Lay: Oscar Jeffery, Robert R. Doherty.

New England.

Ministerial: John W. Hamilton, William F. Warren, James Mudge, Joseph H. Mansfield, Willard T. Perrin, Samuel F. Upham.

Lay: George F. Washburn, Charles R. Magee.

New England Southern.

Ministerial: Stephen O. Benton, Andrew J. Coultas, Walter J. Yates, James I. Bartholomew.

Lay: Robert F. Raymond, Costello Lippitt.

New Hampshire.

Ministerial: William H. Hutchin, Jesse M. Durrell, George M. Curl.

Lay: Arthur T. Cass, Charles E. Foote.

New Jersey.

Ministerial: Jacob B. Graw, George L. Dobbins, James W. Marshall, John Handley, James H. Payran.

Lay: William H. Skirm, Matthias Wooley.

New York.

Ministerial: Abraham J. Palmer, James R. Day, Charles W. Millard, James M. King, Samuel P. Cadman.

Lay: John E. Andrus, Harris L. Cookingham.

New York East.

Ministerial: James M. Buckley, William V. Kelley, George P. Mains, Charles H. Buck, Joseph Pullman, Bradford P. Raymond, Charles S. Wing.

Lay: John M. Bulwinkle, Ezra B. Tuttle.

North Carolina.

Ministerial: Jordan D. Chavis.

North China.

Ministerial: Hiram H. Lowry.

North Dakota.

Ministerial: Homer C. Klingel, Samuel E. Ryan.

Lay: Martin N. Johnson, Albert S. Elford.

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North Germany.

Ministerial: P. Gustav Junker.

North India.

Ministerial: Edwin W. Parker, James L. Humphrey.

North Indiana.

Ministerial: Cyrus U. Wade, Horace N. Herrick, Frank G. Prowne, William D. Parr, Mitchell S. Marble.

Lay: Albert A. Small, Albert B. Cline.

North Nebraska.

Ministerial: Daniel K. Tindall, William Gorst.

Lay: Charles A. Goss, John W. Balson.

North Ohio.

Ministerial: William F. Whitlock, William Kepler, Philip B. Stroup, Duston Kemble.

Lay: David A. McDowell.

Northern German.

Lay: John P. Funk.

Northern Minnesota.

Ministerial: Robert Forbes, Joseph B. Hingeley, Robert N. McKaig.

Lay: Leonidas Merritt, William Moses.

Northern New York.

Ministerial: Charles C. Townsend, David F. Pierce, William D. Marsh, Anson D. Webster.

Lay: George R. Russell.

Northwest German.

Ministerial: Frederick Schaub.

Lay: Henry A. Salzer.

Northwest India.

Ministerial: Rockwell Claney.

Northwest Indiana.

Ministerial: Salem B. Town, Hilary A. Gobin, John H. Cissel, Delos M. Wood.

Lay: James V. Kent, J. Smith Talley.

Northwest Iowa.

Ministerial: John B. Trimble, Daniel M. Yetter, John W. Lothian, George W. Pratt.

Lay: Oscar P. Miller, Charles E. Lane.

Northwest Kansas.*Ministerial*: Benjamin T. Stauber, T. J. Harper Taggart.*Lay*: Edward L. Getty.**Northwest Nebraska.***Ministerial*: Allan R. Julian.*Lay*: George H. Hornby.**Norway.***Ministerial*: Ole Olsen.*Lay*: Karl Andreassen.**Norwegian and Danish.***Ministerial*: Nels E. Simonsen.**Ohio.***Ministerial*: David H. Moore, John C. Arbuckle, William F. Oldham, Willis V. Dick, William L. Slutz.*Lay*: David S. Gray, John W. King.**Oklahoma.***Ministerial*: John T. Riley, Hiram A. Doty.**Oregon.***Ministerial*: George W. Gue, Dennis A. Watters.*Lay*: William A. Odell, Frederick B. Sackett.**Philadelphia.***Ministerial*: Thomas B. Neely, Jacob S. Hughes, William L. McDowell, J. R. Taylor Gray, George Elliott, Samuel A. Heilner, Frank B. Lynch.*Lay*: Robert E. Pattison, John Field.**Pittsburg.***Ministerial*: Thomas N. Boyle, Charles W. Smith, Silas T. Mitchell, William P. Turner.*Lay*: Hudson Samson, William W. Ulerich.**Puget Sound.***Ministerial*: Wilmot Whitfield, Spencer S. Sulliger.*Lay*: Harlan J. Cozine, Thomas S. Lippy.**Rock River.***Ministerial*: Polemus H. Swift, Charles J. Little, Frank A. Hardin, Lewis Curts, Henry G. Jackson, De Loss M. Thompkins, William H. Holmes.*Lay*: William Deering.**St. John's River.***Ministerial*: Levi L. Fisher.*Lay*: G. Prentice Carson.**MAY 2.**
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St. Louis.

Ministerial: David W. Crow, Curtis V. Criss, Jesse B. Young.

Lay: Milton F. Simmons, George W. Brown.

St. Louis German.

Ministerial: Frederick Munz, George B. Addicks, William Koeneke.

Lay: John L. Hinners, Henry Voshall.

Savannah.

Ministerial: James Jackson.

Lay: Richard H. Johnson.

South Carolina.

Ministerial: Joshua E. Wilson, Charles C. Jacobs, Lewis M. Dunton.

Lay: Edward J. Sawyer, Mark H. Gassaway.

South Germany

Ministerial: Jacob Kaufman, Heinrich Mann.

South India.

Ministerial: William L. King.

South Kansas.

Ministerial: Henry J. Coker, John H. Price, Hugh McBirney.

Lay: Nelson Case, Edwin W. Cunningham.

Southern California.

Ministerial: George F. Bovard, W. Arter Wright, Azahel M. Hough.

Lay: Albert J. Wallace, Elbert M. Pyle.

Southern German.

Ministerial: C. Emil Draeger.

Lay: Edwin W. Hander.

Southern Illinois.

Ministerial: Joseph W. Van Cleve, John F. Harmon, Leonidas W. Thrall, Francis M. Van Treese.

Lay: Thomas S. Marshall, McKendree H. Chamberlin.

Southwest Kansas.

Ministerial: George W. Howes, Harrison Waitt, Emory C. Beach.

Lay: S. Harvey Jennings, Francis R. Chrisman.

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Sweden.

Ministerial: Gustaf Wagnsson.

Lay: Johan A. Andersson, Otto L. Kling.

Switzerland.

Lay: Wilhelm Ritter.

Tennessee.

Ministerial: Hilary W. Key.

Lay: Thomas S. Fortson.

Texas.

Ministerial: Isaiah B. Scott, Wade H. Logan, William A. Fortson.

Lay: Reuben S. Lovinggood, Mount V. Burgess.

Troy.

Ministerial: Homer Eaton, John H. Coleman, George W. Brown, William H. Hughes, James E. C. Sawyer, George E. Stockwell.

Lay: George B. Greenslet.

Upper Iowa.

Ministerial: John C. Magee, J. Burleigh Albrook, Homer C. Stuntz, Henry O. Pratt, Harry H. Green, Solon C. Bronson.

Lay: Abraham E. Swisher, John F. Merry.

Upper Mississippi.

Ministerial: Griffin G. Logan.

Lay: Ephraim E. McKissack, Eugene E. Pettibone.

Vermont.

Ministerial: Wilbur S. Smithers, L. Olin Sherbourne.

Lay: Lester W. Hanson, Sydney R. Fletcher.

Virginia.

Ministerial: Ulysses S. A. Heavener.

Washington.

Ministerial: John W. E. Bowen, Isaac L. Thomas, Edward W. S. Peck.

Lay: Irvin G. Penn, Isam C. Cabell.

West German.

Ministerial: John Demand, Charles Ott.

Lay: Christian Hoffmann, Max E. Bittner.

West Nebraska.

Ministerial: James Leonard, Orlando R. Beebe.

Lay: John J. Doty, Stephen A. D. Henline.

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West Texas.

Ministerial: Harry Swann, Alexander M. Mason.
Lay: Green J. Starnes, John W. Frazier.

West Virginia.

Ministerial: Albert B. Riker, Francis N. Lynch, Archibald Moore, Joseph W. Bedford, Lloyd W. Roberts.
Lay: Robert A. Armstrong, Marcellus A. Kendall.

West Wisconsin.

Ministerial: Samuel W. Trousdale, William M. Martin, Frank L. Hart, William J. McKay.
Lay: Henry P. Magill.

Western Norwegian-Danish.

Ministerial: Martinus Nelson.
Lay: Anton L. Elvigen.

Western Swedish.

Ministerial: Anders G. Engstrom.
Lay: John W. Israelson.

Wilmington.

Ministerial: Robert Watt, Thomas E. Martindale, Wilbur F. Corkran, Charles S. Baker.
Lay: Charles B. Lore, Gideon E. Hukill.

Wisconsin.

Ministerial: Samuel Plantz, John S. Lean, John E. Farmer, Frank A. Pease.
Lay: Lewis M. Alexander.

Wyoming.

Ministerial: Webster H. Pearce, George Forsythe, Austin Griffin, Manley S. Hard, Hugh C. McDermott.
Lay: William J. Welsh.

The Secretary stated that he had not received any certificate of the election of delegates by the South America Conference. Also, that Herbert J. Noyes, who had been elected a lay delegate, had written him a letter declining the election as he was ineligible, he not having been five years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The certificates from the South America Conference were subsequently received by the Secretary, and the names of the delegates were called. J. F. Thompson was present, and Nicholas Lowe being unable to attend, Herbert T. Coates, a reserve, was seated in his place.

As soon as the Bishop announced the presence of a quorum A. B. Leonard moved that the Secretary be elected by acclamation. Carried.

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Thereupon A. B. Leonard nominated David S. Monroe, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, who was elected by acclamation, there being no other nomination.

Election of
Secretary.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the Rules of Order of the last General Conference (see General Conference Journal, 1896, pp. 64-68) were adopted for the government of this Conference, except Rules 1 and 18, as follows:

Rules of
Order.

1. The roll of Conferences shall be called in alphabetical order for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business, for immediate consideration. All memorials and all resolutions and miscellaneous papers not presented for immediate consideration shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary without announcement. The person introducing a proposition under this call may speak to it if it be seconded; after which a motion to refer, if made, shall be entertained and be decided without debate.

18. No resolution altering or rescinding any part of the Discipline shall be adopted until it shall have been in possession of the Conference at least one day, and shall have been printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, except amendments to the report of a committee when under consideration for adoption.

P. H. Swift moved that the Bishops be requested to report the vote of the Annual Conferences on the proposition submitted by the Rock River Conference for a constitutional change.

Rock River
proposition.

T. B. Neely moved to amend so as to include the report on all the propositions submitted by the General Conference of 1896.

On motion of C. J. Little, the amendment was laid on the table by a count vote of 270 for and 181 against.

On motion of F. M. Bristol, the previous question was ordered, and the motion of P. H. Swift prevailed.

The Secretary read the report of the vote as follows:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: During the quadrennium now past a proposition for equal ministerial and lay representation, which originated with the Rock River Annual Conference, has been submitted to all the Annual Conferences in words and numbers as follows, namely:

Vote of
Confer-
ences.

At its fifty-eighth annual session, held in Chicago, Ill., beginning October 6, 1897, the Rock River Annual Conference requests the Bishops to submit to the several Annual Conferences, at the first regular session of each Conference held after January 1, 1898, the following proposition to amend the Discipline, to wit:

First. Amend paragraph 60 of the Book of Discipline by striking out all the words after "the Lay Delegates shall consist of," and inserting the words "one Layman for each Annual Conference, except such Conferences as have more than one Ministerial Delegate, and these Conferences shall each be entitled to as many Lay Delegates as Ministerial Delegates," so that paragraph 60, as amended, shall read:

MAY 2. "¶ 60. The Lay Delegates shall consist of one Layman for each Annual Conference, except such Conferences as may have more than one Ministerial Delegate, which Conferences shall each be entitled to as many Lay Delegates as Ministerial Delegates."
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Second. Amend section 2 of paragraph 67 of the Book of Discipline by striking out the words "nor of more than two Lay Delegates to an Annual Conference," and inserting the words "nor of more Lay Delegates from any Annual Conference than there are Ministerial Delegates from such Annual Conference," so that the section, as amended, shall read:

"§ 2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one Ministerial Representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor of a less number than one for every forty-five, nor of more Lay Delegates from any Annual Conference than there are Ministerial Delegates from such Annual Conference; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional Delegate for such fraction; and *provided*, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one Ministerial and of one Lay Delegate."

The above proposition was adopted on October 12, 1897, by a unanimous vote of the members present, of Rock River Conference, in annual session assembled, in Chicago, Ill., October 6-13, 1897.

Attest:

S. M. MERRILL, *President.*

J. W. RICHARDS, *Secretary.*

The vote in the Annual Conferences was returned to the undersigned in accordance with the order of the General Conference taken in like cases, and is given in detail in the quadrennial Handbook of the General Conference. A summary of the vote is as follows:

In favor of the proposition 9,270 votes.
 Against the proposition 1,524 votes.

EDWARD G. ANDREWS, *Secretary of the Board of Bishops.*

DAVID S. MONROE, *Secretary of the General Conference, 1896.*

J. M. Buckley presented and read the following three resolutions, signed by A. B. Leonard, T. H. Murray, J. M. Buckley, R. E. Pattison, C. J. Little, A. W. Harris, J. F. Goucher, J. W. Hamilton, W. F. Warren, and W. R. Warnock:

Amend the
 Restrictive
 Rules.

Whereas, The Rock River Annual Conference, at its fifty-eighth annual session, held in Chicago, Ill., beginning October 6, 1897, requested the Bishops to submit to the several Annual Conferences at the first regular session of each Conference held after January 1, 1898, the following proposition: "To amend section 2 of paragraph 67 of the Book of Discipline by striking out the words 'nor of more than two Lay Delegates from an Annual Conference,' and inserting the words 'nor of more Lay Delegates from an Annual Conference than there are Ministerial Delegates from such Annual Conference,' so that the section, as amended, shall read: '§ 2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one Ministerial Representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor of a less number than one for every forty-five, nor of more Lay Delegates from an Annual Conference than there are Ministerial Delegates from such Annual Conference; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional Delegate for such fraction; and *provided*, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one Ministerial and of one Lay Delegate;'" and,

Whereas, The Bishops submitted to the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the first regular session of each Conference held after January 1, 1898, the above proposition to amend the second Restrictive Rule, which proposition was voted upon by the said Annual Conferences, and was concurred in by three fourths of

all the members of the said Annual Conferences, who were present and voted on the said recommendation ; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-third Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, beginning May 2, 1900, that we hereby concur in the proposed change of the second Restrictive Rule, and it is hereby so amended as to read :

"¶ 67, § 2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one Ministerial Representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor of a less number than one for every forty-five, nor of more Lay Delegates from an Annual Conference than there are Ministerial Delegates from such Annual Conference ; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed by the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional Delegate for such fraction ; and *provided*, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one Ministerial and of one Lay Delegate."

A. B. LEONARD,
T. H. MURRAY,
J. M. BUCKLEY,
R. E. PATTISON,
C. J. LITTLE,
A. W. HARRIS,
J. F. GOUCHER,
J. W. HAMILTON,
W. F. WARREN,
W. R. WARNOCK.

Resolved, That paragraph 60 of the Book of Discipline be amended by striking out the words after "the Lay Delegates shall consist of," and inserting the words "one Layman for each Annual Conference, except such Conferences as have more than one Ministerial Delegate, and these Conferences shall each be entitled to as many Lay Delegates as Ministerial Delegates," so that paragraph 60, as amended, shall read :

"¶ 60. The Lay Delegates shall consist of one Layman for each Annual Conference, except such Conferences as have more than one Ministerial Delegate, and these Conferences shall each be entitled to as many Lay Delegates as Ministerial Delegates."

Whereas, The Rock River Annual Conference, at its session, held in Chicago, Ill., beginning October 6, 1897, requested the Bishops to submit to the several Annual Conferences at the first regular session of each Conference held after January 1, 1898, a proposition to amend the second Restrictive Rule of the Book of Discipline so as to provide for equal ministerial and lay representation in the General Conference ; and,

Whereas, This proposition has been duly approved by three fourths of the members of the several Annual Conferences, present and voting ; and by two thirds of the members of this Twenty-third Delegated General Conference ; and,

Whereas, The Lay Electoral Conferences have selected provisional lay delegates, sufficient in number to complete the representation to which such Annual Conferences are now entitled ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference is hereby instructed to call the roll of provisional delegates, selected by the several Lay Electoral Conferences entitled to additional lay delegates, and that said provisional delegates be admitted as members of this Conference ; *provided*, that if objection to the admission of any provisional delegate or delegates be made by six members of the Conference, then the case of such delegate or delegates shall be deferred until all to whom no objection is made have been fully admitted ; after which deferred cases, if any, may be called and decided on their merits.

J. M. Buckley moved the adoption of the first resolution, as follows, explaining that it would require a vote of two thirds, and would have to be done by roll call

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according to our custom, as it proposed a change in the Constitution:

Change in
Constitu-
tion.

Whereas, The Rock River Annual Conference, at its fifty-eighth annual session, held in Chicago, Ill., beginning October 6, 1897, requested the Bishops to submit to the several Annual Conferences at the first regular session of each Conference held after January 1, 1898, the following proposition: "To amend section 2 of paragraph 67 of the Book of Discipline by striking out the words 'nor of more than two Lay Delegates for an Annual Conference,' and inserting the words 'nor of more Lay Delegates from an Annual Conference than there are Ministerial Delegates from such Annual Conference,'" so that the section, as amended, shall read: "Section 2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one Ministerial Representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference; nor of a less number than one for every forty-five, nor of more Lay Delegates from an Annual Conference than there are Ministerial Delegates from such Annual Conference; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional Delegate for such fraction; and *provided*, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one Ministerial and of one Lay Delegate;" and,

Whereas, The Bishops submitted to the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the first regular session of each Conference held after January 1, 1898, the above proposition to amend the second Restrictive Rule, which proposition was voted upon by the said Annual Conferences, and was concurred in by three fourths of all the members of the said Annual Conferences who were present and voted on the said recommendation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-third Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, beginning May 2, 1900, that we hereby concur in the proposed change of the second Restrictive Rule, and it is hereby so amended as to read:

¶ 67, § 2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one Ministerial Representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor of a less number than one for every forty-five, nor of more Lay Delegates from an Annual Conference than there are Ministerial Delegates from such Annual Conference; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed by the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional Delegate for such fraction; and *provided*, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one Ministerial and of one Lay Delegate."

On motion of J. M. King, the previous question was ordered.

Change in
delega-
tions.

By consent, Leonard Peter, a reserve delegate of the Switzerland Conference, was seated in place of Ernst C. Schmidtman; Julius Smith, Bengal-Burma Conference, in place of Frank W. Warne; Loren B. Lord, Troy, in place of Howard S. Kennedy.

Roll call.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that the ayes and noes be called; thereupon the roll was called upon concurring with the vote of the members of the Annual Conferences, and resulted as follows:

Ayes: Ackerman, Adams, Addicks, Adkinson, Albert, Albrook, Alderman, Alexander (L. N.), Alexander

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(W. B.), Ames, Andersson, Andreassen, Andrews, Andrus, Appel, Arbuckle, Armstrong, Arnold, Arter, Ashley (J. P.), Atkinson, Auten, Bacon (C. E.), Bacon (L. M.), Baker, Baldwin (C. W.), Balson, Barbour, Barnes, Bartholomew, Bashford, Beach, Bedford, Beebe, Bentley, Benton, Berger, Berry, Billups, Bittner, Blakeslee, Bovard (F. D.), Bovard (G. F.), Bowen, Boyle, Boynton, Bridgman, Bristol, Bronson, Brooks, Brown (G. W.), Brown (G. Warren), Brown (Henry), Brown (Joel), Browne (F. G.), Buck (C. H.), Buck (G. M.), Buckley, Bulwinkle, Burgess, Burt, Butler (J. W.), Buttz, Cabell, Cadman, Callen, Carr, Carson, Carter, Case, Cass (A. T.), Cass (C. P.), Chamberlain, Chavis, Childres, Chrisman, Chynoweth, Cissel, Clancey, Clark, Cline, Clough, Coker, Coleman, Congdon, Conner, Cooke, Cookingham, Cooper, Copeland, Corkran, (W. F.), Coultas, Cowan, Coxe (J. C. W.), Cozine, Craft, Crawford, Criss, Crow, Cunningham, Curl, Curts, Dart, Davis, Dawe, Day, Deering, De Lamarter, De Long, Demand, Dennett, Dick, Dickhaut, Dille, Dobbins, Doherty, Doty (H. A.), Doty (J. J.), Draeger, Duncan (J. M.), Duncan (Stephen), Duncan (W. R. R.), Dunton, Durrell, Eaton (E. L.), Eaton (Homer), Eddy, Edwards (Arthur), Edwards (C. C.), Edwards (W. S.), Elford, Elliott, Elvigen, Engstrom, Ericson, Evans (J. G.), Evans (W. W.), Farmer, Field, Filter, Fisher, Fletcher, Foote, Forbes, Forsythe, Fortson (T. S.), Fortson (W. A.), Frazier, Frenger, Funk, Gamble, Gassaway, Getty, Gibbs, Gibson, Gilbert, Gilliam, Gillum, Gobin, Gorst, Goss, Goucher, Graham, Grant, Graw, Gray (D. S.), Gray (E. J.), Gray (J. R. T.), Green, Greenslet, Griffin, Gue, Guth, Hagan, Halleron, Hamill, Hamilton, Hammond, Hander, Handley, Hansen, Hanson, Hard, Hardin, Harman, Harris, Hart, Hartman, Havighorst, Haw, Heavener, Heilner, Henline, Herrick, Hill, Hingeley, Hinnens, Hoffman, Holmes (E. M.), Holmes (O. W.), Holmes (W. H.), Holt, Hornby, Hough, Howes (C. J.), Howes (G. W.), Hughes (J. S.), Hughes (W. H.), Hukill, Humphrey, Huntington, Husbands, Hutchin, Isham, Israelson,

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Jackson (H. G.), Jackson (H. S.), Jackson (James), Jacobs (C. C.), Jacobs (H. L.), Jeffery, Jennings (H. C.), Jennings (S. H.), Johnson (A. J.), Johnson (M. N.), Johnson (P. C.), Johnson (R. H.), Johnson (T. S.), Jones, Jordan, Julian, Junker, Kaufman, Kelley, Kendall, Kent, Kepler, Key, King (J. M.), King (J. W.), King (W. L.), Kling, Klingel, Knapp, Koeneke, Krantz, Kumler, Lanahan, Lance, Lane (C. E.), Lane (J. I.), Lane (T. W.), Lean, Lemecke, Lewis, Leonard (A. B.), Leonard (James), Libby, Lich, Lindsay, Lippitt, Lippy, Little, Locke, Logan (G. G.), Logan (W. H.), Lord, Lore, Lothian, Lovinggood, Lowry, Lynch (F. B.), Lynch (F. N.), Madison, Magee (C. R.), Magee (J. C.), Magill, Mains, Mann (Heinrich), Mansfield (J. A.), Marble, Marsh, Marshall (J. W.), Marshall (T. S.), Martin (E. W.), Martin (W. M.), Martindale, Marvin, Mason (A. M.), Mason (M. C. B.), Maveety, McBirney, McClish, McDermott, McDowell (D. A.), McDowell (W. F.), McDowell (W. L.), McKaig, McKay, McKissack, McVety, Mead, Merrill, Merritt, Merry, Mickey, Millard, Miller (O. P.), Miller (R. T.), Mills (E. M.), Mitchell, Monroe (D. S.), Monroe (H. A.), Moore (Arch.), Moore (D. H.), Moors, Morgan, Morris, Moses, Mouser, Moyer, Mudge, Munz, Murlin, Murray, Nast, Neely, Nelson (Mart.), Nelson (W. H.), Neumiller, Norton, Odell, Ogier, Olander, Oldham, Olsen, Ott, Paine, Palmer (A. J.), Parker (E. W.), Parker (T. F.), Parr, Patten, Pattison, Payne, Payran, Pearce (W. H.), Pease, Peck, Penn, Perrin, Peter, Pettibone, Pierce (D. F.), Plantz, Platt, Pope, Porter, Potts, Pratt (G. W.), Pratt (H. O.), Price (J. H.), Price (L. J.), Proctor, Puffer, Pullman, Pyle, Rader, Rawlings, Rawls, Raymond (B. P.), Raymond (R. F.), Reed, Regnell, Reuss, Rich, Ridenour, Riemenschneider, Riker, Riley (J. T.), Riley (W. L.), Ritter, Robb, Roberts, Robertson, Ruble, Russell, Ryan (E. W.), Ryan (S. E.), Sackett, Salzer, Samson, Sawyer (E. J.), Sawyer (J. E. C.), Schaub, Scott (I. B.), Scott (J. H.), Senseney, Shaw, Sherbourne, Sheridan, Shier, Shumpert, Sia, Simmons, Simonsen, Skirm,

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FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Slaughter, Slutz, Small (A. A.), Small (C. J.), Smith (C. W.), Smith (D. C.), Smith (G. B.), Smith (Julius), Smith (R. C.), Smith (W. T.), Smithers, Soper, Southwick, Spellmeyer, Stafford (C. L.), Stafford (John), Starnes, Stauber, Stevenson, Stewart (L. H.), Stockwell, Stroup, Stuart (T. McK.), Stuntz, Sulliger, Swann, Sweet, Swearingen, Swift, Swisher, Taggart, Takaki, Talbott, Talley, Taylor (A. J.), Taylor (J. O.), Thayer, Thomas (I. L.), Thompkins, Thompson (F. L.), Thompson (J. F.), Thrall, Tindall, Titus, Town, Townsend, Trimble, Trousdale, Turner, Tuttle (A. H.), Tuttle (E. B.), Ulerich, Upham, Van Cleve, Van Treese, Voshall, Wade, Wagnsson, Waitt, Wallace, Walthall, Warner (H. E.), Warner (William), Warnock, Warren, Washburn, Washington, Waters (J. R.), Waters (W. G.), Watt (Robert), Watt (R. V.), Waters (D. A.), Webster (A. D.), Webster (M. R.), Welsh, White, Whitfield, Whitlock (E. D.), Whitlock (S. H.), Whitlock (W. F.), Wilbor, Wilder, Wiley, Williams (C. B.), Williams (S. J.), Willis, Wilson (H. S.), Wilson (J. E.), Wilson (W. G.), Wing, Winkler, Wood, Woods, Wooley, Worley, Wright, Yates (Richard), Yates (W. J.), Yetter, Young, Zimmerman.—509.

Absent or not voting: Atkins, Baum, Boles, Brokaw, Butler (Pierce), Cabrera, Chase (G. B.), Cochran, Collins, Coon, Cox (Tipton), Dye, Edwards (John), Ferguson, Fuller, Gartner, Gay, Gilluly, Haile, Hawes, Hollowell, Hoskins, Ingram, Jansen, Johnson (W. J.), Kellogg, Kemble, Körner, Laidlaw, Landon, Laylin, Lowe, Lytle, Mann (Ernst), McElroy, McMahon, Metoyer, Mills (Jacob), Morse, Nagler, Neal, Nichols, Noyes, Prather, Price (J. E.), Samuels, Sheets, Steele, Stephens, Taylor (B. U.), Thomas (W. H.), Thompson (J. S.), Williams (A. D.), Winslow, Youngman.—55.

In favor of the proposition..... 509 votes.

Against the proposition..... 00 votes.

Absent or not voting..... 55 votes.

Total..... 564 votes..

While the vote was being counted T. H. Haggerty,

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

D.D., of the St. Louis Conference, being accorded the privilege, presented to the General Conference a gavel, made out of wood from the John Street Church, New York, and the first church west of the Mississippi River, in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1819.

Change effected.

The Bishop announced that the constitutional change had been effected by the concurrence of this General Conference.

Second resolution.

J. M. Buckley then moved the adoption of the second resolution, as follows, explaining that "as the resolution did not deal with the Constitution, but merely altered the Discipline in other paragraphs so that they would harmonize with the change in the Restrictive Rule just consummated, it required only a majority vote to pass it:"

Resolved, That paragraph 60 of the Book of Discipline be amended by striking out all the words after "the Lay Delegates shall consist of," and inserting the words "one Layman for each Annual Conference, except such Conferences as have more than one Ministerial Delegate, and these Conferences shall each be entitled to as many Lay Delegates as Ministerial Delegates," so that paragraph 60, as amended, shall read: "Paragraph 60. The Lay Delegates shall consist of one Layman for each Annual Conference, except such Conferences as have more than one Ministerial Delegate, and these Conferences shall each be entitled to as many Lay Delegates as Ministerial Delegates."

It was unanimously adopted.

A. B. Leonard presented the following and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The Rock River Annual Conference, at its session in Chicago, Ill., beginning October 6, 1897, requested the Bishops to submit to the several Annual Conferences at the first regular session of each Conference held after January 1, 1898, a proposition to amend the second Restrictive Rule of the Book of Discipline so as to provide for equal ministerial and lay representation in the General Conference: and,

Whereas, This proposition has been duly approved by three fourths of the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting, and by two thirds of the members of this Twenty-third Delegated General Conference; and,

To call roll of provisional delegates.

Whereas, The Lay Electoral Conferences have selected provisional lay delegates sufficient in number to complete the quota to which such Annual Conferences are now entitled; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference is hereby instructed to call the roll of provisional delegates selected by the several Lay Electoral Conferences entitled to additional lay delegates, and that such provisional delegates be admitted as members of this General Conference; *provided*, that if objection to the admission of any provisional delegate or delegates be made by six members of the Conference, then the case of such delegate or delegates shall be deferred until all to whom no objection is made have been duly admitted; after which the deferred cases, if any, may be called and decided on their merits.

Substitute.

T. B. Neely presented the following as a substitute:

Whereas, The proposition to amend the Constitution, commonly known as the Rock River proposition, and which proposed to amend the second Restrictive Rule so that the General Conference should be composed of ministers and laymen in equal numbers, has received the requisite vote in the Annual Conferences; and,

Whereas, The Lay Electoral Conferences have elected laymen in sufficient numbers as provisional delegates to make their several lay delegations equal in numbers to the clerical; and,

Whereas, The Annual Conferences have in many instances passed a supplementary act authorizing this General Conference to admit such provisional lay delegates, provided the amendment was concurred in by the General Conference, thus showing the general wish of the body of the ministry; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference concur in the recommendation of the Annual Conferences so to amend the law that there may be an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates, and the General Conference now admit to seats in this body, with all the powers of lay delegates regularly chosen under the Constitution as it was prior to the adoption of the aforesaid amendment, all provisional lay delegates having proper credentials showing their election by their several Lay Electoral Conferences, but subject to challenge in individual cases.

D. H. Moore, as a question of privilege, presented the following:

To the Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill.

GREETING: In presenting to you my greetings, I desire to say that I have not swerved one iota from the views I have always held in regard to the rights of women to a seat in your honorable body.

I believe the General Conference is the supreme court of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that it was in its power to have so interpreted the Constitution of the Church that the question of woman's eligibility could have been settled twelve years ago, when Frances Willard, of blessed memory, and other elect women of the Church presented themselves for admission.

I have no doubt of my own eligibility. I believe that the Church will never attain its highest plane of usefulness until there is equal representation, clerical and lay, in its great lawmaking body. Unequal representation is un-American!

Therefore, waiving none of the principles involved in the eligibility of women, yet, for the sake of removing every possible hindrance to the immediate seating of these provisional candidates, so far as that hindrance may be occasioned by the question of admission, I shall not present my credentials for admission to this Conference. When elected a provisional delegate by my own Lay Conference a responsibility came with it that could not be lightly treated. That responsibility is now transferred to you.

The question of woman's eligibility is not a question of personal preference, but one of solemn duty to the Church militant. So long as it is left unsettled, so long is our beloved Church out of harmony with the divine comprehensiveness of the Gospel of Christ and the spirit of the age. May our great Church take no backward step!

Very respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) MATTIE YATES McMAHON.

"Fairview Farm," Griggsville, Ill.

On motion of G. E. Ackerman, the previous question was ordered.

The substitute was not accepted, and the resolution of A. B. Leonard was unanimously adopted.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
 Provisional
 delegates.
 Roll call.

The Secretary called the roll of provisional delegates, and the following responded:

Central Illinois.

Charles M. Beecher, Lemi B. Cobb, John T. Noftsker.

Central New York.

Horace A. Mosher, Henry D. Fearon, J. Maltbie Smith.

Central Pennsylvania.

C. Price Speer, William L. Woodcock, John R. Rote, James M. Black.

Cincinnati.

Charles L. Greeno.

Colorado.

Earl M. Cranston.

Delaware.

Simon Chase.

Des Moines.

Alexander H. Roberts, Henry K. Dewey, Everett A. Rea.

Detroit.

Joseph E. Mason, Elett T. Rowley.

East Ohio.

John A. Mansfield.

Erie.

George P. Hukill.

Genesee.

Lafayette H. Beach.

Illinois.

Joseph O. Cunningham, James M. Glasseo, Milton Johnson, Sr.

Indiana.

John B. Connor, William J. Knox, William A. Bodine.

Michigan.

George G. Whitworth.

Minnesota.

William H. H. Johnson.

Nebraska.

John Davis.

Newark.

William H. Beach, Henry K. Carroll.

New England.

Albert B. F. Kinney, Joseph M. Dunham, Willard S. Allen.

New England Southern.

Henry A. Fifield, Roswell S. Douglass.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.
*Morning.***New Jersey.**

Ezra B. Lake, Caleb H. Butterworth, George B. Langley.

New York East.

Charles W. Harman, John M. Price, Cephas B. Rogers.

North Indiana.

Leonidas H. Bunyan, George T. Herrick.

North Ohio.

Horace Benton.

Northern Minnesota.

Jacob F. Force.

Northwest Indiana.

William C. Belman.

Ohio.

George D. Selby, William A. Wayland.

Philadelphia.Matthew V. Simpson, William H. Maxwell, John E. James,
Samuel Shaw, Charles Scott.**Pittsburg.**

William G. Gleason.

Rock River.

Oliver H. Horton, Edwin S. Munroe, Charles M. Whipple.

South Carolina.

John H. Fordham.

Southern California.

Charles L. Thomas.

South Kansas.

Jefferson J. Hurt.

Southwest Kansas.

Charles L. Davidson.

Texas.

Reese S. Halbert.

Troy.

Benjamin F. Diefendorf.

Upper Iowa.

Thomas B. Taylor, William F. Johnson, Daniel B. Snyder.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Washington.

Thomas R. Ovelton.

West Wisconsin.

Nathan B. Wharton, Albert F. Ellison.

Wilmington.

Joseph E. Holland.

Wisconsin.

Willis W. Cooper, Edgar M. Beach.

Wyoming.

Abram I. Decker, George K. Powell, George F. Reynolds.

Challenged. When the name of C. H. Butterworth was called, John Handley preferred a challenge, and at the close of the call presented the following paper:

Whereas, One of the provisional delegates from the New Jersey Conference became a member of the Lay Electoral Conference of said Conference by procuring the insertion of his name in a credential which did not and could not belong to him, because he was not a member of that Quarterly Conference, and had not been elected by it, but used the credential of the duly elected member, whose name had been properly affixed thereto by the presiding elder; and,

Whereas, The said Lay Electoral Conference of the New Jersey Conference permitted him to have voice and vote in its proceedings, pending the report of its Committee on Credentials, which was not reached for want of time; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary take this case into consideration, and report upon the propriety or impropriety of such a procedure, that a precedent may not be established whereby a layman rejected by and defeated in his own Quarterly Conference can secure admission to his Lay Electoral Conference as a member of some other Quarterly Conference.

On motion of J. B. Graw, the paper was referred to a special committee of fifteen.

S. O. Benton presented the following:

Seating. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Seating the Members of this General Conference be instructed to provide for the additional delegates now admitted by rearranging the sittings so as to secure the necessary number of chairs for each delegation, without changing the order of the Conferences as determined by the original drawing.

A. B. Leonard offered a substitute authorizing the committee to make a new allotment of the seats.

On motion of M. S. Hard, the substitute was laid on the table.

The motion of S. O. Benton was adopted.

Platform. On motion of F. A. Arter, it was ordered that the platform occupied by the representatives of the press be lowered.

T. H. Murray read the following paper, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Whereas, The Rev. William Taylor, Bishop of Africa, was born on the second day of May, 1821; went to his first circuit in 1842; joined the Annual Conference in the spring of 1843; and as a world-wide evangelist has gone everywhere preaching a world-wide Gospel; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference congratulate this venerable and apostolic Bishop in having this day attained the seventy-ninth year of his age.

J. M. King moved the adoption of the plan of organization of Standing Committees as contained in the General Conference Journal of 1896, p. 85, but so amended in the third clause that there shall be one minister and one layman from each Conference on each Standing Committee. The motion prevailed.

On motion of W. W. Evans, it was ordered that thirty-five members constitute a quorum for each Standing Committee.

On motion of J. M. King, each Conference delegation was instructed to assign its delegates to the several Standing Committees this afternoon and report to the Secretary not later than to-morrow morning.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that when any of the lay delegates of the General Conference failed to come, and it was necessary to summon the reserves, that the order of seniority of election, or priority of election, shall be followed in each case. So that the first man called shall be the first reserve that was elected, and so on down the body.

On motion of G. E. Ackerman, the Secretary was authorized to name his assistants; and, on his nomination, the following were elected: M. S. Hard, E. M. Mills, S. O. Benton, William Kepler, I. B. Scott, C. L. Stafford, R. R. Doherty, A. R. Rich, James Mudge, C. C. Townsend, Christian Neumiller, and T. W. Lane.

On motion of J. D. Hammond, the Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop Merrill.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

The Conference was called to order at 9 A. M., Bishop Edward G. Andrews in the chair.

Devotional services were conducted by William Burt, of the Italy Conference.

MAY 2.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Bishop
Taylor.

On
Standing
Commit-
tees.

Quorum.

Standing
Commit-
tees.

Reserves.

Assistant
Secretaries.

Adjourned.

MAY 3.
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.
Bishop
Andrews
presiding.

MAY 3.
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.
 Naming
 reserves.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that hereafter, and including this particular session thus far, that when a reserve appears and is put in the place of the principal, or when he disappears after having been put in the place of the principal and the principal appears, that in every case the Journal shall record the name of the reserve and the name of the principal; and if it cumpers the record the list of these names be placed in the appendix, and a reference merely in the Journal to the fact.

Changes in
 delegations.

The Secretary moved that vacancies occurring in the delegations by reason of absence or otherwise be now filled. The motion was adopted, and the following changes were made:

West Virginia: John M. Davis in place of Charles W. Archbold.

Erie: George W. Campbell in place of Gorton B. Chase.

North Ohio: Archie M. Mattison in place of John M. Naylor.

Rock River: David D. Thompson in place of Nicholas G. Van Sant.

South India: Charles J. Muller in place of William E. Gay.

Wisconsin: Samuel A. Fox in place of Norman H. Brokaw.

West Wisconsin: James Spensley in place of Herbert J. Noyes.

Idaho: Robert P. Hammons in place of George A. Landen; Edwin A. Dowd in place of Horace E. Neal.

Illinois: Frank Kern in place of Mrs. Mattie Y. McMahan.

Genesee: Alva Carpenter in place of Benjamin U. Taylor.

East Ohio: John W. Excell in place of James O. Pew.

G. E. Ackerman moved that a committee of three be

appointed to formulate resolutions recognizing the courtesies of Chicago Methodism and city to this Conference last night. Carried.

MAY 3.
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

W. G. Wilson called attention to the action of yesterday concerning the appointment of Standing Committees, as affecting the Committee on Boundaries. The Rules were suspended.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the action of yesterday was reaffirmed.

Bishop Merrill announced the committee to consider the protest against seating a lay delegate from the New Jersey Conference, presented yesterday. (See Committees, p. 414.)

Committee
on Chal-
lenge.

On motion of J. B. Graw, the committee was given permission to retire for consultation.

On motion of B. P. Raymond, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we learn with regret that on account of feeble health Bishop Randolph S. Foster will not be able to be present at the session of this General Conference, and that the Secretary of this Conference be instructed to respond to the telegram received from Bishop Foster; to assure him of our Christian sympathy, of the high regard in which he is held, and of our prayer that the blessing of the great Head of the Church may constantly abide with him.

Bishop
Foster.

On motion of F. M. Bristol, the rules were suspended, and 10:30 A. M. to-day was made the Order of the Day for the reading of the Episcopal Address.

Episcopal
Address.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the Committee on Arrangements was requested to erect a suitable platform in front and center of the platform, and to raise the seats occupied by the members of the press to the height of at least one foot.

The press.

Bishop Henry W. Warren took the chair at 10:15 and introduced fraternal delegates: Thomas Allen, D.D., of the Wesleyan Conference of England, and James Robertson, D.D., of the Irish Wesleyan Conference.

Bishop
Warren
presiding.
Dr. Thomas
Allen.
Dr. James
Robertson.

On motion of C. J. Little, it was ordered that the second section of the Standing Committees, Nos. 8 to 14 inclusive, meet at 3 P. M. to-day at its designated place of meeting, for the purpose of organization, and that the first section meet to-morrow at the designated time and place for the same purpose.

Standing
Commit-
tees.

MAY 3.
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

At 10:30 A. M. recess was taken.
After singing Hymn 1, beginning,

“O for a thousand tongues, to sing,”

Bishop Andrews reads the Episcopal Address.

Bishop Edward G. Andrews read the Episcopal Address.

J. M. King presented the following:

To print.

Resolved, That the address of the Bishops to which we have listened be published in the *Daily Christian Advocate* and in all the official papers; that four thousand copies be published in pamphlet form for distribution; that five copies be presented to each member of the General Conference, and that the different parts of this address be referred to the appropriate committees.

E. J. Gray moved that the publishing agents be authorized to send copies of the address to the official members of any church upon request of the pastor.

Address to be put in plates.

Homer Eaton moved, as an amendment, that the agents be authorized to put this address into plates; that four thousand copies be immediately printed and distributed among the delegates, five copies to each, and that during the year they be authorized to print as many copies from those plates as shall be demanded and give them to our people.

A. W. Harris moved that the whole matter be referred to a committee. Lost.

The motion of E. J. Gray did not prevail, and the amendment of Homer Eaton was adopted, and the motion of J. M. King, as amended, was adopted.

Committee on Challenge Report No. 1.

J. D. Hammond presented the report of the committee on the challenge from the New Jersey Conference, which was adopted. (See Reports, p. 472.)

Adjourned.

After the Doxology was sung the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Warren.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Henry W. Warren took the chair. James Mudge, of the New England Conference, conducted the devotional services.

Bishop Warren presiding.

The Journal of Thursday's session was read and approved.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the rules were suspended, and he introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Conference earnestly recommends that the address of the Bishops be read by the pastors of all our churches to their congregations.

R. H. Gilbert offered the following substitute:

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

Whereas, The General Conference heard with great delight the Episcopal Address delivered by Bishop Andrews at its yesterday's session, and the enthusiastic indorsement it elicited found expression in action taken looking to its distribution among our people; and,

Whereas, The design contemplated by our action of yesterday will be, even under the most favorable conditions, subject to necessary, not to mention unnecessary, delay, and so the design be measurably frustrated; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference earnestly request all pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church to call the attention of their congregations to the address of the Bishops, and to read it to them, in whole or in part, as may be deemed most advisable, at as early a date as practicable;

Bishops' Address to be read in churches.

Resolved, That the editors of our official papers be requested to give this action early publication, accompanied by such editorial indorsement as the importance of the subject deserves.

The substitute was accepted and adopted.

Under the suspension of the rules the following were invited to occupy seats on the platform: Dr. James Mitchell, of the Georgia Conference, on the motion of W. H. Shier; and Dr. Adam Miller, of the Cincinnati Conference, on motion of A. B. Leonard.

Dr. Mitchell
and
Dr. Miller.

The roll of the Conferences was called and papers that were not at once put upon their passage were referred to the proper committees.

The rules were again suspended, and, on motion of J. C. W. Coxe, James W. McMullen was seated as a delegate in place of C. H. Wilson, of Iowa Conference.

Reserve seated.

J. M. Atkins moved that the Publishing Agents be instructed to send a copy of the Journal of this Conference to each delegate and to each Bishop and to every college, seminary, and theological school of the Church, and also one copy to each fraternal delegate.

General Conference Journal.

W. G. Wilson moved to amend so that each member of the General Conference be charged one dollar for the copy sent to him.

On motion of M. S. Hard, the amendment was laid on the table, and the original motion was adopted.

G. E. Ackerman moved that the Chair appoint a committee on memorials of the General Conference officers who have died during the quadrennium. J. M. Buckley moved as an amendment that all papers presented shall be limited to fifteen minutes. The amendment and the original motion, as amended, were adopted.

Memorials.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

Publication
of
Journal.

G. E. Ackerman moved that the Secretary of this Conference be authorized to edit the Journal of the Conference for publication, and that the published copy, properly certified to by him, be the official Journal of this Conference. Carried.

Committee
on
City Evan-
gelization.

On motion of J. F. Goucher, it was ordered that a committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Chair, shall consider the subject of City Evangelization, and report to the Conference.

Papers to
schools.

On motion of E. J. Gray, the publishers were instructed to furnish without charge to any university, college, theological school, or seminary under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on application of the president thereof, one copy of all official papers, including the *Methodist Review*.

Henry Brown offered the following:

† 248.

Whereas, It is highly important that the way be early cleared for necessary consideration of unsettled questions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that paragraph 248 of our Discipline be permitted to remain substantially unchanged, and that we declare to the world that the Methodist Episcopal Church has not changed front on the amusement question.

T. B. Neely moved it be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. Carried.

Theological
schools.

A motion by A. N. Craft, that a special committee of fourteen, one from each General Conference District, be appointed by the chair, to inquire into the condition of our theological schools, was, on motion of J. M. King, referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

W. N. McElroy presented the following:

Official
papers and
editors.

That the Book Committee be requested to furnish this Conference a statement of the circulation, profits, and losses of each official paper published by the Church during the quadrennium, giving the profits and losses of the different book depositories, and the amounts of the salaries allowed each official editor and the book publishing agents and secretaries of the different boards.

S. W. Trousdale moved to amend so as to include all subsidized papers. Carried.

H. C. Stuntz moved to amend that they report in three days.

M. M. Callen offered a substitute that the time for reporting be one week. Lost.

The amendment of H. C. Stuntz was adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

J. A. Kumler moved that a committee consisting of one delegate from each Annual Conference be appointed by the Bishop on Deaconess Work.

Committee
on
Deaconess
Work.

H. G. Jackson moved to substitute so that two be appointed from each district, one minister and one layman. Laid on the table.

W. H. Wilder moved to amend so that the committee shall be composed of two from each General Conference District, one minister and one layman, which, on motion of F. B. Lynch, was laid on the table.

A. J. Coultas moved to amend so that the committee shall consist of fifty persons.

Joseph Pullman called for the previous question. Not sustained.

J. M. Buckley moved that the number on the committee of fifty be equal, one minister and one layman, and this amendment prevailed; and the original motion, as amended, was passed.

W. G. Wilson and others offered the following:

Resolved, 1. That in the judgment of this General Conference the Book Committee should provide liberally for the support of our Bishops and General Conference officers.

Bishops'
services.

2. That no Bishop or General Conference officer shall receive anything above actual expenses for his services in the dedication and reopening of churches, attending commencements of our educational institutions, and such other like services as he may render the Church.

F. B. Lynch moved to substitute the words "shall charge" for "shall receive," which amendment was lost.

The amendment of C. L. Stafford to insert the word "since" before the clause "in the judgment" was accepted by the original movers, who, after some further debate, withdrew the first resolution.

J. B. Graw moved the previous question, which was lost by a vote of 389 for, and 210 against.

J. W. Bedford moved to amend so that the resolution apply to all ministers who receive salaries. Laid on the table.

J. M. King moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, which, on motion of J. M. Buckley, was laid on the table.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of P. F. Swift, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

Work in
 Japan.

On motion of Julius Soper, the report of special work in Japan was ordered to be printed in the *Daily Advocate*.

Handbook.

Homer Eaton, on a question of privilege, obtained permission to have a copy of the Handbook distributed to each delegate.

On motion of J. M. King, it was ordered that the reports in the Handbook shall be considered as the official reports of the several societies of this General Conference.

J. M. Shumpert presented the following, which was adopted:

Expenses.

Resolved, That the commission appointed by the last General Conference on entertainment of this General Conference is hereby constituted the commission on expenses of delegates to this General Conference and authorized to pay the same.

J. M. Shumpert also presented the following:

Committee
 on
 Judiciary.

Resolved, That there shall be a committee, to be called a Committee on Judiciary, to which shall be referred all appeals from Conferences, from individual ministers or members of the Church, records of Judicial Conferences, and all other law questions which may be referred to it by the General Conference. This committee shall consist of one delegate from each General Conference district and three delegates at large, and said members shall be nominated by the Bishops and confirmed by the General Conference.

C. W. Millard moved to amend so that each Conference district shall nominate one member, and three at large to be nominated by the Bishops; which, on motion of E. M. Jones, was laid on the table.

On motion of T. S. Fortson, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

C. W. Millard moved the following, which was adopted:

Committee
 on
 Fraternal
 Delegates.

Resolved, That a committee of five on reception of fraternal delegates be ordered, to be appointed by the Bishops.

J. M. Buckley presented the following:

Applause,
 etc.

Resolved, That the editor of the *Daily Advocate* be instructed to omit from the record of proceedings all reference to applause, laughter, or other irregular manifestations of feeling; also, in mentioning the names of members taking part in the proceedings, to omit degrees and other honorary titles.

Adopted.

Joseph Pullman offered the following, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

Whereas, The General Conference is now composed of ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers, thereby calling for the election of about 375 ministers and 375 laymen; and,

Lay
delegation.

Whereas, The plan now in the Discipline for the election of laymen has not proved satisfactory, chiefly because the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences are frequently unacquainted with the persons brought forward as candidates for election to the General Conference; and,

Whereas, The logical outcome of equal lay and ministerial representation in the General Conference is that in some form and degree laymen shall be in the Annual Conference, whereby our laymen would be brought closer to the practical life of the Church and become better acquainted among themselves; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be hereby requested to give consideration to the matters herein contained.

J. E. C. Sawyer, under the suspension of the rules, moved that the report of the Commission on the Organic Law of the Church, be made the Order of the Day for next Tuesday at 10 o'clock. The motion prevailed.

Organic
Law.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, under the suspension of the rules, the report of the Missionary Bishops was made the Order of the Day for Wednesday next at 10:30 o'clock.

Missionary
Bishops.

P. G. Junker offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bishops are hereby authorized to present in foreign Conferences, where it is desirable, to the preachers who are ordained deacons or elders certificates of ordination in the language of the country; that the Publishing Agents are hereby authorized and instructed to furnish to the Bishops the necessary blanks to comply with the foregoing.

Parch-
ments.

H. N. Herrick moved the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we hereby express our gratitude to God that in his kind providence the life of our beloved and sweet-spirited bishop, Thomas Bowman, LL.D., has been spared during the past quadrennium, and that his health has permitted him to attend so many district meetings, Annual Conferences, and other like Church meetings in various places, and that he has been enabled to render such valuable service to the Church during these years. We sincerely and humbly invoke the divine blessing upon him as a Christian man and minister and honored servant of the Church, and pray that he may be spared to us yet many years.

Bishop
Bowman.

Bishop Bowman spoke briefly in response.

J. W. Hamilton read from a personal letter the greetings of Bishop Foster to the Conference, and he was appointed to reply, on behalf of the Conference, to Bishop Foster's greeting.

Bishop
Foster.

D. K. Tindall offered a resolution requesting those

Opening
hour.

MAY 4. having the matter in charge to arrange for the opening
THIRD of the Auditorium at 8 o'clock each morning if it be
DAY. practicable. The resolution was adopted.
Morning.

The following, offered by W. F. Whitlock, was adopted:

World's Fair. *Resolved,* That we hereby most gratefully recognize the action of the President of the United States in directing that our country's exhibit at the World's Fair be closed on Sunday, and we earnestly urge those in charge to do all in their power to make effective this direction.

Mail distributor. J. M. King moved that the committee in charge be requested to appoint a mail distributor, to distribute mail to members in their seats. The motion prevailed.

Homer Eaton, at his own request, was excused until next Wednesday on account of duties at New York.

Committees. On motion of T. B. Neely, it was ordered that the committees to convene this afternoon meet at 3 o'clock.

Epworth League. On motion of J. W. Hamilton, the Committee on Epworth League was authorized to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Bishop Fallows. Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was introduced.

Temperance. On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic was permitted to meet at 4 o'clock instead of 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Adjourned. The Conference having expired by expiration of time, after the Doxology was sung the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Fallows.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

J. B. Hingeley presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

¶ 173. *Resolved,* That paragraph 173, section 3, be amended by striking out the words "under the following provisions and limitations" and divisions 1 and 2 under the same; renumbering divisions 3 and 4 as 1 and 2, so that the section shall read, "§ 3. To fix the appointments of the preachers.

"1. He may make the following appointments annually," etc., to the end of the section.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Resolved, That the manner of the election of trustees of our churches be changed by altering the first sentence of paragraph 301 of the Discipline so as to read, "Where no specific requirement is made, the trustees shall be elected at an annual church meeting to be held not more than thirty days nor less than five days prior to the session of the Annual Conference, by a majority vote of such members as may be present who are at least twenty-one years old; the exact date of such meeting to be fixed by the Official Board or, in the absence of such action, by the preacher in charge."

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.
Trustees.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League:

Resolved, That the Junior League Superintendent be constituted a member of the Quarterly Conference and be required to report each quarter as to the work of the Junior League in accordance with such blanks as may be provided.

Junior
League.

NORTHWEST GERMAN.

Frederick Schaub presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That the General Conference instruct the Board of Bishops to outline *two* courses of study for our preachers instead of one; namely, one for those young men who have completed a theological course at one of our accredited theological schools, and another course for all other men coming into the Conference and into the traveling ministry.

Courses of
study.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

ALABAMA.

E. M. Jones presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, relating to division of the Central Alabama Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

AUSTIN.

O. E. Olander presented a memorial from the Northern Swedish Mission Conference, signed by C. G. Nelson and himself, concerning the organization of the Northern Swedish Mission Conference into an Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Swedish
Mission.

BALTIMORE.

W. S. Edwards offered a memorial, signed by himself, concerning changes in the Discipline in making reports to the Annual Conference.

Reports.

Also a memorial, signed by George E. Maydwell, concerning changes in the Discipline referring to the method of electing Conference Treasurer and Statistical Secretary. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Conference
officers.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.
 Public
 services.

J. F. Goucher presented a memorial signed by G. E. Maydwell, secretary, concerning "holding services within the bounds of another circuit or station." Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Deacons. J. W. Rawlings presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the work of deacons. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

BENGAL-BURMA.

Missionary
 Bishops. Robert Laidlaw presented a memorial from the Bengal-Burma Lay Electoral Conference, signed by the chairman and secretary, relating to Missionary Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

BLUE RIDGE.

Federation. A. J. Johnson presented a memorial concerning federation. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Accused
 ministers. J. G. Evans presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, relating to the trial of an accused minister. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Episcopacy. Also one concerning the episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Social
 settlements. Also one, signed by himself and six others, relating to social settlements. Referred to the Committee on City Evangelization.

Boundary. Also a memorial, signed by H. K. Metcalf and five others, concerning boundary line of the Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Conference
 claimants. Also one signed by himself and three others concerning the Conference Claimants' Fund. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Pastors'
 support. Also a memorial from Rock Island District Conference, signed by O. M. Dunlevey and two others, concerning pastors' salaries. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CENTRAL MISSOURI.

Enabling
 act. R. E. Gillum and others presented a memorial asking an "enabling act" to divide the Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also one, signed by eight persons, relating to distrieting the colored work. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.
Colored
work.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

H. C. Moyer presented a memorial, signed by L. H. Pearce, concerning the proper organization of new societies and their orderly admission into the Church. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

New
societies.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

R. H. Gilbert presented a memorial, signed by himself, and one other, concerning the "liquor traffic." Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Liquor
traffic.

COLORADO.

A memorial was presented, signed by W. C. Madison and three others, from Colorado Conference relative to revisals of church membership rolls. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church
rolls.

DAKOTA.

W. H. Jordan presented a memorial concerning the removal of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

DETROIT.

W. F. Sheridan presented a memorial from the Rochester (Mich.) Ministerial Association, signed by the president and secretary, relating to the salaries of Bishops, Book Agents, Editors, and Secretaries. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Salaries.

Also one, signed by William J. Clark and one other, relating to Missionary Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Missionary
Bishops.

W. H. Shier presented a memorial from the Rochester Ministerial Association relating to the probationary period.

Probation.

Also one, signed by W. J. Clark, concerning removal of members by certificate. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Removals.

EAST MAINE.

E. H. Boynton presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, relating to the removal of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.
Representation.

W. W. Ogier presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning representation of Annual Conferences in General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

GEORGIA.

W. J. Auten offered a memorial, signed by G. V. Byrd, D. W. Cook, R. H. Robb, and himself, concerning help for Southern Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

*Methodist
Advocate-
Journal.*

R. H. Robb offered a memorial, signed by R. H. Robb and E. F. Dean, concerning a subsidy of \$2,000 per annum for the *Methodist Advocate-Journal*, at Knoxville, Tenn. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Freedmen's
Aid and
Southern
Education
Society.

Also one, signed by R. C. Bramlett, relating to Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Ellijay
Seminary.

Also one, signed by W. D. Stevenson, concerning Ellijay Seminary under the supervision of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

ILLINOIS.

Trials.

C. B. Taylor offered memorials, signed by S. H. Whitlock and himself, relating to changes in the Discipline concerning trials for (1) immoral conduct and (2) selling intoxicating liquors. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Ordination.

Also one, signed by himself and one other, concerning the ordination of those on trial in an Annual Conference who are students of a theological seminary. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

IOWA.

Boundary.

J. C. W. Coxe presented a petition from the Iowa Conference, signed by himself and others, on the change of the boundary between the Iowa and Upper Iowa Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Supernumeraries.

Also one, signed by himself and eight others, relating

to supernumerary ministers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.
Boundaries.

Christopher Haw presented memorials, signed by W. G. Wilson and twenty-three others, relating to change of boundaries between the Upper Iowa and Iowa Conferences.

Also one, signed by C. S. Cooper and twenty-two others, relating to the same. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

D. C. Smith presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning the presiding elders' oversight of the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Presiding
elders.

W. G. Wilson offered a memorial concerning changes in the Discipline, signed by A. V. Kendrick and others. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Changes.

Also one, signed by himself and six others, relating to supernumerary preachers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Super-
numeraries.

JAPAN.

Julius Soper presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, relating to the time of probation in Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation
in Confer-
ences.

Also one concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Time limit.

Also one concerning the word "heathen" in the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

"Heathen."

Also one concerning a Central Conference in Japan. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Central
Conference.

Also one, signed by himself and one other, concerning religious toleration in Japan. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Toleration.

Also one, signed by himself, concerning lay representation. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Lay repre-
sentation.

Also one concerning the Twentieth Century Thank Offering, signed by himself. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Twentieth
Century
Thank
Offering.

Also one, signed by himself and Masayoshi Takaki, concerning two episcopal residences in eastern Asia,

Episcopal
residences.

MAY 4. and in opposition to the election of a Missionary Bishop
THIRD for Japan. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.
DAY.
Morning.

KANSAS.

Time limit. J. W. Alderman presented a memorial, signed by W. H. Underwood, on behalf of the Ministerial Association of Junction City District, concerning the time limit and the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Central Christian Advocate. J. R. Madison presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to Book Depository and *Central Christian Advocate*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

L. H. Murlin presented a memorial, signed by Edwin Locke, concerning the removal of the Book Depository and *Central Christian Advocate* from St. Louis to Kansas City, Mo. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

KENTUCKY.

Book editor. R. T. Miller presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning the book editor. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

† 248. Also one concerning paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

MAINE.

Women's ordination. E. O. Thayer presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, relating to the ordination of women. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MICHIGAN.

Trustees and stewards. A. P. Moors presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, relating to the election of trustees and stewards. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Stewards. J. H. Potts presented a memorial, signed by himself and forty-seven others, relating to the election of stewards. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also one, signed by himself and others of Michigan Conference, relating to paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.
¶ 248.

MISSOURI.

C. W. Proctor presented a memorial from the Missouri Lay Conference asking "interpretation of the word layman" in the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

"Layman."

MONTANA.

Jacob Mills presented two memorials concerning superannuated preachers. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Superannuates.

Also one from the Kalispell Quarterly Conference concerning Conference boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

NEW ENGLAND.

James Mudge offered a memorial concerning an amendment to the Constitution of the Sunday school, signed by himself. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Sunday schools.

Also one, signed by himself and ninety-seven others, relating to paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 248.

Also a memorial from the New England Conference concerning the election of Secretaries, Book Agents, and Editors. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Elections.

Also one from the New England Conference concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

Also one from the Methodist Ladies' Union concerning the ecclesiastical status of the "Ladies' Aid Society." Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Ladies' Aid Society.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

J. M. Durrell presented a memorial asking for a church committee of correspondence with absent members. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Absent members.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.
† 248.

NEW YORK EAST.

J. M. Buckley presented a memorial asking amendment of paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Time limit. Also one, signed by himself, concerning the removal of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH CHINA.

Episcopal residences. H. H. Lowry presented a memorial from the North China Conference asking for the establishment of an episcopal residence in eastern Asia, and for the assignment of a General Superintendent there for four successive years. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH INDIA.

Missionary episcopacy. J. L. Humphrey presented a memorial, signed by H. A. Cutting and forty-three others, relating to missionary episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

Methodist hospitals. C. A. Goss presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others concerning Methodist hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH OHIO.

Deaconess work. Duston Kemble presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. Henry C. Hedges and six others, relating to deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

Church growth. J. B. Hingely presented a memorial, signed by C. W. Pearson, relating to the growth of the Church. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Stewards. Also one concerning the election of stewards. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Time limit. C. C. Townsend offered a memorial concerning the removal of the time limit, signed by D. F. Pierce and M. D. Sill. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also one concerning the publishing of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, signed by himself. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

MAY 4.
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.
Northern
Advocate.
Organic
Law.

Also one from the Northern New York Conference concerning changes in the Organic Law. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also one from the Utica District Conference concerning the time limit, signed by D. F. Pierce and one other. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

NORTHERN SWEDISH.

O. E. Olander presented a memorial, signed by C. G. Nelson, concerning the authorizing of three Swedish Conferences, the publication of certain Swedish periodicals, and the granting of funds for publishing a Swedish Hymnal. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Swedish
periodicals.

NORTHWEST GERMAN.

H. A. Salzer and Frederick Schaub presented a memorial relative to boundaries between Northern German and Northwest German Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

NORTHWEST INDIANA.

H. A. Gobin presented a memorial, signed by himself, relating to the Apostles' Creed. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Apostles'
Creed.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Elliott offered a memorial, signed by Edwin C. Griffiths, concerning changes in the Discipline pertaining to deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Deaconess
work.

T. B. Neely presented a memorial concerning paragraph 248, from Fletcher Charge, Philadelphia Conference. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 248.

ROCK RIVER.

P. H. Swift, of Rock River Conference, presented a memorial from the Conference, signed by G. R. Vanhorne and himself, relative to course of study, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Course of
study.

MAY 4.

THIRD
DAY.
Morning.
Enabling
act.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. E. Wilson presented a memorial, signed by himself, and six others, asking for an enabling act concerning the division of the Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTH INDIA.

Central
Conference.

W. L. King presented a memorial relating to the time of meeting of the Central Conference, asking that paragraph 87, section 1, of the Discipline be amended. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Boundaries.

Also one, signed by himself, concerning the "Boundaries of the South India Conference."

Enabling
act.

Also one from the Central Conference of India relating to an enabling act to organize Burma District of Bengal-Burma Conference into a Mission Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

UPPER IOWA.

Epworth
League.

J. B. Albrook presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, relating to the Epworth League Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Baptismal
Covenant.

J. C. Magee presented a memorial from himself and others of Cedar Falls District, of Upper Iowa Conference, relative to placing form of assent to the Baptismal Covenant for persons baptized in infancy. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

WISCONSIN.

Subsidies.

Samuel Plantz presented a memorial concerning the reduction of the number of *Advocates* and subsidizing papers. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Stewards
and
trustees.

Also one concerning the election of stewards and trustees. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Presiding
elders.

Also one concerning the election of presiding elders. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Commit-
tees.

Also one concerning the appointment of Standing Committees in the Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
 Bishop Foss
 presiding.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, upon calling the Conference to order, stated that as Bishop Walden, on account of sickness in his family, may have to leave for home in a short time, he would preside over to-day's session in his place.

F. L. Thompson, of the Michigan Conference, conducted the devotional exercises.

The Journal of Friday's session was read and approved.

H. N. Herrick moved that a list of the provisional delegates be printed on a leaflet for insertion in the Handbook. On motion of E. B. Lytle, the resolution was laid on the table.

Provisional
 delegates.

On motion of S. O. Benton, the bar of the Conference was fixed to include all that part of the house reserved by the Committee on Entertainment for the delegates.

Bar of
 Conference.

The call of the roll of the Conferences was now resumed.

P. H. Swift presented the following:

Resolved, That a Committee on General Conference Districts be appointed by the Bishops; such committee to be composed of one member from each General Conference District and one at large.

General
 Conference
 Districts.

W. H. Shier moved to amend so that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Boundaries with power to act. It was so referred.

P. H. Swift introduced the following, which was adopted:

Every memorial presented shall be accompanied by a slip of paper, a copy of the indorsement made on back of said memorial as provided by Rule 22, namely:

Memorials.

1. Name of member presenting it.
2. Conference to which he belongs.
3. Conference, member, or church whence it comes.
4. Subject to which it relates.
5. Committee to which it is desired to refer it.

W. H. Holmes introduced the following, which was passed:

Whereas, A resolution adopted yesterday directed the Agents of the Book Concern to report on the circulation, subsidies, and gain or loss of our official papers, etc.: therefore,

Official
 papers.

Resolved, That said report be made in print and that two copies be furnished under seal to each member of this General Conference.

The following was, on motion of L. L. Fisher, adopted:

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
 Bishop
 Walden.

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the illness in the family of our beloved Bishop Walden, and assure him of our sincere sympathy and earnest prayer for the speedy restoration of his daughter.

The following was, on motion of I. L. Thomas, adopted:

D. L. Moody.

Since the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church last convened Dwight L. Moody, a great general in the Lord's army for more than a quarter of a century, has passed from the field of conflict into his heavenly reward.

In the death of Mr. Moody the world suffers an immense loss. The great revival star has been taken from the religious firmament. None but the Infinite knows the number of persons who have been blessed by the ministry of the sainted preacher. Thousands of church members have been strengthened and inspired by his simple story of the cross, and thousands of sinners have been convicted and saved. Mr. Moody was one of the brightest lights that Christianity has produced during this century.

He was an extraordinary Gospel preacher, a man of prayer, a great student of the Bible, a master of human nature, a soul winner. He was an embodiment of tenderness, simplicity, and faith. He depended upon the Holy Spirit for success and not himself. The people of America, England, and other countries believed in him, and therefore they heard him gladly. Mr. Moody was a servant of the people, and for that reason all denominations mourn his loss. From ocean to ocean the sad news has been borne that Moody is dead. He died at his post, and so may we. In consideration of the foregoing, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church herein assembled, do lament the death of the great evangelist and hereby express our deep sympathy with his family and those who have charge of the enterprises established during his life.

2. That we pray our heavenly Father to raise up a man to carry on the work begun by Mr. Moody, that the twentieth century may witness millions of souls born into the kingdom of Christ, and that each professing Christian throughout the world may represent Christ in life and activity.

G. G. Logan introduced the following, which, in view of the fact that the information will appear in the Journal, was, on motion of J. M. Buckley, laid on the table:

Challenge.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to consider the challenge interposed by certain members against the seating of C. H. Butterworth, lay delegate of the New Jersey Conference, be requested to present to the Secretary a statement of the grounds of the challenge, that the same may be placed upon the Journal of the General Conference.

Charles Ott introduced the following, which was, on motion of J. M. Buckley, referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Rule 35.

Resolved, That the Rules of this General Conference shall be supplemented by the following, which shall be known as Rule No. 35:

"On all motions, resolutions, or reports which involve a change of the Discipline the vote shall be taken by orders, and it shall require a vote of two thirds of both orders present and voting to adopt the same."

Charles Ott also moved the following, which was, on motion of A. B. Leonard, referred to the Committee on the State of the Church with instructions to

report next Tuesday morning immediately after the reading of the Minutes:

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

Whereas, In years past the legislative work of the General Conference has been crowded into the last days of the session, when it could not be done with due deliberation; therefore,

General
Conference
business.

Resolved, 1. That the beginning of elections be made the Order of the Day for Monday, May the 14th, at 10:30 A. M., and that they be taken up in the same order as they were held at the last General Conference.

2. That no propositions that involve a change of our Discipline shall be received after Tuesday, May 15, except such as relate to subjects already before this body, or such as are made necessary by changes in the Discipline that may be made by this body.

3. That this General Conference adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday, May 29, 1900.

4. That no delegate shall be allowed to draw on the treasurer of the Committee of Entertainment for the amount of his traveling expenses until the last day of the session, or until he has pledged himself to be present at the last roll call, except he be excused from attending by this body.

5. Excuses shall be granted only on account of sickness of delegate or serious sickness, accident, or death in the family of the delegate, or for such other reasons as would make immediate departure an absolute necessity.

H. A. Gobin introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements designate a place in this building where the Journals of the Annual Conferences can be deposited and receipted for by a person authorized to give said receipt.

Conference
Journals.

D. S. Monroe moved to amend that some person be specially designated to take care of the Records and be responsible for them.

J. B. Graw moved as a substitute that the ministerial delegate who is a member of the Committee on Itinerancy shall be responsible for the care of the Journal of his Conference, which, on motion of W. R. Warnock, was laid on the table.

M. S. Hard moved to amend so that the secretary of the Committee on Itinerancy shall receive the Journals, and after they have been examined shall distribute them to the respective delegations.

Henry Spellmeyer offered as a substitute, which was adopted, that a safe and suitable place be found where these books can be placed.

A. I. Decker moved to amend that the Journals be brought to a designated room in the Wabash Avenue Church. This was adopted, as was also the motion of D. S. Monroe, and the original motion, as amended, was adopted.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
 Fraternal
 Delegates.

Bishop Andrews announced the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates. (See Committees, p. 415.)

D. S. Monroe presented a gavel to Bishop Walden for the use of the Conference, and read the following letter:

NEW YORK, April 30, 1900.

Gavel pre-
 sented.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting at Chicago.

DEAR BRETHREN: As the only Methodist resident in the Holy Land during the ten years last past, I beg the pleasure of presenting your distinguished body with a gavel of rare beauty and interest, all the materials of which I have gathered with my own hands, and which I will here describe:

The body of the gavel is of olive wood from the Mount of Olives. The four wedges of other woods inserted are: Balm of Gilead from Jericho, oleander from Jacob's Peniel, terebinth from Shiloh, and grapevine from the valley of Esheol.

The little square inlaying, opposite the handle, is of a fig tree that shades a part of the great "Springs of Pisgah" on Mount Nebo.

The handle is the head of a shepherd's crook that I procured from the shepherd using it at the ancient Tophel in Mount Seir (Deut. i, 1), still going by the same name, with but slight difference in the peculiarity of accent in the Arabic.

The inlaid pearls between the wedges upon each end are from Bethlehem and represent the leading industry of that city, the shells being obtained from the Red Sea. Upon one end a star, a heart, a cross, and a crown, and upon the other a harp, a sword, a door, and a cluster of grapes. I think it best to leave the handle unworked, put as I cut it from the crook, which was about three feet in length, and that about the average length among quite a lot that I bought for about six cents each.

Will the Conference kindly accept the little gift for the use of the presiding Bishop until it is superseded by one of surpassing interest, and much oblige, yours fraternally,
 T. J. ALLEY.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, a vote of thanks was extended to the donor.

Dr. Hunter.

The Bishop introduced to the Conference Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

A recess was taken.

Gavels.

On motion of W. H. Jordan, the Secretary of the Conference was made the custodian of all the gavels belonging to the Conference.

Dr. Lanahan.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, John Lanahan, who has been a delegate to twelve General Conferences, was invited to a seat on the platform. Dr. Lanahan returned thanks for the invitation, but expressed his preference to sit with his colleagues.

Dr. Pearne.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, Rev. Thomas H. Pearne, D.D., was invited to a seat on the platform.

Consolidation of Societies.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the Rules were suspended, and he presented a paper relating to the consolidation of certain Benevolences.

A motion by W. N. McElroy to include the Board of Education was laid on the table.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

Several amendments were accepted by the mover of the original resolution, and the paper was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Committees on Missions, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, and the Church Extension Society be instructed to appoint committees of five, constituting a joint committee, which shall report to the General Conference upon the practicability of uniting the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society and the Church Extension Society or either of them with the home department of the Missionary Society into a society to be known as the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that the report of the said commission be the report of the day on Friday, May 11, at ten o'clock.

D. K. Tindall presented a resolution having reference to a lecture delivered Thursday evening by Bishop Hartzell, which was, on motion of F. A. Arter, laid on the table. It was afterward taken from the table and, by consent, was withdrawn by the mover. Whereupon J. M. King offered the following, which was adopted:

Bishop
Hartzell's
lecture.

Resolved, That the action of this General Conference on the resolution concerning the lecture of Bishop Hartzell delivered under the auspices of the Lecture Committee of Entertainment was in no way designed to reflect on the Bishop, but to assert that such resolutions are not within the proper province of the General Conference.

The organization of standing committees was reported. (See Committees.)

Standing
committees.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the editors of the *Daily Advocate* were instructed to daily print in its columns the time and place of meetings, and the name of the church and street where the meetings are to be held.

On motion of J. E. Price, the following was passed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Epworth League be instructed to consider the advisability of uniting in one officer the duties of editor of the *Epworth Herald* and General Secretary of the Epworth League.

Epworth
League.

I. L. Thomas presented the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Having learned of the illness of Dr. S. L. Baldwin, Recording Secretary of our Missionary Society and General Secretary of the Ecumenical Conference on Missions; therefore,

Dr. Bald-
win.

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to convey the sympathy of this Conference to Dr. Baldwin.

On motion of E. J. Gray, Conference adjourned. The Doxology was sung, and the Rev. Dr. Robertson, fraternal delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Conference, pronounced the benediction.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

DES MOINES.

T. M.K. Stuart presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Unordained
ministers.

Resolved, That paragraph 164 of Chapter III, Book of Discipline, be amended by the addition of a section as follows:

"§ 2. Provided, however, that when an unordained Preacher is appointed to a Pastoral Charge, he shall be authorized by virtue of such appointment to solemnize Marriage and administer Baptism. But this authority shall only continue so long as he is in Pastoral Charge. Under no other conditions shall an unordained Minister, either traveling or local, be authorized to solemnize Marriage or administer Baptism."

Resolved, That Chapter IV, paragraph 42, be amended as follows: Strike out the words in section 1, second and third lines, "he has been at least six months on Probation," and amend what follows so as to read:

Probation.

"§ 1. Let no one be admitted into Full Membership in the Church until he has been recommended by the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting of the Charge, if a Station, or by the Leaders and Stewards of the Appointment with which the Probationer is united, if the Charge is a Circuit, and has been baptized, and, on examination by the Pastor before the Church, has given satisfactory assurances of the correctness of his faith and of his willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church.

"§ 2. Any Probationer who may desire to do so may be continued in such relation indefinitely, so long as his conduct and life is in conformity with the General Rules of the Church. But his name may be erased from the Record on the recommendation of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, as defined in section 1, *provided*, however, due notification has been given him of such intention by the Pastor.

"§ 3. Probationers shall be received into Full Membership in accordance with section 1 of this paragraph, whenever they are ready intelligently to subscribe to our Doctrines and Discipline as indicated in paragraph 445."

In paragraph 47 strike out the words "on the recommendation of a Leader with whom they have met at least six months in Class."

MISSOURI.

J. J. Bentley presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Probation.

Resolved, That the second line of the first section of paragraph 42 of the Discipline be so changed as to read as follows, "Let no one be admitted into Full Membership in the Church until he has been at least three months on Probation."

NEBRASKA.

D. W. C. Huntington presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Presiding
elders.

The Committee on Judiciary is hereby requested to interpret paragraph 173, section 3, item 2, of the Discipline, relating to the time limit as applied to presiding elders, so as to answer the following questions, namely:

1. When a presiding elder has served six consecutive years upon a given district, can he be legally appointed to the same office upon another district during the years *immediately succeeding* the expiration of said term, thereby making his term of service as presiding elder

more than six years in a consecutive twelve; said districts not being in "Missions or Mission Conferences in heathen lands?"

2. When a presiding elder has served for six consecutive years, a part of the time having been upon one district and a part upon another, can he be legally appointed to the second district for the full term of six years, thereby lengthening his period of service beyond six consecutive years?

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

B. L. Paine and G. W. Isham presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing paragraph 42, item 1, of the Discipline, that the word "six" be stricken out, and the word "three" be inserted in its place, so that the item shall read as follows: "Let no one be admitted into Full Membership in the Church until he has been at least three months on Probation."

And furthermore, that paragraph 445 (Form for Receiving Persons into the Church after Probation) be so changed that the word "six" be stricken out, and the word "three" shall be inserted in its place, so that it shall read, "and have been under the care of proper Leaders for three months."

Probation.

NEW YORK EAST.

C. W. Harman presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Whereas, The support of our worn-out preachers is inadequate; and,
Whereas, The call for Twentieth Century Thank Offerings specifies this cause as one worthy of and in need of generous gifts, and the Episcopal Address refers most appealingly to this subject;

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the Church to raise a fund of \$1,000,000, to be added to the Chartered Fund, the income of which is to be used exclusively for Conference claimants, and that a Sabbath in October, 1900, be set apart by each church to take up a special collection for this fund.

This is not to take the place of the regular collection for Conference claimants.

Supernumeraries.

NORTHWEST NEBRASKA.

G. H. Hornby presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Whereas, Many of our *Advocates* and Church papers have no regular temperance department, and publish little for temperance; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference instruct the editors of our Church papers to publish in each issue a temperance department to occupy at least one page of the paper.

Temperance.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Elliott presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Discipline be revised and amended by the addition of a chapter providing for the substitution, in any charge desiring it, of a Church Conference, composed of the adult members of the Church, for the Quarterly Conference. Such chapter shall immediately follow that on Quarterly Conferences, and shall read as follows:

"THE CHURCH CONFERENCE.

"¶— The Church Conference shall be composed of all the members of a Charge who are over twenty-one years of age.

Church Conference.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

“¶— The Church Conference shall hold two regular sessions each Conference year, and its organization, powers, and order of business shall be the same as those prescribed for the Quarterly Conference, for which it shall be a substitute. Special meetings may be called at any time by order of the Official Board, or upon the written request of ten members.

“¶— The Church Conference may choose from its own number a President *pro tem*, to preside in the absence of the President *ex officio*.

“¶— All elections of Official Members by the Church Conference shall be by ballot and without nomination.

“¶— The provisions for Church Conferences shall be of force and binding only in those Charges where the same have been approved by a majority of the members over the age of twenty-one years present and voting at an election specially called for that purpose, two public notices of such election having been previously given.

“¶— A Church Conference may be discontinued by a vote of the majority of members present at any regular session, notice thereof having been given at a previous session.”

T. B. Neely presented the following concerning the term of probation, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Probation. *Resolved*, That paragraph 42 of the Discipline be amended by striking out the word “six” and inserting “three,” so that it will read: “Let no one be admitted into Full Membership in the Church until he has been at least three months on Probation,” etc.

PITTSBURG.

T. N. Boyle presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Board of Church Extension. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Church Extension be requested to consider and report on so changing the chapter on Church Extension that the corresponding secretaries shall be elected by the Board of Church Extension instead of by the General Conference.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League:

Epworth League. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Epworth League be requested to consider and report on amending the Chapter on Young People's Societies, so that the office of secretary shall be abolished and the duties assigned to the editor of the *Epworth Herald*.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Whereas, The following opinion of the Committee on Judiciary was reported to the last General Conference, but was passed without action; therefore,

¶ 248. *Resolved*, That it is hereby approved by this General Conference: “We are of the opinion that paragraph 248 of the Discipline was an act of legislation of 1872, and not a judicial construction of the General Rules upon the subjects contained in said section; that the clause therein relating to specific amusements changes section 30 of the General Rules by adding thereto the amusements enumerated in said paragraph 248, and is therefore in violation of section 4, paragraph 67, of the Discipline, which declares, that

“The General Conference shall not revoke nor change the General Rules of the United Societies.”

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be requested to consider and report on so changing our laws that the corresponding secretaries shall be elected by the Missionary Board instead of by the General Conference.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
Missionary
Secretary.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Education :

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be requested to consider and report on amending the chapter on Education so that the corresponding secretary shall be elected by the Board of Education instead of by the General Conference.

Education
Secretary.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to consider and report on so amending paragraph 173 that the Bishops may be authorized to appoint a preacher to a pastoral charge for as many consecutive years as may be deemed for the good of the Church.

Time limit.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be requested to consider and report on striking out of paragraph 39 the following : "No divorce, except for adultery, shall be regarded by the Church as lawful : and," so that it will read, "No Minister shall solemnize marriage in any case where there is a divorced wife or husband living ; but this rule shall not be applied to the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery, nor to divorced parties seeking to be reunited in marriage."

Divorce.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern be requested to consider and report on so amending the chapter on Book Concern that all agents and editors shall be elected by the Book Committee instead of by the General Conference.

Publishing
agents and
editors.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid :

Resolved, That the Committee on Freedmen's Aid be requested to consider and report on so changing the chapter on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society that the corresponding secretaries shall be elected by the Board of Managers instead of by the General Conference.

Freedmen's
Aid secre-
taries.

SOUTH KANSAS.

Hugh McBirney presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Whereas, Our Church has very imperfect episcopal supervision, our people rarely seeing a Bishop, and District Conferences, Church anniversaries, and dedications seldom secure the presence and help of our General Superintendents ;

Bishops.

Resolved, 1. That we request the Committee on Episcopacy, at an early date, to report a plan for districting the Bishops during the next quadrennium.

2. That the Bishops be required to travel at large through their districts, visiting our churches and District Conferences, without charge to the churches and districts thus visited.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
 Morning.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

G. F. Bovard presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Arizona
 Mission.

Resolved, That paragraph 439, section 1, which now reads, "Arizona Mission shall include the Territory of Arizona," shall be amended by adding the words "and The Needles in California," making the section when amended to read, "Arizona Mission shall include the Territory of Arizona and The Needles in California."

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Resolved, That paragraph 438, section 100, which now reads, "Southern California Conference shall embrace that portion of the State of California lying south of the California Conference; also that portion of the State east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and south of Inyo County," shall be amended by adding the words "except The Needles;" making the section, when amended, to read, "Southern California Conference shall embrace that portion of the State of California lying south of the California Conference; also that portion of the State east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and south of Inyo County, except The Needles."

TENNESSEE.

T. S. Fortson presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Electoral
 Conference.

Resolved, That the words "and *provided*, also, that no person shall be elected to the Lay Electoral Conference by a Charge in which he does not hold his Membership" be added to paragraph 62 of the Discipline, so that said paragraph shall then read: "The Electoral Conference shall be composed of one Layman from each Circuit or Station within the bounds of the Annual Conference, such Layman to be chosen by the last Quarterly Conference preceding the time of the assembling of the Electoral Conference; and on assembling, the Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a Chairman and Secretary of its own number; *provided*, that no Layman shall be chosen to the Lay Electoral Conference or to the General Conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a Member of the Church in Full Connection for the five consecutive years preceding the elections; and *provided*, also, that no person shall be elected to the Lay Electoral Conference by a Charge in which he does not hold his Membership."

TEXAS.

W. A. Fortson presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Licensed
 Preachers
 not to be
 delegates.

Resolved, That the words "and *provided*, that no licensed Preacher shall be a Delegate to the Electoral Conference" be added to paragraph 62 of the Discipline, so that said paragraph shall read: "The Electoral Conference shall be composed of one Layman from each Circuit or Station within the bounds of the Annual Conference, such Layman to be chosen by the last Quarterly Conference preceding the time of the assembling of such Electoral Conference; and on assembling, the Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a Chairman and Secretary of its own number; *provided*, that no Layman shall be chosen a Delegate either to the Electoral Conference or the General Conference who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a Member of the Church in Full Connection for the five consecutive years preceding the elections; and *provided*, that no licensed Preacher shall be a Delegate to the Electoral Conference."

WEST GERMAN.

Charles Ott presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That section 3, paragraph 173, divisions 1 and 2, be stricken out and the following substituted for the same :

"1. He shall not allow any Preacher to remain in the same Pastoral Charge for more than three consecutive years, nor more than three years in any consecutive six years ; should, however, it become necessary to reappoint the Preacher for a longer period than three years, it may be done at the request of three fourths of all the Members of the Quarterly Conference of such Charge, in which request the Presiding Elders of the Conference must concur before such an appointment can be made ; but in no case shall he appoint the same for a longer period than five years out of any ten years.

"2. He shall not allow a Presiding Elder to preside in the same District more than six consecutive years nor any more than six years in any consecutive twelve ; but Presiding Elders in either Missions or Mission Conferences in heathen lands may be appointed to the same District for more than six consecutive years."

MAY 5.**FOURTH DAY.***Morning.*

Time limit.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Archibald Moore presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Whereas, It is well known that many members of our Church who are financially able to support the Church and for unworthy reasons persistently refuse to do so ; and,

Whereas, The law of the Church seems incompetent to regulate such grievances, and because of the odium attending an attempt upon the part of the pastor to regulate such violation of the vow of Church membership ; therefore,

Resolved, That in all cases of known and willful violation of the vow of Church membership and for persistent refusal to make amends for such indifference to personal responsibility to support the Church, upon a two-thirds vote of the members of the Quarterly Conference present and voting, the member or members of the Church may be removed without trial.

Financial support.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary :

AUSTIN.

G. B. Collins presented a memorial from Gulf Mission Conference relating to boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

BOMBAY.

T. S. Johnson presented a memorial from the Bombay Conference concerning missionary episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Missionary episcopacy.

CALIFORNIA.

E. R. Dille presented a memorial from the Quarterly Conference of First Methodist Church, of Oakland, Cal., concerning the Methodist Book Depository at San Francisco. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

San Francisco Depository.

MAY 5. Also another concerning the removal of the time limit,
FOURTH and another concerning General Conference Districts.
DAY.
Morning.
Time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Stewards Also one concerning the election of stewards, trus-
and tees, and lay delegates to the Lay Electoral Conference.
trustees. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Boundaries. H. K. Metcalf presented a memorial, signed by him-
 self and five others, concerning the boundary line be-
 tween the Central Illinois and Rock River Conferences.
 Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Member- A memorial, signed by E. H. King, was presented,
ship. concerning certificates of membership. Referred to the
 Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL SWEDISH.

Church Ex- Albert Ericson presented a memorial on behalf of
ten-sion. the Central Swedish Conference concerning Church Ex-
 tension. Referred to the Committee on Church Exten-
 sion.

Swedish Also a memorial from the Ministerial Association of
Hymnal. Chicago and Galesburg Districts, signed by A. J. An-
 derson, concerning Swedish Hymnal. Referred to the
 Committee on Tract Society.

Book Con- Also a memorial from the Ministerial Association of
cern Com- Chicago and Galesburg Districts, signed by A. J. An-
mittee. derson, concerning the Book Concern Committee. Re-
 ferred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Boundaries. Also a memorial from the Ministerial Association of
 Chicago and Galesburg Districts, signed by A. J. An-
 derson and one other, concerning General Conference
 Districts. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Periodicals. Also a memorial from the Central Swedish Confer-
 ence concerning Swedish periodicals. Referred to the
 Committee on the Book Concern.

CHICAGO GERMAN.

Bishops. Jacob Berger presented a memorial, signed by him-
 self and others, concerning the Bishops. Referred to
 the Committee on Episcopacy.

CINCINNATI.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

J. N. Gamble presented a memorial from the Charles Wesley Brotherhood of Cincinnati concerning that brotherhood. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Brother-
 hood.

DES MOINES.

E. M. Holmes presented a memorial, signed by W. B. Thompson and six others, concerning heresy in our schools. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Heresy.

A. H. Roberts presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning the election of stewards and trustees. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Stewards
 and
 trustees.

FOOCHOW.

J. H. Worley presented a memorial from the Central Conference on episcopal residence.

Episcopal
 residence
 and mis-
 sionary
 work.

Also from same relative to missionary in charge.

Also from same favoring division of Missionary Society into home and foreign.

Also from same relative to powers of Annual Meeting of foreign Missions. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Also from same concerning changes in Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

GENESEE.

P. S. Merrill presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. I. N. Dalbey and thirty-three others, concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess
 work.

M. R. Webster presented a memorial, signed by Benjamin Copeland and thirteen others, concerning the term of probation. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation.

Also one signed by L. D. Watson and one other, concerning the *Northern Christian Advocate*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Northern
Christian
Advocate.

Also one signed by Mrs. J. T. Gracey, concerning the amendment of the Constitution of the Woman's Foreign

Woman's
 Foreign
 Missionary
 Society.

MAY 5. Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on Mis-
FOURTH sions.
DAY.
Morning.

ILLINOIS.

Advocates. H. M. Hamill presented a memorial, signed by W. A. Smith and three others, concerning consolidation of *Advocates*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Presiding elders. Also a memorial concerning appointing presiding elders and Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Hymnals, etc. Also a memorial concerning hymnals, amusements, and deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Periodicals. W. A. Smith presented a memorial from the Ministerial Association of Springfield District, Illinois Conference, relative to periodicals. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

INDIANA.

Certificates. E. B. Rawls presented a memorial from the Indiana Conference, signed by W. Telfer and others, asking change of form of "Church Certificate." Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

ITALY.

Greetings. Fritz Baum offered a memorial greeting the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Episcopal residences. William Burt presented a memorial from the Italy Conference relative to episcopal residences. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

JAPAN.

Missionary work. Julius Soper presented a memorial concerning missionary work in Japan, signed by himself and one other. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

LOUISIANA.

Bishops. A. E. P. Albert presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MAINE.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

I. S. Locke offered a memorial from the Maine Lay Electoral Conference concerning education of our ministry. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. **Education.**

Also a memorial from the same concerning method of electing stewards, signed by himself. Referred to the Committee on Revisals. **Stewards.**

Also a memorial, signed by himself and the Maine Lay Electoral Conference, concerning the admission of women. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church. **Women delegates.**

E. O. Thayer presented a memorial, signed by W. F. Berry, as secretary, relative to "local preachers as supplies." Referred to the Committee on Revisals. **Supplies.**

MEXICO.

J. W. Butler offered a memorial concerning the extension of the work of the Church Insurance Association to foreign fields where the Missionary Society is supporting work. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy. **Insurance.**

Also a memorial relative to the Book Concern furnishing electrotypes. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern. **Electro-types.**

MINNESOTA.

G. H. Bridgman presented a memorial from the St. Paul Preachers' Meeting concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. **Time limit.**

Also a memorial, signed by W. J. Weber and one other, concerning the probationary period. Referred to the Committee on Revisals. **Probation.**

Also a memorial from the St. Paul Preachers' Meeting, signed by W. J. Weber and one other, concerning the constitutionality of paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals. **¶ 248.**

John Stafford presented a memorial from the pastors of the Mankato District concerning the removal of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. **Time limit.**

Also a memorial from the Fairmount District, signed by E. H. Goodell, secretary, concerning the election of **Trustees and stewards.**

MAY 5. trustees and stewards. Referred to the Committee on
FOURTH Revisals.
DAY.
Morning.

NEBRASKA.

Bishops. P. C. Johnson presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal districts. J. H. Mickey presented a memorial concerning episcopal districts. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEWARK.

Sunday School Union. W. H. Beach presented a memorial from the managers of the Sunday School Union concerning the election and duties of its officers. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Time limit. H. A. Buttz presented two memorials from the Newark Conference concerning the time limit.

Representation. Also one from the same Conference concerning representation in the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Elections. Also one from the same Conference concerning election of officers. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Probation. Also one from the same Conference concerning the probationary period. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Members. Also one from the same Conference concerning church members. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Boundaries. Also a memorial from the St. John's Charge, of the Delaware Conference, signed by James A. Francis and fifty-five others, concerning a change of boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NEW ENGLAND.

Church organizations. W. S. Allen presented a memorial concerning the appointment of a commission to consider the business organizations of the Church. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

University Senate. W. F. Warren presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the University Senate. Referred to the Committee on Education.

NEW YORK EAST.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
 Missionary
 collections.

G. P. Mains presented a memorial relating to reporting missionary collections in open Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Probation.

S. E. Ryan presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning change of probationary term. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH OHIO.

Official
 Boards.

Duston Kemble presented a memorial, signed by E. C. Griswold and others, on "duties of official boards." Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

OHIO.

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial from the Columbus District Ministerial Association relative to "trial by the Annual Conference." Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Judicial
 Confer-
 ences.

Also one from the same relating to "the Judicial Conference," and another relating to "locating an unacceptable minister." Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

General
 Conference
 expenses.

J. W. King presented a memorial from the Columbus District Ministerial Association "to provide against deficiency in money for General Conference expenses and the Episcopal Fund." Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Freedmen's
 Aid and
 Southern
 Education
 Society.

D. H. Moore presented a memorial, signed by J. D. Walsh and two others, concerning the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Twentieth
 Century.

W. F. Oldham presented a memorial, signed by John Henry Barrows and thirty others, concerning the Twentieth Century. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Certificates.

C. C. Townsend presented a memorial concerning changes in provision for receiving certificates from other

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

than Methodist schools in common English, general history, and literature, signed by C. C. Townsend and S. J. Greenfield and all the board of examiners. Referred to the Committee on Education.

OKLAHOMA.

Colored work.

J. T. Riley presented a memorial, signed by N. M. Empart and four others, concerning boundaries of the colored work. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Bishops.

H. A. Doty presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the Bishops as lecturers. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

OREGON.

Quarterly Conference reports.

D. A. Waters presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning Quarterly Conference reports. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

PHILADELPHIA.

Church property.

S. A. Heilner presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Conference, concerning the control and disposition of church property. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Epworth League statistics.

J. S. Hughes presented a memorial, signed by S. G. Grove, concerning Epworth League statistics. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Woman's Home Missionary Society.

R. E. Pattison presented a memorial, signed by W. Downey and others, relative to Woman's Home Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Form of worship.

M. V. Simpson presented a memorial from First Church, Germantown, Pa., signed by W. A. Church and others, relating to form of service. Also a memorial signed by M. Fox and others, from the Philadelphia Conference, relative to class meetings. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Class meetings.

Time limit, etc.

Also a memorial, signed by Thomas Dittett and others, concerning the time limit, Quarterly Conferences, public reading, knowledge of music, Church hymnals, and Sabbath school room. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

George Elliott presented a memorial from Covenant Methodist Episcopal Church, signed by S. R. Smith and Conference District, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
 Covenant
 Methodist
 Episcopal
 Church.

PUGET SOUND.

T. S. Lippy presented a memorial, signed by Wilmot Whitfield and three others, concerning separate General Conference Districts. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

General
 Conference
 Districts.

Wilmot Whitfield presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning Pastor's Aid Society. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Pastor's Aid
 Society.

ROCK RIVER.

W. H. Holmes presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning a constitution for the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Epworth
 League.

H. G. Jackson presented a memorial from Oak Park Methodist Episcopal Church relative to missionary evangelists. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Evangel-
 ists.

Also a memorial, signed by himself and twenty others, concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess
 work.

P. H. Swift presented a memorial from the Rock River Conference, concerning the election of presiding elders. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Presiding
 elders.

Also one from the same Conference concerning the liquor traffic. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Liquor
 traffic.

Also one from the same Conference, concerning the Epworth League secretary. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Epworth
 League.

Also one from the same Conference concerning the organization of a church. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church
 organiza-
 tion.

Also a memorial from the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago and vicinity, signed by M. E. Cady and others, relative to change

† 248.

MAY 5. of paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the
FOURTH Committee on the State of the Church.
DAY.

Morning.

Organic
union.

Also a memorial, signed by R. W. Richards, concerning organic union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Boundaries. Also a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning boundaries of General Conference Districts. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Missionary agents. Also from the Rock River Conference, relating to special agents for the Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

† 248. L. L. Fisher presented a memorial from St. John's River Conference, asking that paragraph 248 of the Discipline be not changed. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Trustees. Also a memorial concerning trustees. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis Depository. G. W. Brown presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the removal of the St. Louis Depository. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

D. W. Crow presented a memorial from the St. Louis Conference, concerning the removal of the St. Louis Depository. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Time limit. J. F. Thompson presented a memorial from the South America Conference concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Bishops. Also one from the same Conference concerning episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

SOUTH INDIA.

Missionary Society. W. L. King presented a memorial from Central Conference of India concerning division of the Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

SOUTH KANSAS.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

H. J. Coker presented a memorial from the South Kansas Conference concerning transfer of church membership. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Member-
ship.

Also one from the same Conference concerning the removal of the Book Depository from St. Louis. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

St. Louis
Depository.

Hugh McBirney presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Epworth
League.

Nelson Case presented a memorial concerning leaving the Discipline as is in paragraph 248. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 248.

VERMONT.

W. S. Smithers presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the election of stewards. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Stewards.

WEST GERMAN.

John Demand presented a memorial concerning Epworth League statistics. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Epworth
League.

WEST WISCONSIN.

W. M. Martin presented a memorial, signed by S. S. Benedict, concerning the ratio of ministerial representation in the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Representa-
tion.

S. W. Trousdale presented a memorial from the West Wisconsin Conference concerning periodicals. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Periodicals.

WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH.

Martinus Nelson presented a memorial, signed by himself and fourteen others, concerning subsidy for *Vidnesbyrødet*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*Vidnes-
byrødet.*

WYOMING.

Austin Griffin presented a memorial from the West Pottstown Quarterly Conference concerning the Twen-

Twentieth
Century
Thank
Offering.

MAY 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

Conference
collections.

tieth Century Thank Offering. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

M. S. Hard presented a memorial concerning reporting Conference collections, signed by himself and two others. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

H. C. McDermott presented a memorial from the Wyoming Conference concerning statistics. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

*Northern
Christian
Advocate.*

W. H. Pearce presented a memorial from the Central New York Conference concerning the *Northern Christian Advocate*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.

Morning.
Bishop
Hurst
presiding.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop John F. Hurst called the Conference to order.

P. S. Merrill, of the Genesee Conference, conducted devotional services.

The Minutes of Saturday morning's session were read and approved.

John Moler
present.

John Moler, a lay delegate, was announced as having appeared and taken his seat.

T. R. Petri.
A. H.
Boles.

On motion of H. M. Hamill, Thomas R. Petri was given the seat of William G. Cochran, Illinois Conference. Alfred H. Boles, Oklahoma, was announced as present.

G. Man-
ning.

On motion of J. W. Butler, George Manning was seated in place of Andres Cabrera, Mexico Conference.

J. Chap-
man.

On motion of L. H. Stewart, East Ohio Conference, Joseph Chapman was granted the seat of John W. Excell, and J. W. Excell was granted that of James A. White, who had not arrived.

Directory.

W. H. Shier moved that the Secretary be authorized and instructed to prepare and distribute a Handbook or Directory, in pocket size, which shall contain a list of every Standing Committee, and such other information as his judgment dictates.

An amendment by F. A. Arter, directing that it give the city address, was, on motion, laid on the table.

G. P. Mains moved to amend that each delegate send his name and address during recess this morning.

J. E. C. Sawyer moved, as a substitute for the amendments, that the chairman of each delegation give the name and city address of each member of his delegation to the Secretary during this session. The substitute was accepted and adopted.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of G. F. Washburn, it was ordered that the Handbook include the Rules of Order. The motion, as amended, was adopted.

Rules of
Order.

Permission was granted by common consent to have report of the Committee on Education printed in the *Daily Advocate*.

Education.

S. O. Benton moved a suspension of the rules, and, on his motion, the following was adopted:

Whereas, The authority of the Bishops to consolidate two or more of our societies has been called in question; and,

Consolidation of
societies.

Whereas, In a case arising from such consolidation a decision has been rendered by the civil court on the ground that the Book of Discipline does not appear to give to the Bishops this power; therefore,

Resolved, That this question be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy, with instructions to consider it and to formulate a declaration of the law and usage of the Church in this particular, and report to this body as soon as possible.

T. H. Murray asked for and obtained leave of absence for a few days, being called away on important business.

T. H. Mur-
ray ex-
cused.

Bishop Andrews announced Special Committees. (See Committees, p. 413.)

Committees.

He also presented a memorial from the Board of Bishops, concerning the professors in theological schools, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Theological
professors.

J. M. Buckley moved a suspension of the rules, and, on his motion, the Committee on Judiciary was instructed, in all reports, to give a condensed statement of each case, and the reason or reasons for each decision, and that the committee neither consider nor report any suppositious cases.

Judiciary
Committee.

The roll of Conferences was called.

The following resolution, presented by G. E. Ackerman, was adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to report not later than Saturday next whether in their judgment we should elect any Bishops at this General Conference. 2. If so, how few should be elected.

Number of
Bishops.

Under suspension of the rules, and on motion of A. B. Leonard, the Committee on Episcopacy was instructed

Missionary
Bishops.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.

to determine whether any Missionary Bishops should be elected, and, if so, the number and the field.

P. P. Pope moved that the following resolution be made the Order of the Day immediately after recess tomorrow morning; but, on motion of E. R. Dille, it was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Probation.

Resolved, That the following be printed in the *Daily Advocate* and be made the Order of the Day Tuesday, after recess, to wit:

That paragraph 42, section 1, of Chapter IV, on page 35 of the Discipline be amended by striking out the words "has been at least six months on Probation," so that the paragraph shall read, with the added words "examined and:" "Let no one be admitted into Full Membership in the Church until he has been examined and recommended by the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, or, where no such meeting is held, by his Leader, has been baptized, and, on examination by the Pastor before the Church, has given satisfactory assurances both of the correctness of his faith and of his willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church."

H. T. Ames presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

¶ 248.

Resolved, That paragraph 248 of the Discipline be amended by inserting at the sixth line thereof, after the words "becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in such traffic," the words "or presenting petitions for or soliciting or procuring license for the sale of intoxicating liquors from any court, excise board, or any municipal or other body having the power to grant license."

The following, which was presented by H. T. Ames, was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Changing
 Restrictive
 Rules.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and are hereby instructed to present to this General Conference a section to the Discipline which shall read substantially as follows, to wit:

"§—. That whenever any proposition to change the Restrictive Rules, by alteration, amending, or striking out, shall be submitted to the Annual Conferences, in the manner now provided by the Law of the Church, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each Annual Conference entitled to vote thereon, together with the Bishop who presides at the Conference so voting, to certify to the Secretary of the preceding General Conference a detailed statement of the vote cast for and against the proposition by that Conference. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the preceding General Conference to report to the next Delegated General Conference, immediately after its organization, a detailed statement of all votes cast for and against every proposition so submitted during the quadrennium, to change the Restrictive Rules by alteration, amendment, or striking out, so that the same may be entered at large in the Journal.

The following, presented by W. H. Crawford, was referred to the Committee on Epworth League:

Epworth
 League.

Whereas, The purpose of the Epworth League is to promote intelligent and vital piety among the young people of our churches and congregations, and to train them in works of mercy and help; and,

Whereas, That part of the Constitution of the League which declares that no collection shall be taken by the Epworth League, except for League purposes is reported to have been violated in many quarters, and appeals to the League for money are being made by various institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Epworth League be requested to consider the advisability of recommending some action which shall

make impossible further financial demands upon the League, and save it from being regarded as a money-raising organization.

On motion of H. A. Monroe, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the wisdom and fairness of the present method of entertaining the General Conference, and recommend that in future invitations from cities offering to entertain the General Conference, be accompanied by like guarantees of equal treatment to all delegates who may attend; and where there is a failure to secure such guarantee with the invitation, the Committee on Entertainment of the General Conference be requested to ask for the same before concluding arrangements.

Recess was now taken.

W. S. Edwards was granted the privilege of occupying the vacant chair of D. S. Monroe.

The Bishop introduced the Rev. E. E. Hoss, D.D., fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The following letter from Bishop Taylor to Bishop McCabe was read:

“PALO ALTO, April 27, 1900.

“DEAR BISHOP: I am sorry that I shall not be able to go to the General Conference. My general health is good, but I can't walk nor talk with any facility. My first two years in South Africa the African war troubles increased steadily, yet God was so manifestly with his people of color that the pastors numbered over twelve hundred new converts in the two years named. I love the African work. I was brought up among them and have a genuine sympathy with them.

“Love to all who inquire about me. I shall pray daily for the General Conference. Your brother,
WM. TAYLOR.”

On motion of R. H. Gilbert, the Secretary was instructed to print the letter in the Journal, and to send a suitable reply on behalf of the General Conference.

T. F. Parker introduced the following, which was, on motion of F. A. Arter, referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Resolved, That the delegates of the Central New York, Genesee, Wyoming, and Northern New York Conferences be appointed a Committee on the *Northern Christian Advocate*; that all memorials and resolutions and that part of the report of the Publishing Agents relating to that paper be referred to said committee, and that Bennett E. Titus act as chairman until the committee shall meet and organize.

The following, introduced by J. O. Cunningham, was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Whereas, “The poor ye always have with you,” in the form of needy and dependent children, the helpless and infirm, the aged, or the sick and weary; and,

Whereas, Our divine Master, in his teachings and by imperative command, made it the duty of his followers to visit and care for these needy ones; and,

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church is without organized effort looking to the care of these needy classes; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be instructed to report to this General Conference some plan, wise in detail and

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.

General
Conference
entertain-
ment.

Dr. E. E.
Hoss.

Letter from
Bishop
Taylor.

Reply
thereto.

*Northern
Christian
Advocate.*

Homes for
the helpless.

MAY 7. broad in its scope, which shall look to future organized effort on the part of the Church for the establishment of systems of children's homes, homes for the aged and destitute, and hospitals for the sick, from such gifts, contributions, and bequests as such efforts may invite and call forth—such institutions to be under the patronage and care of the Church.

FIFTH DAY.
Morning.

The following, introduced by W. H. Wilder, was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Missionary episcopacy.

Whereas, The missionary episcopacy arose out of an emergency which has long since passed away; and,

Whereas, It is now abnormal, incongruous, and inadequate to meet the present and growing demands for General Superintendence in foreign fields and among divers peoples; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the third Restrictive Rule should be amended by striking out the words "may appoint a Missionary Bishop or Superintendent for any of our Foreign Missions," and by inserting these words, "may assign a Bishop or Bishops to a special Superintendency among the peoples of other languages or other races in the United States and in foreign countries," so that the rule will read:

"The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away Episcopacy, nor destroy the plan of our itinerant General Superintendency; but may assign a Bishop or Bishops to a special Superintendency among peoples of other languages or other races in the United States and in foreign countries, limiting their Episcopal jurisdiction to the same respectively."

2. That the Bishops be instructed to submit the proposition to so amend the third Restrictive Rule to the several Annual Conferences during the years 1900 and 1901.

G. R. Frenger moved the adoption of the following, which, on motion of E. D. Whitlock, was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Church property.

Resolved, That the Missionary Committee be requested to consider the propriety of omitting valuation of church property in fixing the basis of apportionments.

J. P. Maveety presented the following:

Distribution of resolutions, etc.

Resolved, That the chairmen of the several standing committees be a Committee on Distribution, and whenever it is found that petitions, resolutions, or propositions relating to the same subject are sent to different committees this Committee on Distribution shall redistribute them in such manner as that the same subject shall be considered by not more than one committee, unless otherwise ordered by the General Conference.

J. M. King moved as a substitute that whenever papers have been referred to the wrong standing committee, said papers are to be returned to this body to be disposed of by it. The substitute was accepted and adopted.

J. J. Bentley introduced the following, which was referred, on motion of W. F. Corkran, to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Number of Advocates.

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern be and are hereby instructed to consider and report to this body on the feasibility of reducing the number of *Advocates* to be published by the Book Concern during the next four years.

G. W. Isham introduced the following, which, on mo-

tion of M. M. Callen, was laid on the table by a vote of 295 for and 243 against.

Resolved, That all standing and special committees are hereby instructed to report to the Conference in some form upon all memorials, resolutions, and appeals regularly submitted to them.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.
Commit-
tees.

S. O. Benton, as Secretary of the Book Committee, presented certain papers from that Committee, relating to a proposition to transfer the Depository and *Central Christian Advocate* from St. Louis to Kansas City, which were referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

St. Louis
Depository.

The following was introduced by J. M. Buckley:

Resolved, That the editor of the *Daily Christian Advocate* be instructed to decline controversial articles upon pending questions under discussion in the General Conference.

Controversial
articles.

After extended debate, on motion of A. E. P. Albert, the previous question was ordered.

E. D. Whitlock moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was lost by a vote of 279 for and 323 against.

The resolution was adopted.

The following was, on motion of F. M. Bristol, adopted:

Resolved, That the managers of the *Daily Advocate* be instructed to refuse all corrections of speeches by members of this General Conference which add to or detract from their original substance or meaning.

Correcting
speeches.

The following, introduced by M. N. Johnson, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That we approve of the use in our churches of individual communion cups.

Communion
cups.

The following, introduced by W. D. Parr, was adopted:

Whereas, The Twentieth Century Movement is now well before the Church; and,

Twentieth
Century
Movement.

Whereas, The movement has received the hearty indorsement and cooperation of the people; and,

Whereas, There is great need, because of the character and magnitude of the purpose of the movement, that this General Conference should give its unqualified indorsement and support; therefore,

Resolved, That we ask the Bishops to appoint a committee of one from each General Conference District, and one at large, to whom shall be referred all matters pertaining to this subject; and,

Resolved, That we request the committee to report to this body, at the earliest moment consistent with a full and careful consideration, the result of their deliberations.

Robert Forbes moved that the Publishing Agents be instructed to publish in the future editions of the Hymnal the entire ritual, including the form for the conse-

Ritual.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Morning.

cration of deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Robert Forbes also moved the following:

Church
Record.

Resolved, That the Publishing Agents be, and they are hereby, instructed to publish a Church Record, which shall have suitable provision for keeping the record of baptized children, as contemplated in paragraph 45 of the Discipline; also suitable blanks be prepared for the transfer of such children from one charge to another.

J. D. Hammond moved the previous question, which was carried, and the resolution was adopted.

The motion of J. H. Coleman to extend the time was lost.

W. H. Jordan excused.

On motion of P. H. Swift, leave of absence was granted to W. H. Jordan to go to the bedside of his dying father.

Reports of
Missionary
Bishops.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the reading of the reports of the Missionary Bishops was made the Order of the Day for Thursday after recess.

Evening
session.

S. O. Benton moved that when we adjourn it be to convene at Studebaker Hall this evening at 8 o'clock for the reception of fraternal delegates. Carried.

Announcements were made and the Doxology sung, after which the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hurst.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

Bishop
Andrews
presiding.

The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, in Studebaker Hall at 8 P. M. Bishop E. G. Andrews occupied the chair.

M. S. Hard, of the Wyoming Conference, conducted the devotional services.

Dr. J. W.
Hunter ad-
dressed the
Conference.

C. W. Millard presented to the Secretary the credentials of the Rev. J. W. Hunter, D.D., fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, and introduced him in well-chosen words to the Bishop, who presented him to the Conference. In a most eloquent address he tendered the greetings of his Church.

Dr. E. E.
Hoss ad-
dressed the
Conference.

R. J. Cooke presented the credentials of the Rev. E. E. Hoss, D.D., fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the Secretary, and after presenting him to the Bishop, he was introduced to the Conference, and in a most interesting address conveyed the best wishes of his Church.

Both addresses were heartily given and most cordially received.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, the Conference adjourned. The Doxology was sung, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Thomas Allen, D.D., fraternal delegate from the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

•
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

H. L. Jacobs presented the following:

Resolved, That paragraph 101 be amended by inserting between questions 6 and 7 the following question: "Are any Certificates to be granted?" so that the questions will read: Certificates

"6. Are there any Probationers to be recommended for admission into Full Membership? 7. Are any Certificates to be granted? 8. Are there any to be recommended for License to exhort or preach?" etc.

Also the following:

Resolved, That paragraph 49 be amended by the addition of the following section, immediately before section 9 and after section 8: "A Certificate of Membership shall not be given without the recommendation of the Leaders and Stewards." ¶ 49.

Resolved, That section 1, paragraph 49, be amended by inserting after the word "Elder," on fifth line, the words "attested by the Recording Steward, upon recommendation of the Leaders and Stewards," so as to read: "An acceptable Member of the Church desiring to remove his membership from one Pastoral Charge to another is entitled to a Certificate from the Pastor, or, if there is no Pastor, from the Presiding Elder, attested by the Recording Steward, upon recommendation of the Leaders and Stewards, in the following form:

"This certifies that A. B., the bearer, is an acceptable Member of Methodist Episcopal Church in, and is affectionately commended to the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church in, or in any other place where he may take up his residence. When admitted to another Church his relation to this Church will cease."

A footnote shall be subjoined to the certificate as follows:

"NOTE.—This is not a letter of dismissal, and does not terminate the connection of the Member with the Church which gives it."

Resolved, That section 2, paragraph 49, be amended by striking out the words "this Church," on second line of second paragraph, and inserting the words "the Methodist Episcopal Church, in,," and by inserting between "Pastor" and "and," on third line, same paragraph, the words, "dated, 19..," so as to read:

"When a Pastor shall have received a Member on said Certificate, he shall notify the Pastor of the Church from which it was issued in the following form:

"You are hereby notified that A. B. has been duly enrolled as a Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in, upon a Certificate issued from the Church of which you are Pastor, dated, 19.., and signed by"

Also the following:

Resolved, That paragraph 77 be amended by the addition of the following questions after question 28 and before question 29: ¶ 77.

"Who shall be Secretary for the next Conference year?"

"Who shall be Statistical Secretary for the next Conference year?"

"Who shall be the Treasurer for the next Conference year?"

Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.

KENTUCKY.

R. T. Miller presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Church
periodicals.

Resolved, That the Book Committee be and hereby is instructed to consider the expediency of unifying the business of producing and distributing our Church publications, and, if found expedient, that they are hereby requested to submit to the next General Conference some plan for conducting all departments of business on a more systematic, uniform, and economic basis.

MICHIGAN.

F. L. Thompson presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Apostles'
Creed.

Whereas, The so-called Apostles' Creed is, by General Conference action, a part of the prescribed disciplinary program of Public Worship in all our churches; and,

Whereas, Since that statement of faith was formulated, certain words therein have come to have, at least in the popular mind, a misleading meaning; and,

Whereas, The word "catholic," in particular, is peculiarly distasteful to many of our people; and,

Whereas, The proposed revision in no sense changes the meaning of that historic creed; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That for the word "catholic" we substitute the word "universal;" and,

2. That such substitution take place, not only in the program of Public Worship, but in the Baptismal Covenant as well.

NEW YORK.

J. E. Price presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

¶ 248.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to consider the history and contents of paragraph 248 of the Discipline, and report whether or not said paragraph is constitutional.

NEW YORK EAST.

C. S. Wing presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Swedish
work.

Whereas, It may be important, during the next quadrennium, to organize the Swedish work in the East into an Annual Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the enabling act, paragraph 441, section 6, of the Discipline be renewed.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

Robert Forbes presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Super-
annuated.

Whereas, There seems to be no good reason why the word non-effective should be applied to Bishops, and the word superannuated to other ministers; therefore,

Resolved, That the word "Noneffective" be stricken out of paragraph 285, and the word "Superannuated" inserted, so that the paragraph shall read: "The General Conference shall determine which of the Bishops are Effective and which Superannuated."

OKLAHOMA.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.

J. T. Riley presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Having fifteen active Bishops at this time, and knowing that twelve Bishops can hold every Conference on the continent in twelve weeks ; and since it has been stated by some of the Bishops that they need no further help to do the legitimate work that belongs to our Superintendency ; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That it is the judgment of this Conference that no Bishop should be elected for work in America.

2. It is the judgment of this Conference that one Bishop should be elected for India and one for our new possessions.

Number of
Bishops.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Elliott presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be directed to consider the advisability of fixing an age after which the Bishop shall have the right of voluntary retirement.

Bishops to
retire.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary :

ARKANSAS.

W. C. Chynoweth presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning the period of probation. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation.

BALTIMORE.

L. M. Bacon presented a memorial from the Laymen's Association of Baltimore concerning paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 248.

Summerfield Baldwin presented a memorial, signed by the president and secretary of the Laymen's Association of the Baltimore Conference, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

BLACK HILLS.

E. E. Clough presented a memorial from the Black Hills Conference concerning an enabling act for Conference organization. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling
act.

CALIFORNIA.

E. P. Dennett presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning Conference examinations. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Examina-
tions.

T. B. Hutchinson presented a memorial from the California Conference, signed by himself and others,

Epworth
League.

- MAY 7.** relating to the Epworth League Constitution. Referred
FIFTH to the Committee on Epworth League.
DAY.
Evening. Eli McClish, of the California Conference, presented a
 Japanese memorial relating to Japanese Mission Conference. Re-
 Mission. referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

- Chapter VI. H. C. Moyer presented a memorial from the Central
 New York Conference relating to the addition of a par-
 agraph to Chapter VI of the Discipline. Referred to the
 Committee on Revisals.
- Trials. C. C. Wilbor presented a memorial, signed by Theron
 Cooper and others, relative to the trial of ministers. Re-
 referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL OHIO.

- Time limit. E. D. Whitlock presented a memorial, signed by him-
 self and four others, concerning the time limit. Re-
 referred to the Committee on Revisals.
- Reports. P. P. Pope presented a memorial, signed by himself,
 concerning blanks for reports. Referred to the Com-
 mittee on Missions.
- Probation. Also a memorial from the Lima District Conference
 concerning probationers. Referred to the Committee on
 Itinerancy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

- Superan- H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial, signed by J. A.
 nuated. De Moyer, concerning superannuated ministers.
- Conference Also a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the
 officers. election of officers of the Annual Conference.
- Woman's Also a memorial, signed by Mrs. A. W. Black and forty
 Home other ladies, concerning the Woman's Home Missionary
 Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL SWEDISH.

- ¶ 248. Albert Ericson presented a memorial from the Ep-
 worth League Convention of the Central Swedish Con-
 ference relative to paragraph 248 of the Discipline.
 Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CHICAGO GERMAN.

Jacob Berger presented a memorial, signed by himself and thirteen others, concerning change of paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.
† 248.

CINCINNATI.

J. W. Bashford presented a memorial from the Cincinnati Conference concerning the Charles Wesley Brotherhood. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Wesley
Brother-
hood.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

W. H. Marvin presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

DELAWARE.

J. H. Scott presented a memorial from the Delaware Conference asking an enabling act for that Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling
act.

H. S. Wilson presented a memorial, signed by himself and four others, concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

DES MOINES.

T. McK. Stewart presented a memorial concerning annual church meetings and election of stewards and trustees. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church
meetings.

EAST OHIO.

G. B. Smith presented a memorial from the Jesse Hurlbut Chapter Epworth League, signed by Henry Miller and others, asking that there be no change in paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

† 248.

L. H. Stewart presented a report of a joint commission of the East Ohio and North Ohio Conferences concerning the transfer of Newcomerstown Charge from the North Ohio to the East Ohio Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Newcom-
erstown.

MAY 7.FIFTH
DAY.*Evening.*

ERIE.

Conference
claimants.

W. P. Graham presented a memorial from the Erie Conference concerning Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

A. R. Rich presented a memorial, signed by R. S. Borland and two others, concerning the better support of Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Class
leaders.

R. C. Smith presented a memorial, signed by J. W. Wakefield, concerning the appointment of class leaders. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Benevo-
lences.

Also one similarly signed, concerning the Benevolent collections and support of pastors. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Boundaries.

Also one from the Clarion District concerning Conference boundary. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

IOWA.

Boundaries.

Christopher Haw presented a memorial, signed by G. M. Tuttle and others, concerning a Conference boundary line. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Church
Hymnal.

D. H. Payne presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning the Church Hymnal. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MICHIGAN.

Amuse-
ments.

Louis De Lamarter presented a memorial from the Grand Rapids District Conference, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Districting
Bishops.

Also a memorial concerning the fixing of the term and districting of the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Epworth
League.

Also a memorial concerning the abolishing of the General Secretary of the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Church
papers.

Also concerning the consolidation of Church papers. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Grand Rapids District, concerning the condition of Benevolences. Referred to Joint Committee on Consolidation.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.
Benevo-
lences.

P. J. Maveety presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning the election of stewards and trustees. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Stewards
and
trustees.

Fayette L. Thompson offered a memorial, signed by W. M. Puffer and nine others, concerning the election of presiding elders and the enlargement of their duties. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Presiding
elders.

MINNESOTA.

John Stafford presented a memorial from the Mankato District, signed by W. N. Jamieson, secretary, relating to the course of study for traveling preachers.

Course of
study.

Also from the same referring to transfer of preachers. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Transfers.

NEBRASKA.

W. B. Alexander offered a memorial, signed by B. L. Paine, concerning reporting statistics of the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Epworth
League.

P. C. Johnson presented a memorial concerning amending the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Discipline.

J. H. Mickey presented a memorial from the Nebraska Conference relating to locating bookstores with official boards. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Bookstores.

NEWARK.

Oscar Jeffery presented a memorial from the Newark Conference requesting the General Conference to request Congress to enact a law relating to the morals of young men who enlist in the army. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Army
morals.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

S. O. Benton presented a memorial from a special committee concerning the transfer of the St. Louis Book

St. Louis
depository.

- MAY 7.** Depository. Referred to the Committee on the Book
FIFTH Concern.
DAY.
Evening.
 Deaconess work. A. J. Coultas presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NEW YORK.

- Boundaries.** C. W. Millard presented a memorial, signed by Wilber F. Brush, concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.
- Time limit.** Also a memorial, signed by Wilber F. Brush, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.
- Ratio.** Also a memorial, signed by Wilber F. Brush, concerning reduction of members in the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.
- Itinerancy.** J. E. Price presented a memorial, signed by Curtis Fraleigh, concerning the itinerancy. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.
- † 248. Also a memorial, signed by Curtis Fraleigh, concerning change in paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW YORK EAST.

- Examiners.** G. P. Mains presented a memorial from the New York East Conference concerning boards of examiners. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH CHINA.

- Peking property.** H. H. Lowry presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning instruction to the Missionary Society to provide for debt on property in Peking. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- Epworth League.** A. S. Elford presented a memorial from the North Dakota State Epworth League, signed by A. T. Foster and two others, concerning the publication of Epworth League statistics. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

NORTH INDIANA.

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.
 Statistics.

H. N. Herrick presented a memorial from the North Indiana Conference relating to statistics. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

C. U. Wade presented a memorial from the North Indiana Conference, signed by A. W. Lamport and twenty-one others, concerning the confirmation of professors in theological seminaries. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Theological professors.

NORTH OHIO.

William Kepler presented a memorial from North Ohio Conference, signed by himself, concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

J. F. Force presented a memorial from the Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Meeting, signed by Charles B. Mitchell and two others, concerning the election of local church officers.

Church officers.

Also one from the same body, similarly signed, concerning the reception of members. Both referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Members.

Also one from the same body, similarly signed, concerning proscribed amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 248.

Also a memorial from the same body, signed by same persons, concerning removal of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

Also one from the same concerning the number of General Conference officers to be elected. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

General Conference officers.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

C. C. Townsend offered a memorial, signed by David F. Pence, William D. Marsh, A. D. Webster, and himself, concerning the nullification of the Anti-Canteen Law. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Anti-Canteen.

A. D. Webster offered a memorial, signed by S. O. Barnes and others, concerning the solemnization of matrimony by unordained ministers. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Marriage.

MAY 7.

FIFTH

DAY.

Evening.

Den Christelige Talsmand.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH.

N. E. Simonsen presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning *Den Christelige Talsmand*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Enabling act.

Also one, signed by himself, concerning an enabling act. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

OHIO.

Hymnal.

W. A. Wayland presented a memorial concerning the Hymnal. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

PHILADELPHIA.

Deaconess work.

John Field presented a memorial, signed by Edwin C. Griffiths, concerning the Board of Control of Deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Temperance.

F. B. Lynch presented a memorial, signed by the secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, concerning temperance instruction. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Local preachers.

W. L. McDowell presented a memorial, signed by himself and J. R. T. Gray, relative to local preachers in charge. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

PITTSBURG.

Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Hudson Samson presented a memorial from the Pittsburg Conference, signed by Mrs. C. W. Smith and others, relating to the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

PUGET SOUND.

North Pacific German Mission Conference.

Wilmot Whitfield presented a memorial from the Puget Sound Conference, signed by S. S. Sulliger and others, relative to North Pacific German Mission Conference. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

ROCK RIVER.

Quarterly Conferences.

P. H. Swift presented a memorial, signed by J. W. Richards, Secretary of the Rock River Conference, concerning changes in the composition of the Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

- Also a memorial, signed by the same, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. **MAY 7.**
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.
- Also a memorial, signed by the same, concerning the retention of paragraph 248 of the Discipline. **Time limit.**
 † 248.
- Also a memorial, signed by the same, concerning the duties of church officers. **Church officers.**
- Also a memorial, signed by the same, concerning General Conference officials. **General Conference officials.**
- Also a memorial, signed by the same, concerning secretaries of societies. **Secretaries.**
- Also a memorial, signed by the same, concerning amusements. † 248.
- All referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

SOUTH INDIA.

- W. L. King presented a memorial from the Central Conference of India, concerning the episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. **Episcopacy.**

SOUTHWEST KANSAS.

- C. L. Davidson presented a memorial from the Southwest Kansas Conference, signed by himself and three others, concerning publications. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern. **Publications.**
 -
- G. W. Howes presented a memorial from the Southwest Kansas Conference concerning the St. Louis Depository. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern. **St. Louis Depository.**

SWEDEN.

- Gustaf Wagnsson presented a memorial, signed by the secretary of the Sweden Conference, concerning episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. **Episcopal residence.**
- Also a memorial concerning Finland and St. Petersburg Mission. Referred to the Committee on Missions. **Finland Mission.**

UPPER IOWA.

- J. B. Albrook presented a memorial, signed by himself and six others, concerning control of deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work. **Deaconess work.**

MAY 7.
FIFTH
DAY.
Evening.
Super-
numerary.

J. C. Magee presented a memorial from the Upper Iowa Conference relating to limiting the term of supernumerary relation. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

VERMONT.

Bishops.

W. S. Smithers presented a memorial from the Montpelier District Conference concerning the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

WESTERN SWEDISH.

Boundary.

A memorial was presented from the Western Swedish Conference concerning its boundary line. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WYOMING.

Time limit.

W. H. Pearce presented a memorial from the Wyoming Conference, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MAY 8.
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.
Bishop
Ninde
presiding.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop William X. Ninde called the Conference to order.

J. H. Potts, of the Michigan Conference, conducted devotional services.

The Minutes of both the morning and evening sessions of yesterday were read and approved.

Absentees
called.

The rules having been suspended, on motion of W. L. Woodcock, the Secretary was directed to call the list of absentees, which he immediately did, and the following responded:

BALTIMORE.—David P. Miller, Summerfield Baldwin, Alexander Ashley.

CALIFORNIA.—Thomas B. Hutchinson, Chauncey H. Dunn, James A. Johnson.

CENTRAL GERMAN.—Gottlieb Golder.

CENTRAL OHIO.—John W. Zellers, Edwin P. Breckinridge, Robert Colton.

DES MOINES.—George S. Allyn.

DETROIT.—George L. Adams, Aaron T. Bliss.

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SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

EAST OHIO.—Robert J. Boyce, James A. White.

ERIE.—Henry Sims, Miner B. Dunham.

GENESEE.—Joseph W. Powell, Edwin C. English,
 Albert C. Aldridge.

IOWA.—John Moler.

KANSAS.—Don C. Newcomb, Lewis A. Palmer.

LOUISIANA.—Reno C. Metoyer, Charles C. Morse,
 Frank B. Smith.

MICHIGAN.—Samuel Dickie, Henry A. Potter, El-
 more S. Pettyjohn, John C. Holden, Samuel Johnson.

MINNESOTA.—Danforth J. Whiting, William H. H.
 Johnson.

MISSOURI.—J. Wesley Poland.

NEBRASKA.—Louis S. Fiegenbaum.

NEWARK.—James L. Hays.

NEW ENGLAND.—Charles C. Bragdon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Frank P. Kellom.

NEW YORK.—Wesley D. Hale, Charles P. McClel-
 lan, G. Fred Pitts, Abraham D. Lent.

NEW YORK EAST.—William B. Howard, Robert Lau-
 der.

NORTH INDIANA.—Thomas A. Doan.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.—James P. Lewis, Franklin
 B. Beers.

NORTHWEST INDIANA.—Mitchell M. Murphy.

NORTHWEST IOWA.—Samuel Parker, Edward Fair.

OHIO.—Charles W. Seward.

OKLAHOMA.—Alfred H. Boles.

PITTSBURG.—Albert Gaddis.

SAINT LOUIS.—Reginald H. Rose.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.—Friedrich Kettlekamp.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—John M. Mitchell, Presley M.
 Johnson.

TROY.—Edward H. Strang, Alfred Guibord, Benja-
 min H. Ripton.

WEST VIRGINIA.—William B. Matthews, Asbury J.
 Clark.

WILMINGTON.—George A. Cox.

MAY 8.
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

State of the
Church
Report
No. 1.

On motion of William Koeneke, the rules were suspended. Report No. I on the State of the Church was read.

A motion of E. D. Whitlock to consider the report, item by item, was lost. F. B. Lynch moved to so amend the report that it shall read that the Conference adjourn "on or before May 29." It was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 433.)

The motion of F. M. Bristol to suspend the rules was lost.

The following resolution, presented by P. H. Swift, was adopted:

Pulpit
supply.

Resolved. 1. That the Pulpit Supply Committee be requested to publish in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, not later than Friday of each week, a list of the churches whose pulpits are to be filled on the following Sabbath by delegates and visitors to this General Conference, together with directions for reaching the same.

2. That all pastors who shall make independent arrangements for the supply of their pulpits are respectfully requested to report to the Committee on Pulpit Supply not later than Thursday noon of each week.

Paper.

On motion of J. M. King, a certain paper returned from the Committee on Temporal Economy was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Rules of
Order.

The rules were suspended, and on motion of George Elliott, the following clause, as given in the Rules of Order No. 30, as printed in the Discipline, namely, "It shall report the fact to the Conference, and the Conference shall direct which committee," shall be inserted in proper place in the Rules of Order printed in the Handbook, was adopted.

W. J. Welsh moved the adoption of the following, and it was adopted:

Return of
papers.

Resolved. That the Secretary be and is hereby authorized and directed to receive papers returned by committees as not coming within the limit of the subject-matter committed to them; that where it is clear to which committee the paper should go, the Secretary send the paper to the proper committee; where there is doubt, the Secretary shall call the attention of the General Conference to the matter and receive its instructions.

D. D. Thompson introduced the following, which, on motion of J. C. Arbuckle, was referred to the Committee on Temperance:

Temper-
ance in Sun-
day schools.

Whereas, The hope of genuine temperance reform, such reform as will secure the enactment of just laws and assure the enforcement of them, largely inheres in the youth of to-day; and,

Whereas, But comparatively little is being done of a definite and specific sort of work looking to the systematic and thorough instruction of our children in this important matter; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly petition this General Conference for the passage of a rule—to be appropriately designated and placed in the Discipline in 1900—making it obligatory upon all pastors and Sunday school superintendents to observe at least one Sunday each year as Temperance Day, on which day such sermons shall be preached, such addresses be delivered, or such programs be rendered as shall ultimate in the dissemination of knowledge, the creation and cultivation of a right sentiment, and make effective the circulation of a pledge among all our young people contemplating their alliance under the banner of temperance whose motto is, Total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State.

MAY 8.
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

The Order of the Day, the report of the Commission on the Organic Law, was taken up.

Organic
Law.

Bishop H. W. Warren made a statement of the work done by the Commission appointed at the last General Conference on the Organic Law of the Church.

The report of the Commission was read by the Secretary of the Conference.

On motion of R. H. Gilbert, the time was extended so as to finish the reading of the report before recess.

Recess was now taken.

The consideration of the report of the Commission was resumed.

T. B. Neely moved to take up paragraph 1, Division I, relating to the definition.

C. W. Smith moved as a substitute to take up Division II, Part I. The substitute was accepted and adopted.

On motion of C. W. Smith, who had charge of the report, it was considered item by item, and Division II, Part I, was taken up.

Article I was read and adopted.

Article I.

Article II was read and adopted.

Article II.

Article III was read.

Article III.

J. M. Buckley moved that this particular article be referred to a committee of seven.

A. B. Leonard moved, as a substitute, that the Annual Conferences shall be composed of equal numbers of traveling preachers and laymen, who shall be required to attend its sessions. The substitute was, on motion of R. J. Cooke, laid on the table.

MAY 8.
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

Committee
on
Deaconess
Work.

The previous question was ordered; the amendment of J. M. Buckley was lost, and Article III was adopted.

Bishop Andrews read the nominations of the Committee on Deaconess Work. (See Committees, p. 413.)

The motion of L. M. Shaw to reconsider the adoption of Article III was lost.

Organic
Law,
Part II,
Article I.

Part II was taken up.

Article I was, on motion, adopted.

Article II,
Section 1.

Article II, Section 1, was read. J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend by striking out 45 and inserting 90. M. S. Hard moved to amend the amendment by substituting 60 for 90. H. L. Jacobs moved, as a substitute for the amendments, the insertion of 75 in place of 90.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the amendments and substitute were laid on the table, and Article II, Section 1, was adopted.

Article II,
Section 2.

Article II, Section 2, was read.

T. B. Neely moved to insert, "after having been members of an Annual Conference four years."

H. C. McDermott moved an amendment so that it read, "after having been members of an Annual Conference for four successive years," which was accepted by T. B. Neely.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend the amendment so as to read, "four successive years, immediately preceding his election." This was, on motion, laid on the table.

Article II,
Section 2,
adopted.

The motion of Robert Forbes to lay the amendment on the table was lost. The previous question was ordered, on motion of J. M. King, and Article II, Section 2, as amended, was adopted.

Section 3 was read and adopted.

The motion of J. B. Albrook to extend the time was lost.

Order of
Day
to-morrow.

On motion of T. B. Neely, the further discussion of this subject was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Samuel
Shaw.

The Secretary nominated Samuel Shaw, of the Philadelphia Conference, as an Assistant Secretary in the place of Christian Neumiller, who had declined.

On motion of J. M. King, certain papers on the election of trustees and on the superannuated fund were referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

After the announcements the Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Ninde.

MAY 8.
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

Trustees
and super-
annuates.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

CALIFORNIA.

T. B. Hutchinson presented the following:

Whereas, The Discipline, paragraph 49, section 4, provides that "during the time in which a Member shall hold a Certificate his membership shall be in the Church which issued said Certificate;" and,

Church
certificates.

Whereas, The second part of the form for the Quarterly Report of the Preacher in Charge, as provided in paragraph 193, section 26, is intended to state the "Changes in Membership;" and,

Whereas, The expression "Granted Certificates." in the third item of the said second part of the form in paragraph 193, section 26, does not necessarily indicate a change in membership; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 193, section 26, be so amended as that the third item in the second part of the form for the Quarterly Report of the Preacher in Charge shall read, "3. Removed by Certificate."

Also the following:

Whereas, The Discipline, paragraph 102, provides that the Official Board may discharge the duties of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting; and,

Whereas, The duties of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, as prescribed in paragraph 101, include the recommending of probationers for admission into full membership; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 42, section 1, be so changed as to read:

"Let no one be admitted into Full Membership in the Church until he shall have been at least six months on Probation, shall have been recommended by the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, or by the Official Board, or, where neither of these meetings is held, by his Leader, shall have been baptized, and, on examination by the Pastor before the Church, shall have given satisfactory assurances both of the correctness of his faith and of his willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church. ¶ 444."

Probationers.

Both were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

H. T. Ames presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic:

Whereas, William McKinley, President of the United States, did on the 2d day of March, 1899, approve an Act of Congress, the 17th section of which reads as follows, to wit: "That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks as a bartender or otherwise in any post exchange or canteen, nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort, or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect;" and,

Canteen.

Whereas, William McKinley, President of the United States, has neglected, refused, or declined, by reason of the opinion of a subordinate officer of the government of his own appointment, to issue the necessary order to carry into effect the public sentiment of the nation as

MAY 8.
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning

crystallized into law by this Act of Congress aforesaid ; and the army canteen still continues to exist and do its deadly work in our encampments, forts, and other premises used for military purposes ; and the evils resulting therefrom still abound and are manifest, notwithstanding it is made the duty of the President of the United States by the Constitution to execute and enforce all the laws enacted by Congress ; and,

Whereas, William McKinley, as President of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy under the Constitution, is vested thereby with the necessary power through which he could by an official order abolish the army canteen from all our military encampments, forts, or any other premises used for military purposes by the United States ; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we, the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled, protest against the neglect or refusal of William McKinley, the President of the United States, to enforce, according to the plain intent and meaning, the provisions of the 17th section of the Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1869, commonly called the Post Exchange Law, upon the opinion of his Attorney-general without any decision of a court of last resort sustaining that opinion, as destructive of law, social order, and good government, and, so far as we know, without parallel in our history.

2. That we charge President McKinley with the responsibility of "the inexcusable miscarriage of the Anti-Canteen Law," and his failure to enforce the same, and for his neglect or refusal, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, to abolish the canteen from the military arm of our service, and thus protect the patriotic young manhood of our country from the physical wreck and moral ruin consequent upon the continuance of the canteen.

3. That we voice our warm approbation of the courageous and intelligently patriotic act of John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, in abolishing the canteen from our naval stations and ships of war.

4. That the Secretary of this Conference be and is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to President McKinley and Hon. John D. Long.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

R. F. Raymond presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Time limit. *Resolved*, That this General Conference should abolish the time limit.

NEW YORK EAST.

C. S. Wing presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League :

Epworth League. *Resolved*, That in view of the perfect organization of the Epworth League throughout the Connection, we recommend the discontinuance of the office of General Secretary.

OKLAHOMA.

A. H. Boles presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Apostles' Creed. *Resolved*, That the following shall be stricken out of the Apostles' Creed, namely, "the holy catholic Church," and there shall be inserted therein the following, namely, "the Universal Church."

J. T. Riley presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Bishops. *Resolved*, 1. It is the judgment of this Conference that our Bishops should engage in no other work than that which belongs legitimately to the General Superintendency in our Church. The Bishops engaged

in any other work are hereby requested to withdraw from the one or the other.

2. That a Bishop, when no longer able to do the work of a General Superintendent, be superannuated, and that he go back to the Conference of which he was a member when elected General Superintendent, and share alike with his brethren the help given to superannuated preachers of his Conference.

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SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

SOUTH AMERICA.

J. F. Thompson presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The following words of our Lord, "Except a man be born of water," etc. (John iii, 5), have no reference to Christian baptism, which had not yet been instituted when the utterance was made; and,

Whereas, The belief and teaching of our Church are averse to this doctrine of baptismal regeneration; and,

Whereas, The presence of these words in our Ritual for Baptism places our Church and membership in a false and indefensible position when laboring among Romanists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That where they now occur in the Ritual for the baptism of infants, they be omitted, and that in place of John iii, 1-8, as a Scripture lesson in the Ritual for the baptism of adults, the 41st and 42d verses of Acts ii be substituted, which read as follows: "Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls. And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers."

Baptismal
regenera-
tion.

SOUTH KANSAS.

Hugh McBirney presented the following:

Whereas, By the clearer light thrown upon woman's work from the word of God, history, and observation; and,

Whereas, Woman is taking her place by the side of her brother man in all the work of life; and,

Whereas, She is doing noble work in Foreign and Home Missions, in hospital and deaconess movements; and,

Whereas, Her call of God to bring the Gospel to the needy is evidenced by grace, fruits, and gifts;

Resolved, That we will license those whom God has thus called, and send them forth bearing authority from the Church.

Licensing
women.

Also the following:

Whereas, Ladies' Aid Societies, and societies doing similar work under other names, are of great usefulness to the Church; and,

Whereas, They are now unofficial and without authority,

Resolved, 1. That the president of such societies be approved by the Quarterly Conference and elected to membership therein, at the option of the Quarterly Conference.

2. That the president of such society make an annual report to the Fourth Quarterly Conference.

Ladies' Aid
Societies.

Also the following:

Whereas, Our Book of Discipline contains sufficient ritual so that all ordinations, consecrations, funeral and marriage ceremonies, the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, reception of members, church and college dedications, and the order of public worship may be conducted decently and in order;

Resolved, 1. That we discourage the introduction into any of our services of any other form or ritual but those authorized in our Discipline.

2. That this resolution be printed in our Discipline as a heading to Chapter I, paragraph 442.

Ritual.

Which resolutions were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

MAY 8.
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

Also the following:

District
Confer-
ences.

Whereas, District Conferences are now optional; and,
Whereas, They have been long enough on trial to show their utility; and,
Whereas, To make them obligatory would make them more influential and authoritative;
Resolved, That paragraph 95 of our Discipline shall be so changed as to read, "District Conferences shall be held at least once a year in all our districts."

Also the following:

Time limit.

Whereas, The time limit is a human arrangement, and is not essential to the prosperity of the Church; and,
Whereas, The striking of the clock is no sufficient reason for the removal of God's ambassador from a sphere of duty; and,
Whereas, Divine superintendence is eliminated thereby;
Resolved, That the appointments of one year be renewed as long as necessary for the good of the Church and the glory of God.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

UPPER IOWA.

J. B. Albrook presented the following:

Epworth
League
Secretary.

Resolved, That we recommend that article 5 of the Constitution of the Epworth League, paragraph 339 of the Book of Discipline, be amended by striking out of line 10 of said article of paragraph afore-said the words "The Board of Control," and by inserting in their place the words "The General Conference," so that it shall read when so amended: "The General Secretary shall be elected by the General Conference, and shall be the executive officer of the League."

Also the following:

Board of
Control.

Resolved, That we recommend that article 5 of the Constitution of the Epworth League, paragraph 339 of the Book of Discipline, be amended by striking out of lines 21 and 22 the words "and the Cabinet shall act for the Board of Control *ad interim*," and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "and the Cabinet shall act as the Executive Committee of the Board of Control," so that the sentence shall read: "The duties of the General Secretary and the Editor of the *Epworth Herald* shall be performed under the direction of the Board of Control; and the Cabinet shall act as the Executive Committee of the Board of Control."

Both were referred to the Committee on the Epworth League.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Super-
numeraries.

Whereas, The relation of supernumerary minister was designed for the relief of those who are *temporarily unable to perform full work*; and,
Whereas, It is now largely used as a cover for secularity, many occupying the relation for a score or more of years; therefore,
Resolved, That paragraph 194 of the Discipline be amended by adding at the close of the paragraph the sentence: "This relation shall not be granted for more than three years in succession."

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

CALIFORNIA.

G. H. Bennett presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the presiding eldership. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MAY 8.
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.
Presiding
elders.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

E. M. Mills offered a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the Board of Control of the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Epworth
League.

H. C. Moyer presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning appeals of members. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Appeals.

CHICAGO GERMAN.

Jacob Berger presented a memorial from the Oshkosh District concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

Also a memorial, signed by thirty-five persons, concerning representation. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Representa-
tion.

CINCINNATI.

J. W. Bashford presented a memorial concerning temperance. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Temper-
ance.

FOOCHOW.

J. H. Worley presented a memorial, signed by all the members of the parent Society, on the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, concerning an enabling act with reference to division of the Central China Mission. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling
act.

GENESEEE.

P. S. Merrill offered a memorial, signed by L. F. Congdon, J. M. Duncan, and all clerical and lay delegates from the Genesee Conference, concerning supervision of our schools. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Schools.

HOLSTON.

R. J. Cooke offered a memorial, signed by I. A. Ruble and three others, concerning the maintenance of the

*Methodist
Advocate-
Journal.*

MAY 8. *Methodist Advocate-Journal.* Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.

INDIANA.

Trustees. C. E. Bacon presented a memorial, signed by E. B. Rawls and eight others, concerning church trustees. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Location. T. H. Willis presented a memorial from Emmanuel Church, Bradford Circuit, Louisville District, concerning location. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ILLINOIS.

Sunday school teachers. H. M. Hamill presented a memorial, signed by H. C. Gibbs and others, concerning the better training of our Sunday school teachers. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

JAPAN.

Theological schools. Masayoshi Takaki presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning the theological schools in Japan. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

MISSOURI.

Evangelists. E. B. Lytle offered a memorial, signed by J. O. Taylor and others, concerning the employment of an evangelist by a pastor. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEWARK.

Christian Advocate. Daniel Halleron offered a memorial, signed by himself, concerning a reduction of the price of *The Christian Advocate* to two dollars. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Electoral Conference. H. K. Carroll presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning the Lay Electoral Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW ENGLAND.

† 248. James Mudge presented a memorial, signed by G. A. Pergram and eighty-eight others, concerning worldly amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Epworth League. W. F. Warren presented a memorial from the College Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, signed

by himself and one other, concerning Epworth League work. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

**MAY 8
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.
Grade.**

Also a memorial on behalf of the same, and signed by the same, concerning changing the grade of institutions of learning. Referred to the Committee on Education.

NEW YORK EAST.

Joseph Pullman presented a memorial, signed by C. S. Wing, concerning probationers. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probationers.

NORTH CHINA.

H. H. Lowry offered a memorial, signed by A. M. Brooks and G. Heber Jones, of the Korea Mission, concerning an episcopal residence at Shanghai. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal residence.

NORTH GERMAN.

E. J. Funk presented a memorial, signed by himself and ten others, concerning the administration of the Lord's Supper to individuals in cases of sickness. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Lord's Supper.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

C. C. Townsend presented a memorial from the Northern New York Conference, signed by the secretary of the Conference, relative to publishing the *Northern Christian Advocate*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*Northern
Christian
Advocate.*

D. F. Pierce presented a memorial, signed by L. H. Pearce, concerning the organization of new societies. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

New societies.

NORTHWEST INDIANA.

J. H. Cissel presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit

Also a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the removal of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

MAY 8.SIXTH
DAY.

Morning.

General
Conference
expenses.

OHIO.

J. W. King offered a memorial, signed by himself, from the Ministerial Association of the Columbus District, of the Ohio Conference, concerning a method providing against any deficiency in money for General Conference expenses. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

OKLAHOMA.

Boundaries. J. T. Riley presented a memorial from the Oklahoma Conference concerning Conference boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

PITTSBURG.

Church
records.

C. W. Smith presented a memorial, signed by J. T. Steffy and one other, concerning the auditing of Church records. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

¶ 248.

T. S. Marshall presented a protest from the Vandalia District Conference, signed by J. W. Flint and one other, against the revision of paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

St. Louis
Depository.

Also one from the same, similarly signed, concerning the removal of the Book Depository and *Central Christian Advocate* from St. Louis, Mo. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

TROY.

Woman's
Home
Missionary
Society.

G. E. Stockwell presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. E. W. Simpson and fourteen others, concerning the Woman's Home Missionary Society and deaconesses.

Deaconess
work.

Also a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society, signed by various district presidents, concerning the deaconess work. Both referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

UPPER IOWA.

Boundaries.

J. C. W. Coxe presented a memorial, signed by W. F. Barclay and thirty others, concerning a change of boundary. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

A. E. Swisher presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning boundary line. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MAY 8.
SIXTH
DAY.
Morning.

J. C. Magee presented a memorial, signed by himself and ten others, concerning a boundary line. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

VIRGINIA.

U. S. A. Heavener presented a memorial concerning the boundaries of the Virginia Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also a memorial, signed by himself and thirteen others, concerning the *Methodist Advocate-Journal*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*Methodist
Advocate-
Journal.*

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

MAY 9.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

At 8:45 A. M. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss called the Conference to order.

Bishop Foss
presiding.

J. R. T. Gray, of the Philadelphia Conference, conducted the devotional services.

The Minutes of Tuesday's session were read and approved.

Under suspension of the Rules of Order, and on motion of E. D. Whitlock, the Committee of Arrangements was given permission to make its announcements each day before recess.

Announce-
ments.

John Handley moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committees on Missions, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education shall have the right to discuss in their meetings the advisability of consolidating these benevolences.

Consolida-
tion.

A. B. Leonard moved the following as a substitute:

Whereas, There is confusion in some of the standing committees concerning their powers; therefore,

Resolved, That committees of this General Conference be and are hereby limited in their action to such matters as are referred to them by this General Conference.

Committ-
tees.

On motion of P. P. Pope, the substitute was laid on the table, and on motion of R. B. Williams, the previous question was ordered, and the motion of John Handley was adopted.

The call of the roll of Conferences was resumed.

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SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of W. H. Holmes, the following was adopted:

Index to
Discipline.

Resolved, That the Bishops be and are hereby authorized to appoint a committee of one to prepare an index to the Discipline of 1900; and it shall be the duty of said committee to indicate in said index the paragraph and section number of each and every subject comprised in the Discipline.

F. A. Hardin introduced the following:

Elections.

Resolved, That in the election of General Conference officers we proceed to ballot without nomination, as in the case of Bishops.

H. T. Ames moved the following substitute:

Resolved, That nominations may be made in open Conference for all positions to be filled, except for Bishop, by sending to the Secretary's desk and having read the names of candidates, and of the persons naming such candidates, together with the name of their Conference. In an election of Bishops, a majority of two thirds shall be required to constitute an election.

On motion of Robert Watt, the substitute was laid on the table.

The following substitute was moved by M. M. Callen:

Rules for
elections.

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to appoint a special committee of seven to prepare and report rules governing the elections of this body; the same to be reported to the Conference not later than Saturday morning of this week.

The motion of H. A. Gobin to lay the substitute on the table was lost. On motion of F. M. Bristol, the substitute was accepted by a vote of 323 to 217, and then adopted.

C. A. Goss introduced the following, which was, on motion of W. F. Corkran, referred to the Special Committee of Seven on Elections:

Form of
ballots.

Whereas, Much time is necessarily consumed in the General Conference elections and unnecessary confusion occasioned by the lack of a suitable form for casting ballots; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Bishops to prepare a suitable printed form naming in the usual order of their sequence as heretofore fixed, every official position to be filled by the General Conference, and sufficient blank spaces allowed below each in which the names of persons for whom the electors desire to vote may be inserted; so that the entire ballot for General Conference officers to be elected may be taken at one time and reach the tellers in a more convenient and orderly manner.

D. K. Tindall introduced the following, which was, on motion of W. S. Edwards, laid on the table:

Order of
Worship.

Resolved, That we are as much as ever in favor of observing the Order of Public Worship as found in our Book of Discipline as it relates to kneeling in prayer, and recommend that our ministers and members keep the same until repealed by the proper authority.

Colored
Bishops.

Under the suspension of the rules, I. G. Penn read the following petition relating to colored Bishops, which

was, on motion of W. L. Woodcock, referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

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SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHERN: There has been before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years the important question of electing to the office of a Bishop a man of African descent.

The General Conference of 1880 decided by resolution to so elect, which was subsequently not done, supposedly because of the lack of men whose preeminent ability for such office was not manifest, while the General Conference of 1896 placed itself upon record as saying.

"We believe the time has come when the General Conference may safely and wisely choose a Bishop from among our seventeen hundred ministers of African descent," thereby changing the position taken in 1880, which resulted in the nonelection of said Bishop, and puts the Church on record as accepting the fact that there are ministers of African descent who would now grace the bench with credit.

We would call attention to the fact that there is a pressing need for such an officer, which is emphasized, not as a demand for recognition, but as a means to the end of supplying a long-felt want in the Methodist Episcopal Church in its work among a portion of her people.

Emphasizing, as your petitioners do, the need of such an episcopal officer, we gladly pay tribute and express our kindly feeling for the Bishops who have given us their services, and would deplore any action that would operate against their continued free and full superintendency in our Southern field, yet we recognize, as they and all others familiar with the Southern situation must, that from many view points of episcopal service in this field they meet unsurmountable obstacles, because of conditions of an external character, over which the Church has no control, creating a special demand which the Bishop of African descent would supply.

While the petitioners, representing 280,000 members or nearly one tenth of our Church membership, with a following of quite a million, together with 1,750 ministers, over a quarter of a million Sunday school children, and 50,000 Epworth Leaguers, in no case wish the withdrawal of our General Superintendents from the Southern field, nor that the Bishop of African descent be assigned for episcopal service so as to create the least friction, yet we do earnestly seek to lay upon the hearts and consciences of our brothers beloved the utter hopelessness of larger growth among us unless we can, in some way, meet existing conditions in the field of our operations, which conditions would be met in the election of a Bishop of African descent against whom, in the performance of duty among us, there are no written or unwritten social laws, no race prejudice, no race churches, and no opportunity for the taunt by man or men of 280,000 loyal black Methodists who dare to stand with the people of all races in Methodism for the evangelization of the world.

Your petitioners would call attention to the fact that the constituents represented by them give larger contributions for benevolence than any like number of the same people in any Church. They also buy more Church literature. The advance in the last ten years has been conspicuously large in comparison with other decades, which must be largely attributed to the presence and work of a representative in the educational field in the first six years of the decade, and additional secretarial supervision in the last four years. We believe that with the additional episcopal supervision which is here asked, the time of the Bishop of African descent, as assignment by the bench may permit, being put into our work faithfully and zealously, our prosperity in the South will be tenfold, and in all our borders we will rapidly come to self-support, for which your petitioners are now working and praying.

In view of all that has been here stated, we earnestly petition the General Conference that one of the Bishops to be elected at this session be of African descent, feeling that the General Conference, being a law unto itself, can so act without change of Restrictive Rule, since it does not contemplate the change of the plan, and will do so when the need is made plain, which we think has been done; leaving it to the

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DAY.
Morning.

wise and godly judgment of the Board of Bishops to so assign him, as they do all others, to the people of the Church among whom he may be of the largest service, and with whom he would be the most acceptable.

Congratulating our Church in having been in all its history equal to every emergency, and in no case more conspicuously so, and more to the good of the Church, than in the admission of laymen into the General Conference in equal numbers with ministers, your petitioners rest their case, with hope and confidence as strong in the Church as in the days when "she sent more soldiers to the field and more nurses to the hospitals than any other," and with the further hope that the Church will not let the century close without meeting this emergency, apparent to all who are conversant with social conditions and Church relations in the South.

We are yours in the bonds of prayer and work for our Lord Jesus Christ, that the world may be saved.

E. W. Cunningham moved that the Order of the Day be postponed, and the call of the Conference roll be resumed.

Organic
Law.

C. W. Smith moved as a substitute that the Order of the Day, the adoption of the Organic Law of the Church, be now taken up. The substitute prevailed by a vote of 377 to 221.

Part II, Article II, Section 4, was read and its adoption moved.

On motion of C. W. Smith, this was referred to a Special Committee of seven, to be appointed by the Bishop.

Committee
on Elec-
tions.

Bishop Merrill announced the Committee of Seven on Elections. (See Committees, p. 413.)

Twentieth
Century.

Also the Committee on the Twentieth Century Thank Offering. (See Committees, p. 414.)

The announcements were made and recess taken.

Bishop Mal-
lalien pre-
sides.

Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu took the chair, and called the Conference to order.

On motion of Charles Ott, the Order of the Day was suspended for the purpose of continuing the call of the roll of Conferences.

S. Dickie
granted
leave of
absence.

Samuel Dickie was granted leave of absence for several days.

The call of the roll of Conferences was resumed.

On motion of E. W. Cunningham, the following was unanimously passed by a rising vote:

Flag of the
nation.

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church has ever been loyal and true to the government of the United States and to its symbol, the beautiful banner of stars and stripes, for the integrity of which thousands of its communicants have freely offered their lives, and which stands for Christian civilization everywhere; and,

Whereas, We believe that our devotion and loyalty thereto should be manifested and emphasized by this General Conference in order that along with our loyalty to the King eternal may be advanced our love of country and its institutions ; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby request the Committee on Arrangements to provide and permanently display upon the platform of this place of meeting the flag of the United States.

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DAY.
Morning.

The following was introduced by Hugh McBirney, and, on motion of J. C. Arbuckle, was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy :

Resolved, That we request the Bishops, at the earliest moment possible, to appoint a committee consisting of one layman and one minister from each General Conference District to formulate a plan for an organization to be known as a General Conference Claimant Society, or any other name, for the relief of our Annual Conference claimants and worn-out missionaries ; and that this committee report such plan before the close of this General Conference.

Conference
claimants.

Bishop Mallalieu introduced the Rev. William J. Hunter, D.D., fraternal delegate of the Methodist Church of Canada, who made a brief address upon his returning home, and requested the appointment of fraternal delegates to the General Conference of his Church in 1902. After his remarks the Conference sang,

Rev. Dr.
Hunter and
Rev. Dr.
Hoss take
leave.

My country ! 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty.

He also introduced the Rev. E. E. Hoss, D.D., fraternal delegate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who in extended remarks left his best wishes, explained the action of his Church on the Negro problem, and requested that fraternal delegates be appointed to visit the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, from our Church. The Conference sang,

Blest be the tie that binds.

He also introduced the Rev. Charles Edward Cheeney, LL.D., Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Bishop
Cheeney
introduced.

T. S. Fortson introduced the following, which, on motion of S. H. Whitlock, was laid on the table :

Resolved, That this General Conference prescribe a method of electing the chairman of the Annual Conference delegations to the General Conference, so that the method of such elections shall be uniform.

Chairman
of delega-
tions.

The following was moved by H. W. Key, and, on motion of E. D. Whitlock, was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Whereas, There is no general form for District Conference records, and as we believe there ought to be on a uniform plan for keeping our District Conference records ; therefore,

District
Conference
records.

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DAY.
Morning.

Resolved, That we request the publishers of our Book Concern to prepare a book with suitable blanks for the use of District Conferences, wherein may be recorded the reports of pastors, local preachers, class leaders, exhorters, district stewards, trustees, etc.

J. H. Coleman moved the following:

Epworth
League.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Epworth League shall be a Standing Committee.

J. H. Cissell moved to lay on the table, which motion failed, and the original motion was adopted.

H. H. Green introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Hymnal.

Whereas, It is thought by many that the Hymnal now in use does not meet the present wants of the Church in some important particulars; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to inquire into the expediency of having prepared a new hymn book in which the defects (if there be any) in the book now being used may be remedied.

B. H. S. Ferguson introduced the following, which was, on motion of J. F. Harmon, referred to the Special Committee of Fifteen on Consolidation:

Freedmen's
Aid and
Southern
Education
Society.

Whereas, The great Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society has done and is still doing a great work in the South in obliterating darkness, superstition, and ignorance, nevertheless, there is yet much to be done in the way of lifting up fallen humanity to a higher intellectual attainment; and,

Whereas, The great moral and intellectual status of our people in the South is of such condition as to yet require much effort to lift us to that position so much needed and desired by us; therefore,

Resolved, That the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society shall not be consolidated into any other, but shall remain as it is to continue the great work to be done.

The following, presented by J. B. Albrook, was adopted:

Order.

In order that proper quiet may be observed during the reading of God's word,

Resolved, That guards may be so placed that belated delegates may not enter during the time of devotional services between the close of the first hymn and the opening of the second hymn.

Z. X. Snyder introduced the following, which was, on motion of W. D. Parr, referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Whereas, Our official *Advocates* and Magazines were intended by the fathers of our Church for the diffusion of information pertaining to Methodism; and,

Price of
periodicals.

Whereas, It is found, by actual calculation, that more than 1,000,000 of our communicants never see or read any of our Church periodicals, in many instances because of inability to pay for the same, therefore cannot appreciate the great Church of which they are members and know little of its work; therefore,

Resolved, That the desires of our fathers be continued and carried out as fully as possible; that, to this end, the subscription prices of some of our *Christian Advocates* at least be placed at \$1 per year, so as to come within the means of all members of the Church and congregation; we believing that the popular price will stimulate and increase circulation and be productive of great good to the reader and greater loyalty to the interests of Methodism.

G. G. Logan introduced the following, which, on motion of J. M. Buckley, was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

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DAY.
Morning.

Whereas, Large numbers of colored people from the South, who are members and adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are living in many Northern and Eastern cities, and finding for the most part no separate houses of worship to which all of them are accustomed, and the most prefer, unite themselves with colored denominations, thereby being lost to the Methodist Episcopal Church : therefore,

Colored
members.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that our presiding elders and ministers in such places should seek out and aid those people in securing separate houses of worship. Be it further

Resolved, That the Church Extension and Missionary Societies aid such cases as liberally as possible.

C. C. Jacobs moved the following, and it was adopted :

In view of the fact that in certain localities in our common country there is a growing tendency to disregard human life and liberty, growing out of the indisposition of the lawmakers and law-enforcers, of said sections, to enact and enforce such regulations as will suppress mob violence ; and,

Whereas, Such disregard for the fundamental principles on which our great republic is founded, of the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are being threatened with disruption, thus endangering the perpetuity of our republican form of government, which guarantees to all of its citizens equal, civil, political, and religious protection ; therefore,

Mob vio-
lence.

Resolved, That we place ourselves on record as being unqualifiedly opposed to mob violence, and to crime of every kind and degree, and do hereby pledge ourselves to use every effort possible to create sentiment against these to the extent that all persons charged with crime may be tried and punished by due process of law ; and we hereby declare that those who are not the legally constituted lawmakers and enforcers, when taking the law in their own hands to punish supposed criminals, are as culpable as those whom they would regulate.

The following, by I. L. Thomas, was, on motion of G. B. Smith, referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is holding its last session in the nineteenth century ; and,

Whereas, Our heavenly Father has permitted our Church to spread among the nations of the earth so that the sun never sets upon our beloved Methodism ; and,

Thanksgiv-
ing Day.

Whereas, We believe that our achievements in the advancement of the gracious kingdom of Christ are due to an all-wise Providence which has guided us and approved of our humble efforts to preach Christ ; to prepare and send missionaries into home and foreign fields ; to oppose the liquor traffic in every form ; to throw around our young people safeguards against the evils of the city ; to stand uncompromisingly upon the Bible as our rule of faith ; to furnish our ministers and laymen with pure literature ; to keep the Sabbath holy ; to live what we profess and to stand in the very front rank of the denominations of the Christian Church that cannot and will not compromise with the world ; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session, do hereby request our Board of Bishops to set apart during the present year a Thanksgiving Day, to be observed by every Methodist Episcopal church, chapel, college, university, and charitable institution throughout the world, as an humble expression of our gratitude to Almighty God for his great mercies and blessings upon our Church in its work during this century, as shown specially in the giving to us of a faithful and able ministry of the Gospel ; in our large increase in numbers ; in the great enlargement of wealth

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and intelligence among our people; in enlarged liberality; in the position attained by our Church in the world; in the influence vouchsafed to us as a denomination upon the social, civil, and religious life of our nation and of the world; in the establishment of many institutions of learning and the benefits derived therefrom; in the spread of revivals; in the building of churches and in the establishment and support of missions, and its stand against sin of every kind; in the recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; for his mercies and blessings in the success of interests that we cannot enumerate.

On motion of T. B. Neely, the time was extended, whereupon he presented the following, which was adopted:

Commit-
tees.

Resolved, That committees cannot originate subjects, but can only consider questions referred to them, and that they should act and report upon all subjects so referred.

Organic
Law.

On motion of C. W. Smith, the adoption of the Organic Law of the Church was made the Order of the Day, immediately after the reading of the Journal tomorrow morning.

Robert
Watt.

Robert Watt was excused from the Committee on City Evangelization.

On motion of J. B. Graw, the Conference adjourned after the singing of the Doxology, and the pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., fraternal delegate of the Methodist Church of Canada.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

MISSISSIPPI.

G. M. R. Husbands presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Colored
Bishop.

Whereas, For a number of years the promise that a colored man from the colored membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the episcopacy of the same would be elected;

Whereas, This promise has not been fulfilled, and the delay seemed to have been for want of all-rounded, qualified men from the colored ranks of the Church; and as it seems, in the wise providence of the Almighty God, the desired qualification has been reached; and,

Whereas, The work in the South among the colored membership of our Church has suffered no little embarrassment relative to the episcopacy; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference take immediate action toward the election of a colored man to the episcopacy of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. W. Balson presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Price of
periodicals.

Whereas, The object and aim of our Church in establishing the Book Concern is the promotion of Church interests by the widest possible distribution of our book and periodical literature, and not to build up immense capital or to declare great dividends; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference deploras the commercial spirit that appears to be prevalent among our membership, which tends to place the temporal above the spiritual, and dollars above souls ; and,

Resolved, That in preference to declaring large dividends, the efforts of our Publishing Agents should be directed toward the reduction of the prices of our book and periodical publications in order to successfully compete with other publishing houses and secure the largest possible circulation ;

Resolved, That where the interests of the Church would be conserved by the maintenance of Church papers, and such papers are not self-supporting, that, wherever practicable, subsidies sufficient to secure such maintenance should be granted.

William Gorst presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

Whereas, The *Omaha Christian Advocate* has become an important factor in the life and work of numerous Western Conferences—filling a place and meeting wants that no other periodical can supply—being located in a city about five hundred miles from any other of our Church papers, and where within a radius of two hundred miles there are 160,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; and,

Whereas, Omaha stands as the gateway to a vast region of country beyond, with great railway thoroughfares radiating in every direction and making it the recipient of the traffic and supply station of a veritable empire to the west ; therefore,

Resolved, That the city of Omaha is a most desirable location for one of our weekly periodicals, offering a large and growing opportunity for usefulness to the Church and the kingdom of Jesus ; and,

Resolved, That since the original and great purpose of the Book Concern was to supply the people with cheap but excellent literature, the General Conference ought to continue the subsidy of \$3,000 a year to the *Omaha Christian Advocate* for at least the next four years.

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Morning.

*Omaha
Christian
Advocate.*

PHILADELPHIA.

F. B. Lynch presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Whereas, Many churches feel they are greatly hampered in their work by an arbitrary time limit, which often removes an efficient minister when he is doing his best work ; and many pastors lament that the present system precludes the possibility of planning for permanent and far-reaching work in their ministry ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to recommend a plan for the immediate removal of the time limit.

Time limit.

T. B. Neely presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Resolved, That the General Conference recognize the Brotherhood of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which Brotherhood is a combination of various brotherhoods, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has been approved by the Board of Bishops.

Brother-
hoods.

ST. LOUIS GERMAN.

E. J. Funk presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools :

Whereas, There is great need of systematic and thorough instruction of the children of our Church in the Catechism and the doctrines of our holy religion, and we believe that the time has come when our beloved Church should take decisive action on this important subject ; and,

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, proposes the publication of a Catechism to be prepared by a joint commission of the different branches of Methodism, and undoubtedly favorable action will be taken upon this matter by this body ; therefore,

Catechet-
ical instruc-
tion.

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Resolved, That the following paragraph be added to Chapter IV, immediately following paragraph 48, in the Discipline :

CATECHETICAL INSTRUCTION.

In order to establish uniformity in the catechetical instruction of the children committed to our care, it is recommended that the preacher in charge shall observe the following rules :

1. The pastor shall organize all children of the age of ten to twelve years in his charge in catechetical classes.

2. The Catechism of the Church shall be the text-book, and the questions and answers therein contained shall be memorized by the children and explained by the pastor.

3. The course of instruction shall cover a period of not less than two years, at the completion of which the catechumens shall be examined by the pastor in the presence of the congregation at some appointed time—preferably on Easter or Children's Day.

4. As our baptized children are regarded as being under the special care and supervision of the Church, their names should then be entered upon the Church record as probationers, their consent having previously been obtained.

5. It is recommended that the terms of instruction shall consist of six months each year, the class meeting once a week on some week day.

6. Every pastor shall keep a list of his catechumens, and, when leaving his charge, pass it to his successor with other Church records.

SOUTH KANSAS.

Nelson Case presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Presiding
elders.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to report a plan for reducing the number of presiding elders' districts, and so changing the Discipline as to dispense with the presence of the presiding elder at Sunday services, on those charges filled by elders, on more than two occasions during the year.

Hugh McBirney presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Stewards
and
leaders.

Whereas, The Quarterly Conference is the best judge of its own members ;

Resolved, That stewards and class leaders be nominated and elected by the Quarterly Conference.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Probationers.

Whereas, Our present ritual for the reception of probationers is unnecessary and impracticable ;

Resolved, That paragraph 444 be stricken from our Book of Discipline.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Apostles'
Creed.

Whereas, The word "catholic" is now applied to a denomination and so understood ;

Resolved, That we substitute the word "universal" for the term "catholic."

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Lord's
Prayer.

Whereas, The form of the Lord's Prayer used in our Discipline is copied from the Book of Common Prayer ;

Resolved, That we adopt the wording of the New Testament in its stead.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

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Whereas, The ordination of local preachers is no longer necessary for our Church work; and,

Whereas, Ordained local preachers pursuing secular work is anomalous and tends to lower the importance and significance of ordination; and,

Whereas, The performing of the marriage ceremony and baptizing by local preachers often set aside the pastor in charge, and lessens his influence;

Resolved, That all provisions in our Discipline for the ordination of local preachers, except such as have the full work of the ministry in view, be stricken out.

Local preachers.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

G. F. Bovard presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 303 of the Discipline be amended by leaving out the word "ejected" and inserting the words "removed from office in the interim of the annual election."

Trustees.

The paragraph now reads: "No Trustee shall be ejected while he is in joint security for money unless such relief be given him as is demanded, or the creditor will accept, provided he remain a Member of our Church."

The paragraph, when amended, would read, "No Trustee shall be removed from office in the interim of the annual election while he is in joint security for money unless such relief be given him as is demanded, or the creditor will accept, provided he remain a Member of our Church."

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, Owing to the illness and finally the decease of our resident Bishop, John P. Newman, the State of California, during the last quadrennium, has been deprived of the counsel and inspiration that a resident Bishop may impart; and,

Episcopal residence.

Whereas, Southern California is topographically separated from northern California; and,

Whereas, Our educational, and other interests of our Church in southern California greatly need the assistance that a Bishop residing among us may render; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the place of episcopal residence for the State of California be designated, San Francisco or Los Angeles.

A. M. Hough presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, To amend Part 2, Chapter VI, third line, paragraph 96, at word "charge," to read, "when approved by the said Quarterly Conference."

† 96.

A. J. Wallace presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That there be added to paragraph 171 of the Book of Discipline the following words:

Bishops.

"All Bishops who are elected by the General Conference of 1900, and all elected by subsequent General Conferences, shall hold their office for the term of four years, and shall at the expiration of that term be eligible to reelection;" so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read:

"¶ 171, § 1. A Bishop is to be constituted by the election of the General Conference and the laying on of the hands of three Bishops,

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or at least of one Bishop and two Elders. But the General Conference may authorize the election of a Missionary Bishop in the interim of the General Conference.

"§ 2. All Bishops who are elected by the General Conference of 1900, and all elected by subsequent General Conferences, shall hold their office for the term of four years, and shall at the expiration of that term be eligible to reelection."

SOUTHWEST KANSAS.

G. W. Howes presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Bishops.

Whereas, It is desired to bring our General Superintendents into closer touch with our people and to a better acquaintance with our pastors and people, to a better understanding and appreciation of our itinerancy and General Superintendency ; therefore,

Resolved, That it shall be, and it is hereby made, the duty of the Bishops to attend in person and preside in at least one District Conference, annually, in each presiding elder's district in the United States, where a District Conference has been established or may hereafter be established, within the bounds of the Annual Conference where he is to preside.

WEST WISCONSIN.

W. J. McKay presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern :

General
rules.

Resolved, That our General Rules be printed in all our Church Hymnals.

S. W. Trousdale presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy :

Bishops'
services.

Whereas, Great injustice was done by the resolution passed by the General Conference May 4th, by implying that all our Bishops were in the habit of receiving money for dedicating churches and such like services, while in fact the great majority of them were entirely blameless in this particular ; and,

Whereas, Some of our Bishops are in the habit of charging for dedicating churches, lecturing, and other services not specified in the Discipline as a part of their official duties, and, while we believe that all of these Bishops who have thus received extra compensation have taken this money in good faith, and, so far as we can learn, in nearly every instance the money so earned has been given for benevolent and philanthropic purposes ; nevertheless, we believe the interest of the Church would be better conserved and the cause of humanity more rapidly helped forward by these chief officers of the Church, if they would forego the money considerations in their extra unofficial services to the Church and the world. If, however, in the judgment of any Bishop the best service he can render the Church and the world leads him to lecture, or in some similar way earn money over and above his salary,

Resolved, That the General Conference recommends that over and above the extra expense incurred by the unofficial service the extra compensation be turned over to the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund.

WYOMING.

G. K. Powell presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Easter
Sunday.

Whereas, Easter Sunday commemorates the most important event in the life of Christ, when the sublimest expectations of the Old Testament were fulfilled, when Christ gained his greatest triumph, and we

thereby have given us the surest foundation for an intelligent faith, and a competent hope of our own resurrection ; and,

Whereas, Easter has become the great Christian festival of the year, and is generally observed by all the evangelical Churches and our own, and many of our churches and Sunday schools have a special Easter and missionary service on that day, which tends to the edification of the members, and to the benefit of the cause of missions ; and,

Whereas, Many of our Spring Conferences are held over Easter Sunday, and thus many preachers are compelled to be absent from their churches and many of their pulpits are left vacant on that day ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bishops of our Church be requested to arrange the sessions of the Spring Conferences in the future so that no Conference shall be held on Easter Sunday, in order that each preacher may be in his own pulpit, and that each church may have the ministrations of its own pastor on that important day.

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SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary :

AUSTIN.

G. P. Collins presented a memorial, signed by R. L. Selle and twenty others, concerning Church federation. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Federation

CALIFORNIA.

T. B. Hutchinson presented a memorial, signed by J. H. N. Williams and four others, concerning the amusement question. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

5 248.

R. V. Watt presented a memorial, signed by John R. Andrews and one other, concerning a grant of at least \$200 yearly for the publication of *Ostra Sandebudet*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Ostra Sandebudet.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

H. D. Fearon presented a memorial, signed by himself and twenty-four others, concerning brotherhoods. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Brotherhoods.

Charles Eddy presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning the course of studies. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Course of studies.

H. C. Moyer presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

CENTRAL OHIO.

W. G. Waters presented a memorial from Central Ohio members, signed by himself and one other,

Presiding elders.

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DAY.
Morning.
Deaconess
work.

concerning presiding elders and Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

E. D. Whitlock presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. Laura Winter and one hundred and twenty-eight others, concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

CINCINNATI.

Discipline.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial, signed by V. F. Brown, concerning changes in the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

COLORADO.

*Rocky
Mountain
Christian
Advocate.*

J. W. Gilluly presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

EAST OHIO.

Boundaries.

G. B. Smith presented a protest, signed by twenty-five Quarterly Conferences of the Barnesville District, against any change of the boundary lines that would divide the East Ohio Conference, or take from it any part of its present territory.

Also a like protest by twenty-seven Quarterly Conferences of the Cambridge District on the same subject. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

FOOCHOW.

Hinghua
Mission.

J. H. Worley presented a memorial from the Hinghua Mission Conference concerning the organization of a Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ILLINOIS.

Election of
Bishops.

W. A. Smith presented a memorial from the Springfield District Ministerial Association, signed by himself and one other, concerning the quadrennial election of Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Representa-
tion.

Also a memorial from the Springfield District Conference concerning representation. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Presiding
elders.

C. B. Taylor presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning presiding elders.

Also a memorial from W. D. Best and one other concerning trials of members. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

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SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Trials.

IOWA.

J. C. W. Coxe presented a petition, signed by C. F. McLean and twenty-nine others, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 248.

LEXINGTON.

E. A. White presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning Conference Minutes. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Conference
Minutes.

MICHIGAN.

J. P. Ashley presented a memorial, signed by W. R. Fox and twenty-five others, concerning the deaconess work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess
work.

MINNESOTA.

John Stafford presented a memorial from the Mankato District Conference, concerning election of local boards. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Local
boards.

Also one from the preachers of the Mankato District Conference concerning the *Methodist Review*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*Methodist
Review.*

MISSOURI.

E. B. Lytle offered a memorial, signed by himself and six others, concerning better provision for support of superannuates. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Superan-
nuates.

NEWARK.

A. H. Tuttle presented a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society concerning deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess
work.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

J. I. Bartholomew presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, concerning supernumerary preachers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Super-
numeraries.

MAY 9.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Epworth
League
statistics.

A. J. Coultas presented a memorial from the New England Southern Conference, signed by S. O. Benton, secretary, concerning Epworth League statistics. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Periodicals.

R. S. Douglas presented a memorial from the New England Southern Conference, signed by S. O. Benton, secretary, concerning subsidized periodicals. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Local
societies.

H. A. Fifield presented a memorial, signed by S. O. Benton, secretary, concerning a uniform designation for local societies. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Rules.

Costello Lippitt presented a memorial from the New England Southern Conference, concerning rules for the conduct of preachers and members. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Time limit.

R. F. Raymond presented a memorial from the New England Southern Conference, signed by S. O. Benton, secretary, concerning the removal of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

§ 248.

Also one from same, similarly signed, concerning paragraph 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Representa-
tion.

A. T. Cass presented a memorial, signed by himself and five others, concerning representation in the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NEW JERSEY.

Quarterly
Conference.

Jacob Graw presented a memorial, signed by J. L. Roe, concerning the Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW YORK EAST.

Deaconess
work.

C. S. Wing presented a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society and Deaconess Home, of the New York East Conference, signed by Mrs. Secor and forty-two others, concerning deaconess work and the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Also a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society concerning the same. Both referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

MAY 9.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

NORTH CHINA.

H. H. Lowry presented a memorial from the Central China Mission, signed by Ella C. Shaw and twenty-four others, concerning a superintendent of Missions.

Superin-
tendent of
Missions.

Also one, signed by D. W. Nichols and twenty-six others, concerning division of Missions. Both referred to the Committee on Missions.

NORTH DAKOTA.

S. E. Ryan offered a memorial, signed by himself and E. E. Clough, concerning change of boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

NORTH INDIANA.

A. B. Cline presented a memorial, signed by himself and four others, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

C. U. Wade presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning members of the Quarterly Conference.

Quarterly
Confer-
ence.

Also one, signed by J. W. Welch and eighty-five others, concerning the reception of members in the Church. Both referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Members.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

William Gorst presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, concerning withdrawal from membership. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

With-
drawals.

D. K. Tindall presented a memorial, signed by himself and eight others, concerning theological schools. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Theological
schools.

Also a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the Junior League superintendent. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Junior
Leagues.

NORTH OHIO.

Horace Benton presented a memorial concerning city evangelization. Referred to the Committee on City Evangelization.

City evan-
gelization.

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SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Boundaries. A memorial, signed by E. M. Hogue, was presented, concerning the boundary between the East Ohio Conference and the North Ohio Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Theological professors. William Kepler presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning theological professors. Referred to the Committee on Education.

NORTHERN GERMAN.

Lord's Supper. E. J. Funk offered a memorial, signed by himself and five others, concerning changes in the ritual for administering the sacrament. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

Woman's Home Missionary Society. Robert Forbes presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. R. H. Young and fifty others, concerning the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Examiners. C. C. Townsend offered a memorial, signed by all the members of the Board of Conference Examiners of the Northern New York Conference, concerning what shall constitute a valid reason for absence from the mid-year examinations. Referred to the Committee on Education.

NORTHWEST IOWA.

Judicial decision. G. W. Pratt offered a memorial, signed by F. E. Dorr and Robert Smylie, concerning a judicial decision involving a point of law. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

OHIO.

General Conference expenses. W. A. Wayland presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning General Conference expenses. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

OREGON.

Theological schools. G. W. Gue presented a memorial, signed by G. H. Bennett and four others, concerning theological schools. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 9.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Quarterly
Conference.

J. R. T. Gray presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, concerning the Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

ROCK RIVER.

W. H. Holmes presented a memorial, signed by A. H. Pearson, concerning Church progress. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Church
progress.

Also a memorial concerning the Quarterly Conference order of business. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Quarterly
Conference.

O. H. Horton presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning Annual Conferences.

Annual
Confer-
ences.

Also a memorial, signed by himself and twenty others, concerning the time limit. Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

H. G. Jackson presented a memorial from the Bohemian Mission concerning a Church paper. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Bohemian
paper.

C. J. Little presented a petition, signed by himself and two others, concerning the fixing of the residence of the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
residences.

SAVANNAH.

M. C. B. Mason presented a memorial from the Atlanta and Savannah Conferences, signed by himself and five others, concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

L. L. Fisher presented a memorial from the Jacksonville District Epworth League Convention, signed by L. Larson, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

† 248.

Also a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning episcopal residences. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
residences.

ST. LOUIS.

D. W. Crow presented a memorial from the St. Louis Conference concerning superannuates. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Super-
annuates.

MAY 9.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
St. Louis
Depository.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

F. M. Van Treese presented a memorial from the Alton District Conference concerning the transfer of the Book Depository and the *Central Christian Advocate* from St. Louis to Kansas City. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

- ¶ 248. Also a memorial from the Alton District Conference concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS.

- ¶ 248. Harrison Waitt presented a memorial from the Wichita Epworth League Union concerning worldly amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

TENNESSEE.

Colored
Bishop.

H. W. Key presented a memorial concerning the election of a Bishop of African descent. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Conference
claimants.

Also a memorial, signed by himself, concerning Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Re-visals.

UPPER IOWA.

Boundaries.

H. H. Green presented a memorial from the Upper Iowa and the Rock River Conferences concerning the boundary line. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

VERMONT.

Deaconess
work.

W. S. Smithers presented a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society concerning deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

WEST NEBRASKA.

Super-
annuates.

O. R. Beebe presented a memorial, signed by the president and secretary of the Holdrege District Ministerial Association, concerning distribution of funds provided for the superannuated preachers. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Districting
Bishops.

Also a memorial by the chairman and secretary of the Holdrege District Ministerial Association, concern-

ing the districting of the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MAY 9.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. B. Matthews offered a memorial, signed by T. B. Trotter, from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning temperance. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Temper-
ance.

WILMINGTON.

Robert Watt presented a memorial from the Wilmington Conference concerning the Anti-Canteen Law. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Anti-Can-
teen.

WYOMING.

Austin Griffin presented a memorial concerning stewards. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Stewards.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu called the Conference to order.

Bishop
Mallalieu
presiding.

I. B. Scott, of the Texas Conference, conducted devotional services.

The Journal of Wednesday's session was read and approved.

On motion of W. F. Corkran, the Order of the Day, the adoption of the Organic Law of the Church, was postponed until the call of Conferences was finished.

Organic
Law.

Charles Ott moved the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we have with great pleasure and profound gratitude listened to the fraternal and farewell addresses of the delegates, Dr. W. J. Hunter from the Methodist Church of Canada, and Dr. E. E. Hoss, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Fraternal
delegates.

2. That we rejoice in the prosperity of these branches of our common Methodism, and that we fully reciprocate the sentiments of fraternity and good will expressed by these delegates.

3. That our Board of Bishops are hereby instructed to appoint delegates to bear the fraternal greetings of the General Conference to the ensuing General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The following was read, and, on motion of Charles Ott, adopted:

Whereas, By the admission to this body of laymen in equal numbers to that of our ministerial delegates this body has become too large; therefore,

Committee
on Repre-
sentation.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed which shall draft suitable resolutions with this end in view, to be submitted to the Annual Conferences and to report to this body not later than May 19.

The following was introduced by Charles Ott, and, on his motion, referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Subsidies.

Whereas, The dividends of the Book Concern to the Annual Conferences have during the quadrennium been reduced from \$125,000, paid the first year, to \$80,000, paid the last year; and,

Whereas, During the quadrennium there was paid to different periodicals published by the authority of the General Conference subsidies to the amount of \$63,402, which sum could have been added to the amount of dividends had not such subsidies been ordered by the General Conference; and,

Whereas, There exists no sufficient reason for the continuance of many of these subsidies; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern be instructed to inquire into the advisability of discontinuing all subsidies, except such as are granted to publications in a foreign language, and to report at an early day. If, however, its recommendation implies a consolidation or discontinuance of existing official papers, then the report shall be made before the election of editors.

J. W. Bedford introduced the following, which was, on motion of W. L. McDowell, referred to the Committee on Revisals:

He, hls, him.

Resolved, That the pronouns *he*, *his*, and *him*, when used in the Discipline in reference to stewards, exhorters, class leaders, Sunday school superintendents, and Epworth League presidents, shall not be so construed as to exclude women from such offices.

The following, introduced by F. L. Hart, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Hymnal.

Whereas, It is highly desirable that all our churches use our own Hymnal, and that our young people be taught early the grand hymns that have been such a power for good; and,

Whereas, The present price of a well-bound Hymnal is a barrier to its general use; and,

Whereas, The present size could be reduced by the elimination of many hymns that are never used; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that a suitable number of psalms be bound with the Hymnal for responsive reading; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Bishops be empowered to appoint a commission of three for the preparation of the new Hymnal.

2. That the new Hymnal shall contain (1) sufficient number of psalms to meet the needs of our churches for responsive reading, numbering said psalms to correspond with same in the Bible, (2) the Ritual as contained in the Book of Discipline, (3) such a number of hymns that usually make possible the price of a well-bound copy in cloth, not to exceed 50 cents.

3. That there shall be an edition corresponding to the low-priced edition now in use containing the same matter that shall be afforded at as low a price as can be done with propriety.

W. F. Corkran introduced the following, which was, on motion of J. H. Cissel, referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Discipline.

Whereas, It is of great importance that our people should be more generally informed as to the polity of our Church and especially important that our young people should be thoroughly instructed therein; and,

Whereas, Our Book of Discipline in its present form and at its present cost has a comparatively limited circulation ; therefore,

Resolved, That the editor of the next edition of our Book of Discipline be and is hereby instructed to edit, and our Publishing Agents be and are hereby authorized and instructed to publish, such an abridged edition of the same as can be retailed at 10 cents per copy.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of M. S. Hard, it was ordered that hereafter resolutions that have been read and referred to committees shall not appear in the *Daily Advocate*.

Resolutions.

The following resolution was read, and, on motion of W. J. Welsh, adopted :

Whereas, It appears and is claimed that the Rev. Joseph Hartwell, late of the Wyoming Conference, and who died at Binghamton, N. Y. November 13, 1899, is entitled to the credit of first urging upon the Methodist Episcopal Church the utility and necessity of organizing a Church Extension Society, and of fully bringing to the attention of the Church the great opportunity open to it in this direction in connection with the rapid settlement of the West, that he urged action by articles in the Church papers West and East, and outlined the necessary form and matter of the work ; and,

Joseph
Hartwell
and Church
Extension.

Whereas, It is further claimed that in April, 1854, Brother Hartwell, who was then a resident of the city of Chicago and a member of the Rock River Conference, was instrumental in organizing the first Church Extension Society, and in connection with Grant Goodrich and others of the brethren in Chicago did organize the Northwestern Church Extension Society, the constitution of which was drafted by him and revised by Grant Goodrich ; and,

Whereas, It is claimed that Brother Hartwell was instrumental in bringing the matter to the attention of other Conferences, and in the organization of auxiliary societies ; that he assisted in raising money for this purpose ; that he urged the main features of the work and all of the principal features of the work that were afterward adopted by the Board of Church Extension ; and,

Whereas, It appears that this work was commenced early in 1854 ; that Brother Hartwell continued to be directly connected with the work until late in 1858, when his health so far failed him that he was obliged to leave it entirely to other hands ; and,

Whereas, The historical data and evidence relating to this matter are in the hands of Brother Hartwell's widow, who resides at Binghamton, N. Y. ;

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Church Extension be requested to take action in this matter and investigate and report upon the sufficiency of the evidence of the facts stated, and what in its judgment should be done in the premises.

2. That Mrs. Hartwell be requested to file the documentary evidence in her possession relating to this matter in the archives of the Drew Theological Seminary.

The following was read, and, on motion of I. L. Thomas, adopted :

Since the ministry of nearly every other branch of the Christian Church represented in the city of Chicago and vicinity have cordially invited our Bishops and members of this General Conference to fill their pulpits, and since they have joined the ministers and laymen of our Church in their cordial welcome of this body to Chicago, and since our Church is fraternal in spirit and rejoices in the success of our sister Churches, who like our own Church, go forth to the Great White Harvest—home and abroad—with the simple story of the Cross, the definite end to elevate mankind and to glorify God ; therefore,

Ministers of
Chicago
churches.

Resolved, That Monday, May 21, A. D. 1900, at 11 A. M., be fixed as the time to introduce ministers of other denominations to the Conference.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.
Organic
Law.

On motion of C. W. Smith, the Order of the Day, the adoption of the Organic Law of the Church, was resumed.

Division II, Part II, Article III, Section 1, was taken up.

Lay mem-
bers.

D. H. Moore moved to amend so that the phrase "lay members" shall be substituted for the word "laymen," wherever in this section the word "laymen" occurs.

Postponed.

On motion of C. W. Smith, this subject was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow after the reading of the Journal.

Reception.

The Committee on Response to the Reception presented Report No. I, and after reading was adopted. (See Reports, p. 470.)

Revisals.

On motion of J. E. C. Sawyer, the Committee on Revisals was given the privilege of presenting Report No. I for printing in the *Daily Advocate*.

Recess was taken.

Bishop Foss
presides.

At 10:50 A. M. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss called the Conference to order.

Reports of
Missionary
Bishops.

The Order of the Day, the presentation of the Reports of the Missionary Bishops, was taken up.

The statement of the Bishop in presenting Missionary Bishop James M. Thoburn, was, on motion of J. M. Buckley, ordered printed in the Journal. (See Report of Bishop Thoburn, p. 338.)

Bishop James M. Thoburn read his quadrennial report.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the following was adopted:

Bishop Tho-
burn's ill-
ness.

Whereas, The whole Church was saddened by the intelligence of Bishop Thoburn's illness; therefore,

Resolved, That we give thanks to God for him, for ourselves, and for the Church, that he has been enabled to reach his native land and to prepare and read to the General Conference the luminous and encouraging report to which with equal pleasure and profit we have just listened.

Resolved, also, That we earnestly pray that his improvement may soon end in complete restoration to health and work.

Bishop
Hartzell's
report.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell was introduced and read his quadrennial report.

On motion of J. W. E. Bowen, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the General Conference and the Church return thanks to God for the health and strength of Bishop J. C. Hartzell of Africa throughout his long and tedious journeys in that dark continent; and, secondly,

Resolved, That we have heard with profit and inspiration the very clear, concise, and comprehensive report of Bishop J. C. Hartzell on his work.

Resolved, further, That we express to Bishop Hartzell our deep sympathy in the illness of his beloved wife who accompanied him in his long journeys, who bore with him his arduous tasks, and shared with him all his struggles and triumphs, and we devoutly pray for her speedy and permanent restoration.

W. F. Whitlock, chairman of the Book Committee, submitted the following supplementary report from the Book Committee. (See Report of the Book Committee.)

On motion of M. S. Hard, the various subjects treated by the Missionary Bishops in the reports were referred to the appropriate committees.

On motion of R. B. Williams, the Conference adjourned after the Doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Thomas Allen, fraternal delegate of the British Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

CALIFORNIA.

Eli McClish presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Resolved, That paragraph 41 of the Appendix to the Discipline be amended by adding to the paragraph as it now stands the following: "Provided, that no Delegate who is a salaried official of the Church shall be placed on any committee whose function it is to review his work or administration."

ERIE.

G. P. Hukill presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, There has long been a too liberal tendency, approaching carelessness, as to the use of the house of God, for miscellaneous purposes not in harmony with the sacred dedication of the same: and,

Whereas, The trustees of the church are charged with the care of the use of the church edifice and are responsible for the misuse of the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the following paragraph be inserted in the Discipline after paragraph 306:

"The Trustees are charged with the care and use of the Church edifice, and are responsible for the misuse of the same. They shall not permit the use of the Church for any secular purpose, or other purposes not in harmony with religious work and for the glory of God."

FOOCHOW.

J. H. Worley presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Missions:

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

Sympathy
with Bishop
Hartzell.

Book Com-
mittee re-
port.

References.

Adjourned.

7 41.

Use of
churches.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.
Missionary
Agents.

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be instructed to consider the practicability of so amending the Constitution of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as to permit the appointment and dismissal of "Special Missionary Evangelists or Agents" at the discretion of the Board of Managers. The duty of a "Special Missionary Evangelist or Agent" shall be to hold Missionary Conventions, deliver missionary addresses, and wherever practicable, to assist pastors in taking their Missionary Collections.

KENTUCKY.

C. J. Howes presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Transfers.

Resolved, That Chapter V, paragraph 173, section 3, of the Discipline be amended by adding the following clause or subsection after the words "under the following provisions or limitations:" "He shall not transfer any Preacher from one Annual Conference to another Annual Conference without the concurrence of a majority of the Presiding Elders of the Conference to which the Preacher is to be transferred."

LOUISIANA.

C. C. Morse presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Boundaries.

Resolved, That the Gulf Mission Conference be enabled to organize as an Annual Conference during this quadrennium under Disciplinary requirements, and then be known as the Gulf Conference.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

Leonidas Merritt presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Presiding
elders.

Resolved, That paragraph 173, section 3, be stricken from the Discipline and the following inserted in its place:
"The Bishop shall appoint the Presiding Elders annually, and may continue them in office indefinitely."

NORTHWEST IOWA.

J. B. Trimble presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Bulton Sys-
tem.

Resolved, That the Book Committee be and is hereby requested to examine the *Financial Record*, known as the "Bulton Shorter System"—a copy of which is presented with this resolution—and, if deemed wise, issue the same as one of our publications.

PHILADELPHIA.

F. B. Lynch presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Mission
churches.

Whereas, The Missionary Society is expressly prohibited by law from making appropriations for the erection of mission churches in the home field; and,

Whereas, There is a grave necessity for some provision which will furnish the means, in whole or in part, for the erection of suitable church edifices for the accommodation of foreign populations in our large cities; therefore,

Resolved, That, upon formal application of any organized society for city evangelization, the Board of Church Extension is hereby authorized to grant donations or make loans to such society for the erection of church or mission buildings for the accommodation of foreign populations in our large cities.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Education :

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.
Examina-
tions.

Whereas, The enlarged facilities for education afforded by our public schools, the advanced standards of our preparatory schools, the extended curricula of our colleges, all call for a more highly educated ministry ; and,

Whereas, In many of our Conferences the stringent requirement that demands an examination in the Conference course for all alike is deterring many of our best young men from entering the educational institutions of the Church ; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 56 of the Appendix to the Discipline be so altered as to make mandatory what is now permissive.

PUGET SOUND.

H. J. Cozine presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church :

Whereas, During the last few years, our Church has been literally flooded with musical publications of the most superficial character ; and,

Hymnals.

Whereas, These publications have in a large measure taken the place of our Church Hymnal, not only in the devotional meetings of the Epworth League and in the Sabbath school, but have also in many cases *entirely* displaced the Hymnal in the regular services of the Church ; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference recommends that, so far as possible, our Church Hymnal be used in all of the stated services of the Church throughout our entire Connection ; and, be it further

Resolved, That our Junior Leagues, Epworth Leagues, and Sabbath schools be urged to make generous use of the Hymnal in their various services, in order that the youth of our Church may become familiar with and indoctrinated in our blessed hymnology.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

L. L. Fisher presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Resolved, That paragraph 173 of the Discipline be amended by striking out all the words after the word "preachers," in section 3, and all subsections 1, 2, and 3, and by inserting as section 3 and subsections 1 and 2 the following ; to wit :

¶ 173.

" § 3. To annually fix the following appointments :

" 1. The Pastors of all the Churches under his jurisdiction.

" 2. All the Presiding Elders selected by him for the work of which he has charge ;" and by changing the subdivisions of subsection 3 to subsections of section 3 with proper numbers, so that the part amended of the paragraph, as amended, shall read :

" ¶ 173. The duties of a Bishop are :

" § 1. To preside in the Annual Conferences.

" § 2. To form districts according to his judgment.

" § 3. To annually fix the following appointments :

" 1. The Pastors of all the Churches under his jurisdiction.

" 2. All the Presiding Elders selected by him for the work of which he has charge.

" 3. The Corresponding Secretaries of our Connectional Benevolent Societies and Boards, and the Assistant Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Church Extension.

" 4. The Publishing Agents at New York and Cincinnati.

" 5. The Editors and Assistant Editors at New York, Syracuse, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans, and the Editor of *Zion's Herald*.

" 6. Missionaries to the Indians, to neglected portions of our cities (including the Five Points Mission in New York), to foreign lands, and foreign populations in the United States where Preachers are obtained

MAY 10. with difficulty, including, however, no Germans but those on the Pacific coast.

EIGHTH DAY.
Morning.

"7. Our Preachers in Germany and Switzerland.
"8. Chaplains to Prisons, to Reformatory, Sanitary, and Charitable Institutions, and in the Army and Navy.

"9. Preachers appointed to labor for the special benefit of Seamen.

"10. Ministers in the service of the American Bible Society, or of any State Bible Society auxiliary thereto.

"11. The Minister stationed at the American Chapel in Paris.

"12. The Presidents, Principals, and Teachers of institutions of learning which are under our care ; and also those who, upon the request of an Annual Conference, are appointed to institutions of learning not under our care."

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Missions :

Cuba Mis-
sion.

Whereas, The Spanish-American War opened the door to Protestant missionaries to Cuba ; and,

Whereas, The Master's cause and the interests of the United States demand the immediate occupation of Cuba by Protestant missionaries, and the preaching of the Gospel of Christ to those needy and fettered people at its earliest possible moment ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Missionary Committee be instructed to establish a Mission in Cuba at the earliest practical date.

WEST NEBRASKA.

James Leonard presented the following. Referred to Committee on Revisals :

Dismissal
of members.

Whereas, The removal of unworthy members from our Church is attended with serious embarrassment ; and,

Whereas, Church trials often create dissension and engender strife, resulting in great injury to the Church ; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 249, section 2, of the Discipline be so amended by striking out all the part following the words, "Preacher in Charge," and substituting the following : "Notify the accused that, unless he amend his ways, his case will be brought before a Committee of not less than five, who shall not be members of the Quarterly Conference, or if the accused prefer, he may be permitted to withdraw without any public announcement being made of such withdrawal ; nevertheless, he shall be permitted to lay his case before the next Quarterly Conference which may be permitted to entertain the appeal. In case no appeal be made, then the Quarterly Conference may authorize the Preacher in Charge to remove the name of the accused from the records of the Church."

WEST TEXAS.

J. W. Frazier presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society :

Education-
al work.

Resolved, That it is best for our Church and for Christianity that our educational work in the South, among white and colored people, remain united.

WEST WISCONSIN.

W. J. McKay presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Removals.

Resolved, That when a member of our Church removes without letter and without reporting to the Church of which he is a member his location or desire as to membership for the space of one year, his name may be erased from the Church Record.

Resolved, That in each case of erasure the reason therefore shall be stated opposite the name.

Resolved, That when members of our Church of choice neglect the means of grace for the space of one year or more, and who, after the usual New Testament spirit and method of admonishment, persist in maintaining an indifferent interest toward our Church, the case having been presented to the Quarterly Conference, said Conference may order the name to be stricken from the Church Record. In each case this record shall be made opposite the name, "By order of the Quarterly Conference."

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.

WISCONSIN.

W. W. Cooper presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Epworth League:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Epworth League be so amended as to specify the age limit of members of the League shall be thirty years, and that members passing this age shall become honorary members.

Epworth
League.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

AUSTIN.

G. B. Collins presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning a boundary line.

Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Austin Conference concerning a Conference boundary. Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CALIFORNIA.

J. D. Hammond presented a memorial from the California Conference concerning boundary line. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

Also one from the same Conference concerning course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Course of
study.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

J. G. Evans presented a memorial, signed by himself and five others, concerning Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Conference
claimants.

R. B. Williams presented a memorial, signed by himself and four others, concerning class leaders. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Class
leaders.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Theron Cooper presented a memorial, signed by the lay and clerical delegates from the Central New York, Northern New York, Genesee, and Wyoming Confer-

Northern
Christian
Advocate.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.
Children's
classes.

ences, concerning the *Northern Christian Advocate*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Charles Eddy presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning children's classes. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Deaconess
work.

B. C. Conner presented a memorial from the Central Pennsylvania Conference concerning deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Member-
ship.

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial, signed by B. G. Welch, concerning fraternal associate membership. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

COLORADO.

Deaconess
work.

D. L. Rader presented a memorial from the Colorado Conference relating to the deaconess work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Same.

Also a memorial, signed by W. C. Madison and eleven others, concerning deaconess work in the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Both referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Church Ex-
tension.

H. E. Warner presented a memorial from the Denver Church Extension Society concerning the management of the Board of Church Extension. Referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Appeal of
Passmore.

Also an appeal from the decision of Bishop W. F. Mallalieu in the case of F. F. Passmore. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

DETROIT.

Deaconess
work.

R. S. Copeland presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. J. E. Jacklin and seven others, concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

ERIE.

Sabbath
observance.

A. R. Rich presented a memorial from the American Sabbath Union, signed by I. W. Hathaway, concerning Sabbath observance. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

INDIANA.

Licensing
women.

C. C. Edwards presented a memorial relative to licensing women.

Also from same relative to a district committee to examine and recommend local preachers for license. Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.
Local
preachers.
Deaconess
work.

H. J. Talbott, of the Indiana Conference, presented a memorial relative to the deaconess work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

IOWA.

J. C. W. Coxe presented a memorial, signed by himself and sixteen others, concerning the editor of the *Epworth Herald* and General Secretary. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

*Epworth
Herald.*

MISSOURI.

E. B. Lytle presented a memorial, signed by himself and five others, concerning lay representation in the Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Lay repre-
sentation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A. T. Cass presented a memorial, signed by himself and four others, concerning Church committees. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Church
committees.

G. M. Curl presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning representation in the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Representa-
tion.

NEW YORK.

J. R. Day presented the report of the trustees of John Street Church, New York, with nomination of trustees for election by the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

John Street
Church.

NEW YORK EAST.

A memorial was presented, signed by A. C. Morehouse and twelve others, concerning the insertion of a chapter on perfect love in the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Perfect
love.

Also one, signed by Mary L. Smith and fifty others, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 248.

MAY 10.EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.Member-
ship.

NORTH DAKOTA.

H. C. Klingel presented a memorial from the North Dakota Conference, signed by himself and others, relating to transfer of membership. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Lay repre-
sentation.

S. M. Coon offered a memorial, signed by himself, G. R. Russell, Junius P. Lewis, and F. B. Beers, concerning a change in the Discipline admitting laymen into the Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

PHILADELPHIA.

Trustees
and
stewards.

J. E. James presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Lay Electoral Conference concerning the election of trustees and stewards. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

PITTSBURG.

Sunday
schools.

W. W. Ulerich presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning the Sunday school. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

ROCK RIVER.

Book Com-
mittee.

William Deering presented a memorial, signed by himself and thirteen others, concerning the Book Committee. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

¶ 248.

D. M. Tompkins presented a memorial from the Park Ridge Church relative to amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

¶ 248.

L. L. Fisher presented a memorial from the Jacksonville District Conference concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Deaconess
work.

G. F. Bovard presented a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society, concerning deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

UPPER IOWA.

H. H. Green presented a memorial from the Decorah District Conference, relative to the Hymnal. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

MAY 10.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Morning.
Hymnal.

VERMONT.

W. S. Smithers presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning representation in the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Representa-
tion.

WEST GERMAN.

Charles Ott presented a memorial concerning membership. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Member-
ship.

WEST TEXAS.

G. J. Starnes presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, concerning deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess
work.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. B. Matthews presented a memorial, signed by W. C. B. Moore and two hundred others, on behalf of the Epworth League of the State Street Church, of Charleston, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

7248.

WILMINGTON.

Robert Watt presented a memorial from the Wilmington Conference concerning pastors and presiding elders. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Ministers.

WISCONSIN.

J. S. Lean presented a memorial from the Wisconsin Conference relative to sending petitions to the presiding Bishop. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Petitions.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss called the Conference to order, and during devotional services Bishop C. H. Fowler took the chair.

MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.
Morning.
Bishop
Fowler
presiding.

J. W. Butler, of the Mexico Conference, led the devotional services.

MAY 11.**NINTH
DAY.***Morning.*

C. A. Wagner.

The Journal of Thursday's session was read and approved.

Carl A. Wagner, of the Detroit Conference, took the place of Francis B. Beal.

E. Mann.

Ernst Mann, lay delegate from the South Germany Conference, was reported present and in his place.

On motion of J. C. W. Coxe, John Moler was granted leave of absence until next Monday.

F. W.
Warne.

Frank W. Warne, of the Bengal-Burma Conference, was reported as having arrived and taken his seat as principal delegate in place of reserve delegate Julius Smith.

Dr. R. S.
Rust.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D., was invited to a seat on the platform.

H. T. Coates.
E. S. Pettyjohn.

The following were announced as present and in their seats: Herbert T. Coates, of South America, and Elmore S. Pettyjohn, of the Michigan Conference.

Organic
Law.

The Order of the Day, the adoption of the Organic Law of the Church, was resumed.

The amendment of D. H. Moore to Section 1, Article III, Part II, was now taken up.

C. W. Smith moved that action on Sections 1 and 5 of Article III, Part II, be deferred for the present.

On motion of John Sweet, the previous question was ordered, and action temporarily postponed on said sections.

T. B. Neely moved to strike out the words "on the second day," Part II, Article III, Section 2, of the proposed Constitution of the Church, and insert, in lieu thereof, the phrase "on the first Friday of the session of the Annual Conference."

J. M. Buckley moved to amend the amendment by striking out the hour "at 10 o'clock A. M."

R. S. Douglass moved, as a substitute, to strike out Section 2, and put in its place the following: "The Lay Electoral Conference shall assemble at the seat of Conference at such time and place as the Annual Conference next preceding the meeting of the Lay Electoral Conference shall designate." Laid on the table.

On motion, the previous question was ordered, and

the amendment of T. B. Neely, and the amendment thereto by J. M. Buckley, were carried, and the original motion, as amended, was adopted, as follows: "The Lay Electoral Conference shall assemble on the first Friday of the session immediately preceding the General Conference unless the General Conference shall provide otherwise."

MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.
Morning.

C. W. Smith moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed, to whom the deferred articles shall be referred with orders to report within a few days.

L. M. Shaw moved so to amend that this Committee be nominated by General Conference Districts, which amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 306 to 277.

The motion of Lewis Curts to lay the proposition on the table was lost, and it was then passed.

On motion of C. W. Smith, the adoption of the Organic Law was made the Order of the Day, for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

The following, on motion of M. S. Hard, was adopted:

Resolutions presented, read, and referred without discussion, shall not be published in the *Daily Advocate*, but will appear in the Journal with resolutions that were not read.

Resolutions, etc.

J. M. King offered the following, which was adopted:

That the chairman and secretary of each standing and special committee be authorized to pass in perfected reports directly to the editor of the *Advocate*, without their coming through the Conference.

Reports.

The announcements were made and recess was taken.

At 11 o'clock Bishop C. H. Fowler called the Conference to order.

Loren B. Lord was seated in place of H. T. Kennedy.

Consolidation.

A. B. Leonard called up the special Order of the Day, the report of the Committee on Consolidation of Benevolences.

W. M. Puffer moved an amendment to include all the Benevolent societies. Accepted by the committee.

On motion of E. D. Whitlock, the previous question was ordered, and the amended report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 463.)

Report adopted.

C. C. Edwards and T. M. Johnson were granted leave of absence until next Monday.

Absence.

MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.
Morning.

Under suspension of the Rules, F. A. Arter moved that the call of the roll of Conferences begin with the last letter of the alphabet. The motion was lost.

W. H. Jordan was reported as being present.

Roll re-
sumed.

Roll of Conferences was resumed.

F. D. Bovard introduced the following :

Taxation of
churches.

Whereas, California is the only State in the Union in which the house dedicated to the worship of God is taxed by the civil authorities ; and,

Whereas, A large number of the churches in California have been driven by taxation from desirable to inferior locations, some have been sold, all have been hindered by this great and unjust burden ; and,

Whereas, The last Legislature of California, 1899, at the united request of the Christian people of that State, have submitted the following amendment to the Constitution of the State :

" All buildings, and so much of the real property on which they are situated as may be required for the convenient use and occupation of said buildings, when the same are used solely and exclusively for religious worship, shall be free from taxation ; *provided*, that no building so used which may be rented for religious purposes, and rent received by the owner thereof, shall be exempt from taxation ;" therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference indorses this movement for the relief of the houses of worship in California, and express the earnest hope that the amendment will be carried by the people at the general election in that State next November.

On motion of E. R. Dille, the previous question was ordered and the motion adopted.

J. G. Evans introduced the following, which, on motion of J. M. Buckley, was laid on the table :

Applause.

Whereas, Rule 31 provides that " all demonstrations of approval or disapproval during the progress of debate shall be deemed a breach of order ;" and,

Whereas, No effort has been made by our presiding officers to enforce this rule by suppressing demonstrations of approval ; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly request the presiding officers of this Conference to enforce the observance of this rule, so necessary for good order and the rapid progress of business.

J. G. Evans moved the following, which was adopted :

Temper-
ance
Sunday.

Whereas, The Chicago Methodist Preachers' Meeting has proposed to devote Sunday, May 27, to the discussion of the temperance question in the pulpits of this city, and the ministers of several other leading denominations have concurred in this proposition ; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily indorse this arrangement, and will render such aid as we can to make this temperance Sunday in the city of Chicago a success in awakening a deeper interest among the Christian people of the city against the drink habit and the liquor traffic.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the following was adopted :

Trustees
Methodist
Episcopal
Church.

Resolved, That a special committee of five be named by the Bishops to which the report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church be referred—and that this committee be instructed to make nominations to fill vacancies in this board and successors of those members whose terms now expire.

J. D. Hammond presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy :

Whereas, There are many old veterans of the Church who have been on the fighting line all their life at such compensation as has made it impossible for them to provide for their old age; and,

Whereas, By former action of this General Conference, pastors, presiding elders, and Bishops are required to share *pro rata* such money as may be raised for ministerial support; therefore,

Resolved, That the claim of the superannuated preachers is not to be considered in any way as a benevolence, but as a just *pro rata* claim upon the funds raised for ministerial support, including therein Bishops, presiding elders, pastors, and superannuates.

The Conference adjourned by expiration of time.

The Doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Bishop Fowler.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

R. B. Williams presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, Under our present law a member of an Annual Conference who is expelled from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church cannot again become a member of said Church without the consent of the Conference from which he was expelled; and,

Whereas, Said Conference cannot give its consent for renewed membership in the Church until the expelled party has made confession of guilt and professed penitence therefore; and,

Whereas, Such a law would work great injustice to a member who might be expelled from his Conference for a crime of which he was never guilty, requiring him to make false confession of guilt in order to regain membership in the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That the law ought to be so amended as to allow the Annual Conference to which the expelled party belonged to determine the conditions upon which he may be again received into the Church.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

R. H. Gilbert presented the following resolution. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether the status of Missionary Bishops, as defined in Chapter VI of the Discipline, is in harmony with that part of the Constitution of the Church contained in the third Restrictive Rule.

H. L. Jacobs presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference hereby recommends the following proposition to the Annual Conferences to be held in 1902, to wit: To amend section 2, paragraph 67, of the Book of Discipline by striking out "forty-five" in fourth line, and inserting "seventy-five," so that the section shall read as follows:

"The General Conference shall not allow of more than one Ministerial Representative for every fourteen Members of an Annual Conference; nor of a less number than one for every seventy-five; nor of more Lay Delegates from an Annual Conference than there are Ministerial Delegates from such Annual Conference; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional Delegate for such

MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.

Morning.
Superannuates.

Adjourned.

Trials.

Missionary
Bishops.

Representa-
tion.

MAY 11. fraction; and *provided*, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one Ministerial and of one Lay Delegate."

NINTH
DAY.
Morning.

2. That the Secretary of this General Conference send to the secretaries of the Annual Conferences blank forms for certificates of the vote cast by the respective Conferences on this proposed change, and the secretaries of the Annual Conferences are hereby directed to send the result of said vote, immediately after it is ascertained, to the Secretary of this General Conference and to the Secretary of the Board of Bishops.

W. L. Woodcock presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Liquor
license.

Whereas, The signing of petitions for license to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, going on the bonds of such applicants, and renting real estate for the keeping of saloons for the sale of such liquors are forbidden by the Discipline of the Methodist Church; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 248 of the Discipline of 1896 be so amended as to include in the forbidden items, the presenting and representing of petitions or applications to the court for the granting of such license to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

W. H. Marvin presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Boundaries.

Whereas, In defining the Conference boundaries the General Conference of 1896 omitted to include Sherman County, Ore., in the Columbia River Conference, which county properly belongs there; and,

Whereas, The county of Wheeler, Ore., has been created since the session of the last General Conference and properly belongs in the Columbia River Conference;

Resolved, That this General Conference include the counties of Wheeler and Sherman, of the State of Oregon, in the Columbia River Conference.

DAKOTA.

W. H. Jordan presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Collections.

Whereas, In many cases it has been found advantageous to "omnibus" the several benevolent collections; and,

Whereas, Such "omnibus" collections are now forbidden by the Discipline; therefore,

Resolved, That whenever the pastor shall deem it for the best interests of the benevolences involved he shall be allowed to "omnibus" any two or more of the benevolent collections.

ERIE.

Henry Sims presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Class
leaders.

Whereas, The office of class leader is recognized among us as one of great honor and importance in their relation as subpastors; and,

Whereas, The class leaders, by virtue of their office, are recognized as members of the Official Boards and Quarterly Conferences as appointees of the pastor without the confirmation of these boards; and,

Whereas, Custom has made these offices one of almost life tenure, it being, as a rule, a matter of great delicacy to remove a class leader, the only office in the laity not subject to annual election or confirmation; and,

Whereas, The power being given to the pastor to appoint class

leaders without restriction as to numbers expose our ministers to the temptation of appointing so many as to "pack" the Official Boards and Quarterly Conferences for the purpose of carrying through measures that could not otherwise be passed, and thereby becoming a menace to the best interests of the Church; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we believe it would add to the dignity and usefulness of this office if the class leaders were subject to reappointment annually in the Fourth Quarterly Conference, being nominated by the pastor and confirmed by the Quarterly Conference, and that said class leaders shall become members of the Quarterly Conference when approved as such by the majority vote of that body, and that additional class leaders may be appointed from time to time by the nomination of the pastor and confirmation of any Quarterly Conference when in regular session, whose term shall expire with the Conference year, as in the case of stewards.

2. That we suggest the advisability of so changing the Discipline as to provide for this method of nominating, confirming, and making the class leaders members of the Quarterly Conference.

MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.
Morning.

FOOCHOW.

J. H. Worley presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Missions:

Whereas, There is no plan to utilize foreign missionaries while on furlough in the home lands; therefore,

Resolved, That the authorities of the Missionary Society be requested to formulate a plan by which missionaries shall have systematic work when on furlough if their health will permit.

Missionaries.

KENTUCKY.

G. R. Frenger presented the following. Referred to the Book Committee:

Whereas, There is great need for a Quarterly Conference Record adapted to a full and complete record of all that usually comes before the Quarterly Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the Book Committee be requested, after duly considering the matter, to provide such a record in substantial form and at as reasonable cost as possible.

Quarterly
Conference
record.

LOUISIANA.

C. C. Morse presented the following resolution. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Whereas, A large amount of postage can be saved for the Book Concern by publishing the anniversary programs in periodical form;

Resolved, That there be established for that purpose the *Quarterly Program*.

Programs.

NORTH DAKOTA.

A. S. Elford presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League:

Resolved, That the Epworth League Committee make some provision for smaller chapters to be organized, with a president, a vice president, one person to be secretary and treasurer, also a junior superintendent, who together with the pastor, shall constitute the cabinet.

Epworth
League.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

D. K. Tindall presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

MAY 11. *Whereas*, There is a vast extent of country in which, or near to which, no Bishop of our Church resides ; and,
NINTH DAY. *Whereas*, Such residence is greatly desired by our ministers and members, who feel its imperative need ; therefore,
Morning. *Resolved*, That Omaha, Neb., be a place of episcopal residence during the next quadrennium.
Episcopal residence.

ROCK RIVER.

W. H. Holmes presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy :

Bishops' work.

Whereas, The presidency of Annual Conferences, the appointment of the preachers, and the general superintendency of the Church constitute the special and important duty of our Bishops ; and,

Whereas, The acceptance of executive positions of great responsibility is calculated not only to overtax the time and strength of our Bishops, but also to divert their minds from their legitimate duties and absorb their attention to the detriment of the direct interests of the Church and ministry ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be directed to take into consideration the propriety of reporting such action as may relieve the Bishops from all except ministerial and other legitimate duties as defined in the Discipline.

SOUTH KANSAS.

E. W. Cunningham presented the following. Referred to the Judiciary Committee :

† 271.

Resolved, That paragraph 271 of the Discipline be amended by adding thereto the following :

“But in all cases where a review of such questions is desired the one appealing shall attach to the record a statement containing a specification of the claimed errors, and no appeal shall be entertained without such specification.”

WEST VIRGINIA.

R. A. Armstrong presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy :

Stewards.

Resolved, That in the election of stewards and class leaders, the authority now exercised by the Quarterly Conference be transferred to the whole body of lay members of the Church who are twenty-one years of age.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary :

AUSTIN.

Episcopal residence.

O. E. Olander presented a memorial from the Austin Conference, signed by himself and G. B. Collins, relative to episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Gulf Mission Conference, signed by G. A. King and four others, concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

BALTIMORE.

MAY 11.

NINTH
DAY.
Morning.

L. M. Bacon presented a memorial, signed by himself and four others, concerning the retiring of Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Bishops.

W. S. Edwards presented a memorial from Caroline Street Church, Baltimore, signed by one hundred and fifty-nine members, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

5 248.

BLUE RIDGE.

A. J. Johnson presented a memorial in behalf of the third annual session of the Atlantic Mission Conference containing memorials on pages eleven and twelve. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Atlantic
Mission.

CALIFORNIA.

E. R. Dille presented a memorial, signed by himself and five others, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

5 248.

J. D. Hammond offered a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the *pro rata* claim for superannuates. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Superan-
nuates.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Charles Eddy presented a memorial relative to revision of statement of the General Rules. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

General
Rules.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

B. C. Conner presented a memorial, signed by H. C. Pardoe and one other, concerning the shortening the term of probation of members. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probation.

Also a memorial, signed by R. B. Foster, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

5 248.

CENTRAL SWEDISH.

Martin Hess presented a memorial, signed by himself and six others, concerning Swedish periodicals. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Swedish
periodicals.

MAY 11.

COLORADO.

NINTH
DAY.
Morning.
Utah Mis-
sion.

W. F. McDowell presented a memorial, signed by himself and five others, concerning the Utah Mission. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling
act.

D. L. Rader presented a memorial from the Colorado Conference relative to an enabling act. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Appeal.

H. E. Warner presented certain papers containing the testimony in the case of Austin Crooks *vs.* F. F. Passmore. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

DAKOTA.

Stewards.

W. H. Jordan presented a memorial from the Dakota Conference concerning consecration of stewards. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

DETROIT.

Salaries.

John Sweet presented a memorial from the Saginaw District Ministerial Association, signed by himself and one other, concerning the salaries of secretaries. Referred to the Committee on the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Also one from the same concerning salary of General Secretary. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Early
rising.

Also one from the same concerning early rising. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Stewards.

Also one from the same concerning the election of stewards and trustees.

Secretaries.

Also one from the same concerning disqualification of editors, secretaries, etc. Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Time limit.

Also one from the same concerning the time limit.

Presiding
elders.

Also one from the same concerning the election of presiding elders. Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Salaries.

Also one from the same concerning the salaries of editors. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

EAST OHIO.

Representa-
tion.

H. L. Stewart presented a memorial from the Somerton, O., Quarterly Conference concerning the num-

ber of delegates to the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.
Morning.

ERIE.

A. R. Rich presented a memorial, signed by J. R. Madison and two others, concerning the union of temperance forces. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Temper-
ance.

GENESEE.

M. R. Webster presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning the transfer of membership by certificate *vs.* note of recommendation. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Member-
ship.

ILLINOIS.

J. A. Kumler presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning arbitration. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Arbitra-
tion.

Also a memorial from the Illinois Conference relating to deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deaconess
work.

MINNESOTA.

John Stafford presented a memorial from Mankato District of the Minnesota Conference relative to amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

† 248.

NEWARK.

Daniel Halleron presented a memorial, signed by Nicholas Vansant and thirteen members, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

† 248.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

W. J. Yates presented a memorial, signed by himself and six others, concerning a change in paragraph 366 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

† 366.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A. T. Cass presented a memorial, signed by himself and five others, concerning Church officers. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Officers.

MAY 11.

NINTH
DAY.
Morning.
Admission
on trial.

NEW YORK.

A memorial from W. C. Burdick was presented, concerning admission on trial. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Epworth
League.

A. S. Elford presented a memorial concerning the Constitution of the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

¶ 73 and
248.

J. B. Hingley presented a memorial from I. J. Truman, President of the San Francisco Church Extension Society, protesting against change in paragraphs 73 and 248 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Boundaries.

Also a memorial from D. G. Franklin concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Ritual.

Also two memorials, signed by J. S. McCalmont, concerning the ritual. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Deaconess
Home.

Leonidas Merritt presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. H. A. Griffin and thirty-two others, in behalf of the Deaconess Home in Cleveland, O., concerning the relations existing between the Woman's Home Missionary Society and the deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NORTHWEST KANSAS.

Pastors.

T. J. H. Taggart presented a memorial from the Northwest Kansas Conference relative to duties of pastors. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH.

¶ 248.

N. E. Simonsen presented a memorial from the Milwaukee Quarterly Conference, signed by E. J. Sorigstad, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

OREGON.

Mission
Confer-
ences.

W. H. Odell presented a memorial from the laymen of Salem, Ore., signed by himself and three others,

concerning Mission Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAY 11.
NINTH
DAY.
Morning.
Nevada
Mission.

F. B. Sackett presented a memorial, signed by T. B. Ford and four others, concerning the Nevada Mission Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

PITTSBURG.

T. N. Boyle presented a memorial, signed by R. B. Mansell, concerning an appeal. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

R. B. Man-
sell.

ROCK RIVER.

D. M. Thompkins presented a memorial, signed by C. S. Leavell and seventy-three others, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

A. M. Hough presented a memorial relating to change of paragraph 291 of Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 291.

TEXAS.

I. B. Scott presented a memorial, signed by B. M. Hubbard, Secretary of the New Orleans Preachers' Meeting, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 248.

UPPER IOWA.

H. H. Green presented a memorial concerning the relation of trustees to the Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Trustees.

VIRGINIA.

U. S. A. Heavener presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning a change of boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

WEST WISCONSIN.

W. J. McKay presented a memorial, signed by L. M. Small and six others, concerning the withdrawal of ministers and members in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

With-
drawals.

Also a memorial from the Ashland District of the West Wisconsin Conference, signed by L. M. Small and

MAY 11. others, concerning the withdrawal of members and ministers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.
NINTH DAY.
Morning.

WYOMING.

† 248. M. S. Hard presented a memorial from Sylvanus Lane concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

MAY 12.**TENTH DAY.***Morning.*

Bishop Vincent presiding.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop John H. Vincent called the Conference to order.

A. H. Tuttle, of the Newark Conference, conducted the devotional services.

The Minutes of Friday's session were read and approved.

F. H. Umholtz.

In the Oklahoma delegation, Frederick H. Umholtz was reported as having taken the place of Tipton Cox.

The motion of H. W. Herrick, to suspend the Order of the Day, was lost.

Organic Law.

The Order of the Day, the adoption of the Organic Law of the Church, was taken up.

Part II, Article III, Section 3 was read by the Secretary, and adopted.

Part II, Article III, Section 4 was read and adopted.

Part II, Article IV was read and adopted.

Part II, Article V, Section 1 was read and adopted.

Part II, Article V, Section 2 was read and adopted.

Part II, Article V, Section 3 was read and adopted.

Part II, Article VI, Section 1 was read and adopted.

On motion, the action on Part II, Article VI, Section 1 was reconsidered. George Elliott moved to strike out from this section the words "from the traveling elders."

The motion of John Handley to lay the motion to strike out on the table was lost.

On motion of Joseph Pullman, the previous question was ordered. The motion to strike out was lost, and Section 1 was adopted.

Part II, Article VI, Section 2 was read and adopted.

Part II, Article VI, Section 3 was read and adopted.

Part II, Article VII was read by the Secretary, and C. W. Smith moved its adoption.

MAY 12.
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.

T. B. Neely moved to strike out the words "such challenge being signed by at least six delegates from the territory of as many different Annual Conferences, three such delegates being ministers and three laymen."

The motion of W. L. Woodcock, to lay the proposition to strike out on the table, was lost.

C. P. McClellan moved to further strike out the words "the person so challenged shall not participate in the proceedings of the General Conference, except to speak on his own case, until the question of his right shall have been decided."

The motion of Robert Forbes for the previous question on all before the body was not sustained.

The amendment of C. P. McClellan, and the motion of T. B. Neely, both to strike out, were lost, and Article VII, as read, was adopted.

Article VIII was read and adopted.

Article IX was read, and C. W. Smith moved its adoption.

R. S. Douglass moved that Section 1 of Article IX, which reads as follows, "On every question which proposes a change in the Discipline they shall vote separately," shall be entirely stricken out.

T. B. Neely moved to amend, to strike out figure 2, beginning the second section, and the words "also" and "other," so that the said section shall read, "A separate vote shall be taken on any question when requested by one third of either order of delegates present," etc., which was accepted by R. S. Douglass as part of his motion.

John Edwards was granted leave of absence until next Monday.

The name of C. H. Dunn was substituted for that of R. V. Watt on the Committee on City Evangelization.

Bishop E. G. Andrews announced the committee to consider certain parts of the proposed Organic Law, and also the committee to nominate trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See Committees, pp. 414, 415.)

To consider
parts of Or-
ganic Law.

MAY 12.
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.

The announcements were made and recess taken.

Part II, Article IX was continued under discussion.

J. A. Mansfield moved the following substitute, to strike out all contained in Article IX, after the word "body," so as to read: "The ministers and lay delegates shall deliberate together as one body."

On motion of F. L. Thompson, the previous question was ordered.

The motion of J. E. Farmer to lay the substitute on the table was lost.

The amendments of T. B. Neely and R. S. Douglass, the latter having accepted the former, were adopted.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the substitute of J. A. Mansfield was laid on the table.

Article IX, as amended, was adopted.

Bishop
Galloway.

Bishop Vincent introduced Bishop C. B. Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the further discussion and adoption of the Organic Law of the Church was made the Order of the Day for next Monday, at 9:30 A. M.

A. B. Leonard read a cablegram, and then offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The following cablegram has just been received concerning the famine and pestilence-stricken people in India: "Famine appalling. Cholera raging. Help imperative. Appeal for the support of four thousand famine waifs.—Central Conference Committee;"

Resolved, 1. That we deeply sympathize with the famine and pestilence-stricken people of India, and we earnestly recommend all people to contribute liberally and promptly to their relief.

2. That we learn with great pleasure that already the sum of \$52,000 for famine relief has been contributed by our people and forwarded to our missionary office, and we recommend that our people continue to send their offerings to our own organization.

Handbooks.

On motion of R. H. Gilbert, the pages were instructed to distribute the new Handbooks to members of each delegation through its chairman.

J. M. Buckley reported the following action of the Committee on Episcopacy:

Elections.

The chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy is directed to report to the General Conference that the committee will not be prepared to report for the election of Bishops on Monday, and they therefore ask that the election begin on Tuesday.

On motion of J. M. King, the action that appointed next Monday morning for the elections as the Order of

the Day was reconsidered, and, on motion, the report of the committee just made was substituted, so that the election be taken on next Tuesday.

MAY 12.
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.

The report of the Committee on Rules Governing Elections was presented and read.

Rules of elections.

The Conference adjourned by expiration of time.

The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Vincent.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary :

ALABAMA.

G. E. Ackerman presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Missions :

Whereas, In much of the Southern field our churches are comparatively poor, and still greatly in need of assistance, although making heroic efforts toward self-support ; and,

Work in the South.

Whereas, The money expended in the Southern Conferences has brought large returns, even in the midst of adverse conditions ; and,

Whereas, Some of our people in the North seem not to recognize the urgent claims of that needy field ; and,

Whereas, The Woman's Home Missionary Society has not extended the good offices of the Bureau of Supplies to the families of our needy itinerants in the South as fully as their just claims would deserve ; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we would most emphatically urge upon the attention of the whole Church the following facts :

“That the conditions under which many of our itinerants in the South do their work are of the most embarrassing financial sort, involving physical hardships entirely unknown to the men in the more favored fields.

“That even under these conditions the success of the work in point of numbers has been proportionately greater than in any other part of our common country. While in many Conferences the figures show a decrease in Church membership, our Conferences in the South show a steady and encouraging increase.

“The men who travel these hard circuits, and in some instances bring more accessions to the Church during the year than they receive dollars of salary, are able, manly men, not highly educated, as a rule, but men of sturdy thought and large gifts, who love our doctrines and polity, believe that what the Bible says God says, and fearlessly preach a supernatural Gospel and a Christ coequal with the Father.

“That the work of our schools is proving more and more valuable every year, especially in the line of furnishing leadership trained to modern methods and imbued with the spirit of the present instead of the past. Scores of finely cultured young men and women are every year going out from these schools, entering the various professions and lines of business activity. By these, not only is the *esprit de corps* of our Conferences greatly elevated, but the entire face of society is being changed for the better.”

2. That in view of these facts the General Conference urges upon the Missionary Society to devise more liberal measures for the strengthening of all our Southern work, and especially for the development of new fields.

3. That we remind those in charge of the Bureau of Supplies of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, that many of the families of our itinerants in the Southern field would be as greatly blessed by their kindly ministrations as those in other fields, and would be as genuinely grateful for the same.

MAY 12.
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.

COLORADO.

H. E. Warner presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Unification
in Christian
reform.

Whereas, For generations Christian conviction has been formulating in support of the great philanthropic movements of recent times: the destruction of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, the restriction of divorce, the preservation of the Sunday rest day, and others of kindred nature; and,

Whereas, That conviction has grown to be widespread and is now apparently in proportions amply sufficient to attain its long-sought ends; but owing to lamentable want of harmony in judgment and methods, the utter lack of effectual cooperation, and the consequent wasteful loss of time and saving energy, this great mass of Christian conviction is largely inoperative and the world witnesses the saddening spectacle of the growth of the evils sought to be remedied instead of their eradication; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. It is the sense of this General Conference that the moment is now here when some adequate and far-reaching method for the unification of Christian effort in reform should at once be inaugurated and that such unification can best be effected by aggressive, organic cooperation of the great governing bodies of the Evangelical Churches of Christendom.

2. The Bishops are hereby asked to nominate to this Conference for election a commission which should be a component part of a Joint Commission on Unification in Christian Reform, composed of like commissions from the representative bodies of all Evangelical Churches, the appointment of which this action invites and anticipates.

3. It shall be the office of this commission, when constituted, to communicate this action to the proper bodies of other churches, seeking their cooperation in the movement, and, after other commissions shall have been formed, to unite with them in formulating and carrying into effect plans for the unification of all Christian forces in the work of moral reform.

LOUISIANA.

C. C. Morse presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Gulf Mis-
sion.

Resolved, That the Gulf Mission Conference shall include the work among the white people within the territory of the Mississippi Conference.

OREGON.

G. W. Gue presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Episcopal
residence.

Whereas, The General Conference of 1896 established an episcopal residence at Portland, Ore., and Bishop Cranston was assigned to that field, but owing to the call of his associates to visit the work in Asia the Pacific Northwest was deprived of the leadership of one of our chief pastors after a residence of only a few months; therefore,

Resolved, That owing to the pressing needs of the work in that vast field, and unfinished condition in which it was left when Bishop Cranston went away, that we request the General Conference to declare Portland, Ore., an episcopal residence for the next four years.

VERMONT.

L. W. Hanson presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Price of
Advocates.

Whereas, All our periodicals, save three, are run at a great loss; and,

Whereas, One plant could easily print more papers than the combined circulation of all our *Advocates*; and,

Whereas, If one paper could have a circulation greater than such combined circulation it could be sold at a price far below that of any of our *Advocates*; and,

Whereas, A great need exists for a high-grade denominational paper at a price not exceeding one dollar per year, as it has been abundantly demonstrated that our people will not generally pay \$2.50 for a religious denominational paper; and,

Whereas, The *Epworth Herald*, with its \$71,932 quadrennial profits shows what a high-grade, low-priced paper without competition can do in our denomination, while thirteen other high-priced papers have at the same time lost \$108,023 without reaching more than a small minority of our members; and,

Whereas, The great dollar secular papers show that weekly papers prepared at great cost can be sold at one dollar if the circulation is large; therefore,

Resolved, That the plan of consolidating all our *Christian Advocates* into one paper with a special edition for the different sections of our country, whose general matter shall be the same for all, and the price placed at one dollar per year, ought to be seriously and immediately considered in view of the imperative need that our people be generally reached by our denominational press, and this great waste of money in subsidies and deficiencies be stopped.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

AUSTIN.

G. B. Collins presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning cigarettes. Referred to the Committee on Temperance. Cigarettes.

CALIFORNIA.

G. D. Kellogg presented a memorial from Robert Beartley concerning orphanages. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy. Orphan-ages.

COLORADO.

D. L. Rader presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. A. C. Peck and twenty-six others, in behalf of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Colorado Conference. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work. Woman's Home Missionary Society.

EAST OHIO.

O. W. Holmes presented a memorial on behalf of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of East Liverpool, O., signed by J. W. Lardner and others, concerning the boundary between the East Ohio and the Pittsburg Conferences. Boundary.

Also a memorial, signed by G. F. Oliver and two others, concerning the boundary between the East Ohio and North Ohio Conferences. Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundary.

MAY 12.
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.

MAY 12. L. H. Stewart offered a memorial, signed by J. R. Keyes, concerning changes in number of Conferences in Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.
TENTH DAY.
Morning.
 Confer-
 ences.

ILLINOIS.

Sunday schools. H. M. Hamill presented a report from the Illinois Conference in reference to Sunday schools. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts.

Arbitration. J. A. Kumler presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, concerning arbitration. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW ENGLAND.

Boston School of Theology. W. F. Warren presented a memorial from the Boston School of Theology concerning the teachings in that school. Referred to the Committee on Education.

NEW YORK.

† 248. C. W. Millard presented a memorial from the St. Paul's Quarterly Conference of New York, signed by himself, concerning the amusement question. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Time limit. Also one from the same, similarly signed, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH INDIANA.

† 99. L. H. Bunyan presented a memorial, signed by himself and six others, concerning a change in paragraph 99, articles 8 and 9, of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

† 30. C. U. Wade presented a memorial, signed by himself and eight others, concerning use of pronouns in paragraph 30 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

Superannuates. D. K. Tindall presented a memorial concerning the support of superannuated preachers. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTHWEST IOWA.

Judicial proceedings. G. W. Pratt presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning judicial proceedings. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a memorial, signed by Mrs. John Roth and thirteen others, concerning deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

MAY 12.
TENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Deacon-
esses.

NORTHWEST KANSAS.

B. T. Stanber presented a memorial, signed by himself and fourteen others, concerning deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Deacon-
esses.

PUGET SOUND.

S. S. Sulliger presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning Conference boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

SOUTH AMERICA.

J. F. Thompson presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning episcopal supervision of South America. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
super-
vision.

WEST WINCONSIN.

W. J. McKay offered a memorial, signed by Samuel N. Griffith, concerning provision for the support of a pastor who has been rejected as a regularly appointed pastor of a church. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Pastor's
support.

Also one, signed by six persons, concerning the publication of a *Daily Christian Advocate*. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

*Daily Chris-
tian Advo-
cate.*

Also one, signed by himself, concerning changes in the Ritual. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Ritual.

Also one, signed by six others, concerning the amusement question. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

248.

WYOMING.

M. S. Hard presented a memorial from the Reform Bureau concerning reforms. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

Reforms.

MAY 14.
ELEVENTH
DAY.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

Morning.

Bishop Fitz-
Gerald
presiding.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop James N. FitzGerald called the Conference to order.

The devotional services were conducted by J. T. Riley, of the Oklahoma Conference.

The Journal of Saturday's session was read and approved.

C. B. Lore presented and read Report No. I of the Judiciary Committee, which, on his motion, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 455.)

H. N. Herrick presented the following, which was adopted:

Reports of
Missionary
Bishops.

Whereas, The reports of Missionary Bishops James M. Thoburn and Joseph E. Hartzell contain so much information that is valuable and give such comprehensive views of the work and need of the Church and people in the countries they represent; and,

Whereas, These reports have been listened to with intense interest by the members of this General Conference, and will unquestionably prove an inspiration to all our people if placed within their reach and read by them; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference instruct the Publishing Agents to print the reports of our Missionary Bishops in the pamphlet that is to contain the Episcopal Address.

Bishop Hurst rose to a question of privilege and read the report of the Commission on the Ecumenical Conference:

Ecumenical
Conference.

The Commission on the Ecumenical Conference respectfully represent that all matters of time, program, and numerical representation of the several Churches of the western section have been agreed to. The Commission further report that they can do nothing more until the delegates to the council be appointed, and that the time necessary for adequate preparation by those who are to read papers and make addresses will be so short that we respectfully recommend that the General Conference create a Commission consisting of one member from each General Conference District, to be chosen by the districts, and one at large, who, with the Bishops, shall have power to name the delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Ecumenical Conference. This seems to your Commission to be the only way by which the delegates can be appointed in time for the services of 1901.

J. M. King moved to amend so that the representatives of the General Conference Districts shall be elected by the respective districts. The motion of J. P. Ashley, to lay this motion on the table, was lost.

The Commission accepted the amendment, and the report, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 469.)

Call of Con-
ferences.

The Order of the Day, the call of the roll of Conferences, was resumed.

A. R. Rich presented the following:

Whereas, The profits of the Book Concern were originally designed for the support of superannuated preachers and the dependent families of our deceased brethren; and the Restrictive Rules provide that these profits shall never be perverted from the uses originally designed;

Whereas, During the nineteenth century at sundry times and in divers manners it hath appeared unto us that these profits have, under the name of loans, been used for General Conference expenses, subsidies to nonpaying periodicals, and other purposes different from the original intention of the fathers, which use thereof is in direct violation of the Restrictive Rules and the spirit of Methodism;

Whereas, There hath dawned upon us the light of that glorious twentieth century in which we hope to adhere more strictly to the principles of our fathers; therefore,

Resolved, By this, the last General Conference of the nineteenth century, that any such diversion of the profits of the Book Concern shall be deemed a violation of a sacred trust and that our Publishing Agents be instructed to use no money other than in the ways allowed by the Discipline of the Church, and to make no loans for General Conference expenses, subsidies, or any other purposes not comprehended in the Restrictive Rules.

W. H. Wilder moved to refer the paper to the Committee on Temporal Economy which, on motion of J. M. Buckley, was laid on the table. On motion of G. G. Whitworth, the previous question was ordered.

W. H. Shier moved to divide the paper into three parts: I. The Preamble. II. Instructions to Publishing Agents. III. Concerning Subsidies.

On motion of J. W. Van Cleve, the paper was laid on the table.

On motion of C. W. Smith, the Order of the Day, the adoption of the Organic Law of the Church, was taken up.

Article X, Section 1, was read, and its adoption moved by C. W. Smith.

J. B. Young moved to amend, that the section in the Discipline in regard to the same matter, be substituted for the section under consideration, which, on motion, was laid on the table.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, this section was referred to the special committee that has charge of other referred portions.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, it was determined that when we adjourn it be to meet in Studebaker Hall this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the reception of Fraternal Delegates.

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DAY.
Morning.

Profits of
Book Con-
cern.

Organic
Law.

Evening
session.

MAY 14.
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DAY.
Morning.
 Reporters'
 platform.

On motion of C. B. Lore, the Committee on Arrangements was instructed to have the reporters' platform raised at least eighteen inches.

Election
 rules.

On motion of R. V. Watt, the report of the Committee on Rules Governing Elections was made the Order of the Day for 11 o'clock this morning.

The announcements were made, and recess taken at 10:34.

The following was introduced by Heinrich Mann, and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Episcopal
 visitations.

In consideration that both Annual Conferences of Germany and the Annual Conference of Switzerland, in their last session in the year 1899, passed resolutions that it would be a great help for the work of God in these countries if one of our General Superintendents would travel at large through the districts and exercise the episcopal office for a longer term; therefore,

Resolved, That instead of two years, as it was usual until now, one of our Bishops take his residence in Europe for four years.

J. N. Gamble presented the following. The motion to reconsider was adopted, and also the motion to refer:

Referred.

Whereas, Provision is made for the election of ministerial delegates to extra sessions of the General Conference in case of emergency, by the Annual Conferences, but none is made for the election of lay delegates; therefore,

Resolved, That we reconsider the vote by which Section 3 of Article V was adopted, and that said section be referred to the committee to which Sections 1 and 5 of Article III have been referred, with instructions to report such amendment to Section 3 of Article V as will provide for an election of lay delegates to an emergency General Conference.

A motion by J. C. Arbuckle, to reconsider the action whereby Part II, Article IX, was adopted, did not prevail.

Election
 rules.

The Order of the Day, the report of the Committee on Rules Governing Elections, was taken up, and M. M. Callen moved its adoption.

In Form IV, No. 10, "Editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*" was substituted, and the others marked 11, 12, and 13.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend so that it will take a two-thirds vote to constitute an election of a Bishop, which amendment was accepted by the mover.

J. A. Mansfield moved to strike out "Fourth. Nominations in open Conference shall not be in order," and substitute therefor the following from Journal of 1896, page 264, as follows: "When nominations are in order the Chair shall so announce, and request that all nomina-

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DAY.
Morning.

tions shall be sent to the Secretary's table in writing; and, after the nominations have been received, the Secretary shall read the list, and when the Secretary reads the list nominations shall be closed."

A substitute for all before the Conference, offered by H. M. Hamill, "that the Secretary shall read to the Conference a list of candidates of which each name has been authenticated by the signatures of ten members of this Conference," was, on motion of E. D. Whitlock, laid on the table.

On motion of John Lanahan, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of E. R. Dille, the report was taken up item by item.

In the Preamble, "4" sets of tellers was substituted for "2."

The following motion of George Elliott was adopted: Amend preamble 2, item 6, so as to read, "In case more than the number to be elected shall receive the number of votes required to elect, those highest on the list in their order shall be declared elected.

Form 1 was adopted:

FORM 1.—FOR BISHOPS.

1. General Superintendents.
2. Missionary Bishops.

Form 2 was adopted:

FORM 2.—FOR PUBLISHING AGENTS.

1. At New York.
2. At Cincinnati.

Form 3 was adopted:

FORM 3.—FOR SECRETARIES.

1. Secretaries of the Missionary Society.
2. Secretaries of the Board of Church Extension.
3. Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.
4. Secretary of Sunday School Union and Tract Society.
5. Secretary of the Board of Education.

FORM 4.—FOR EDITORS.

1. Editor of the *Methodist Review*.
2. Editor of the *Christian Advocate*.
3. Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.
4. Editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.
5. Editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*.
6. Editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.
7. Editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*.

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8. Editor of the *California Christian Advocate*.
9. Editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*.
10. Editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*.
11. Editor of the *Apologist*.
12. Editor of *Haus und Herd*.
13. Editor of the *Epworth Herald*.

Form 4 was recommitted until after the report of the Committee on the Book Concern.

Item 5, as amended, was adopted so as to read as follows: Fifth. In the election of Bishops a majority of two thirds shall be required to constitute an election.

The report, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 470.)

Book Con-
cern Report
No. I.

On motion of L. M. Shaw, the rules were suspended, and he presented Report No. I of the Book Concern, and it was adopted. (See Reports, p. 437.)

L. M. Shaw presented Report No. II of the Book Concern.

C. C. Wilbor moved, that this report be made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

W. H. Shier moved to amend, that it be immediately after recess. The amendment was adopted, and the motion prevailed.

Episcopacy
Report
No. IV.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the time was extended, and, on his motion, the report of the Committee on Episcopacy, IV, was made the Order of the Day immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow, and that of the Committee on the State of the Church is to follow.

Episcopacy
Report
No. II.

J. M. Buckley read Report No. II of the Committee on Episcopacy, and it was adopted. (See Reports, p. 421.)

Dr. Hub-
bard.

On motion of H. W. Key, Dr. Hubbard was invited to a seat on the platform.

Federation.

R. J. Cooke was given permission to print in the *Daily Advocate* the report of the Commission on Federation.

Adjourned.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the Conference adjourned. The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop FitzGerald.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

MAY 14.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Evening.
Bishop Merrill
presiding.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Conference met in Studebaker Hall at 8 P. M., May 15th. Bishop S. M. Merrill called the Conference to order.

G. F. Bovard announced the hymn beginning,

“I love thy kingdom, Lord.”

R. J. Cooke offered prayer.

Bishop Merrill announced that the credentials of the fraternal delegates who were to address the Conference had been received.

G. H. Bridgman introduced the Rev. Thomas Allen, D.D., fraternal delegate of the British Wesleyan Conference, to the Bishop, who presented him to the Conference.

Dr. Allen.

The Juanita Glee Club sang,

“Come to our hearts and abide.”

L. M. Shaw introduced the Rev. James Robertson, D.D., fraternal delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Conference, to the Bishop, who presented him to the Conference.

Dr. Robertson.

The address of each delegate was most cordially received.

The Juanita Glee Club sang,

“That beautiful land.”

All joined with Bishop C. C. McCabe in singing one verse each of

“My country! 'tis of thee,”

and

“God save the queen.”

Bishop C. B. Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, pronounced the benediction.

Bishop Galloway.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

AUSTIN.

G. B. Collins presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Temperance:

Whereas, The manufacture, sale, and use of tobacco is to this nation, excepting the liquor traffic only, the greatest financial waste, bringing only evil in return; and,

Tobacco.

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DAY.
Evening.

Whereas, It is destroying its thousands every year and injuring many thousands more ; and,

Whereas, Its effects under the laws of heredity descend with fearful consequences upon children of those who use tobacco, thrusting them upon life with inherent weakness of body, mind, and morals, and are unequal in the contest in the great competitive struggle for success; and,

Whereas, The use of tobacco as indulged in by the general public violates the scriptural law of cleanliness, the social law of purity, and a proper regard for the rights of others ; therefore,

Resolved, That we strongly recommend that our people wholly abstain from the use of tobacco, and that Sunday school superintendents and teachers, Epworth League presidents and class leaders shall not be elected or appointed who are not free from the tobacco habit.

DAKOTA.

W. H. Jordan presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Responsive
reading.

Whereas, The form for public worship in all our churches calls for a responsive reading ; and,

Whereas, This is impressive only when the congregation generally take part in it ; and,

Whereas, Many of our churches find it inconvenient and expensive to provide separate books for this purpose ; therefore,

Resolved, That our Publishing Agents be instructed to provide at least one inexpensive edition of the Hymnal with suitable responsive readings in the back part.

EAST OHIO.

L. H. Stewart presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Preachers
on trial.

Whereas, Many of our young men, when admitted to the Annual Conference on trial, are appointed to populous centers where the demand for ordained ministers is imperative ; therefore,

Resolved, That when a young man is admitted on trial to an Annual Conference the Conference may elect him to Deacon's Orders, provided he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the studies for Local Deacons.

NORTH INDIANA.

A. A. Small presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Advocates.

Resolved, That the Agents of the Book Concerns be directed to charge for printing the *Advocates* only the actual cost of such printing.

C. U. Wade presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Expenses
of dele-
gates.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and are hereby requested to report to this Conference an amendment to the Discipline or Law of the Church, so that hereafter the expenses of the delegates to the General Conferences shall be paid in proportion to the amount the Conference from which such delegates are sent shall pay on the apportionment that shall be made to it for General Conference expenses.

NORTHWEST IOWA.

C. E. Lane presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Whereas, There seems to be an increasing desire on the part of the laity of our Church to be brought into more intimate relations with the work of the Church in our Quarterly Conference; therefore, we hereby memorialize this General Conference to so alter or amend our plan of temporal economy that all members of the Church over twenty-one years of age shall become members of the Quarterly Conference and be permitted to participate in its deliberations, and shall have the right to make nominations of trustees and stewards and vote upon their election.

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DAY.
Evening.
Quarterly
Confer-
ences.

OHIO.

D. H. Moore presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Twentieth Century Thank Offering:

Whereas, Under the inspiration of the Twentieth Century movement many congregations have been led, some to improve their church property and others to build parsonages and houses of worship; therefore,

Twentieth
Century
Thank
Offering.

Resolved, That all sums so contributed during the prescribed time be reckoned in the aggregate of our Twentieth Century offering.

ROCK RIVER.

E. S. Munroe presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Whereas, There are many reasons why Mutual Insurance Companies should not be conducted by our Church; therefore,

Church in-
surance.

Resolved, That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session be requested to so change the Discipline that such kind of secular business shall not have the official recognition of the Church.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

L. L. Fisher presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, No provision is made in Chapter IV of the Discipline for a General Missionary Committee; therefore,

Missionary
Committee.

Resolved, That a paragraph, to be numbered 351, shall be inserted, providing for the General Missionary Committee, and that other paragraphs shall be numbered to correspond.

WEST WISCONSIN.

W. J. McKay presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society be requested to print at least once each year in some of our Sunday school publications a full text of the Church Catechism.

Catechism.

WISCONSIN.

Samuel Plantz presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, It is a very difficult and delicate matter to make non-effective any of our beloved Bishops when by reason of impaired health or feebleness incident to advanced age they become unfitted for the duties of their office; and,

Age limit.

Whereas, The United States Government and large business corporations have fixed an age limit for the retirement of their employees; therefore,

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Evening.

Resolved, That the Bishops who shall hereafter be elected shall be relieved of the duties of their office when they shall have reached the age of seventy-five years.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

BALTIMORE.

Deaconess
work.

John Lanahan offered a memorial, signed by thirty-four persons of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

CALIFORNIA.

California
Book De-
pository.

R. V. Watt presented a memorial, signed by himself and fourteen others, concerning business of the California Book Depository. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

COLORADO.

Boundary.

D. L. Rader presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning the boundary line of the Colorado Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

DES MOINES.

Delegates.

E. M. Holmes presented a memorial, signed by himself and eight others, concerning General Conference delegates. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Trustees,
etc.

A. H. Roberts offered a memorial, signed by himself and one more, concerning a method of electing trustees, stewards, and lay delegates. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

GENESEE.

Temper-
ance.

J. M. Duncan presented a memorial from the Genesee Lay Electoral Conference concerning temperance. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

Time limit.

Also one by the same person, from the same Conference, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MICHIGAN.

Missionary
Secretaries.

P. J. Maveety presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning Missionary Secretaries. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

MISSOURI.

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DAY.
Evening.

Change in
 Discipline.

E. B. Lytle offered a memorial, signed by the delegates of the Missouri Conference, concerning changes in the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NEW JERSEY.

Deaconess
 work.

J. W. Marshall presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. C. F. Garrison and fourteen others, concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Missions.

Also a memorial from the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, Camden, N. J., concerning missions. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

NEW YORK.

Deacon-
 esses.

C. W. Millard presented a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society, of the New York Conference, concerning deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

Superan-
 nuates and
 widows.

C. A. Goss presented a memorial, signed by J. G. Pritchard, concerning increased allowance to superannuates and widows. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

OHIO.

Trials.

W. V. Dick presented a memorial from the Gallipolis District Conference concerning trial of accused member of Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also one, signed by himself and two others, concerning the trial of an accused member of an Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

W. L. Slutz presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning an amendment to the Sunday School Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Sunday
 School
 Constitu-
 tion.

PHILADELPHIA.

George Elliott presented a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society, signed by Mrs. Clara H. Buckley and thirteen others, concerning the Wom-

Woman's
 Home
 Missionary
 Society.

MAY 14. an's Home Missionary Society. Referred to the Special
ELEVENTH Committee on Deaconess Work.
DAY.
Evening.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

Episcopal L. L. Fisher presented a memorial from Trinity
residences. Methodist Episcopal Church, of Jacksonville, Fla., con-
 cerning episcopal residences. Referred to the Com-
 mittee on Episcopacy.

SAVANNAH.

Haven James Jackson presented a memorial, signed by R.
Academy. H. Johnson and many others, concerning the Haven
 Normal Academy. Referred to the Committee on
 Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Boundaries. G. F. Bovard presented a memorial, signed by him-
 self and five others, concerning the readjustment of
 boundaries between the Southern California Conference
 and the Arizona Mission. Referred to the Committee on
 Boundaries.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS.

Deacon- G. W. Howes presented a memorial from the Woman's
esses. Home Missionary Society, of the Southwest Kansas
 Conference, concerning deaconesses. Referred to the
 Committee on Deaconess Work.

WASHINGTON.

Missions in J. W. E. Bowen presented a memorial, signed by him-
Cuba. self and five others, concerning missionary work in
 Cuba. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

MAY 15.**TWELFTH****DAY.***Morning.*

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15.

Bishop
Joyce pre-
sides.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Isaac W. Joyce called the
 Conference to order.

S. F. Upham, of the New England Conference, con-
 ducted the devotional services.

The Journal of Monday's session was read and ap-
 proved.

The following changes in delegations were announced:

Changes in
delega-
tions.

Black Hills, Stephen E. Wilson in the place of E. W.
 Martin, excused from further attendance.

Central Ohio, J. W. Zellers had taken his seat.

MAY 15.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

Erie, G. B. Chase, being present, was given the seat of George W. Campbell.

Illinois, William G. Cochran, having arrived, was given the seat of Thomas R. Petri.

Indiana, Henry M. Connelly was seated in place of John A. Carnagey.

Philadelphia, Samuel M. Myers was seated in place of William H. Maxwell, who had returned home.

Upper Iowa, James E. Marietta was seated in place of James J. Clark.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Horner was invited to a seat on the platform.

The Order of the Day, the call of the roll of Conferences, was resumed.

On motion of G. B. Smith, it was ordered that the memorial services be held next Sabbath at 3 o'clock.

Memorial
services.

On motion of J. M. Shumpert, the following was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements for the General Conference of 1904 be instructed to appoint three of its number as a subcommittee on fraternal delegates, whose duty it shall be to correspond with all duly appointed fraternal delegates to this body and to arrange for their entertainment.

1904.

On motion of J. M. Shumpert, the following was adopted :

Resolved, That the Secretary of this General Conference shall be the lawful custodian of the Journal and papers of this General Conference, and shall deliver the same to his successor, and it shall be his duty to make up the roll of the ensuing General Conference, and in case of his death the assistants, in order of their appointment, shall attend to these duties.

Secretary.

The following was introduced by John Krantz, and adopted :

Resolved, That the Publishing Agents be instructed to prepare the blank for Quarterly Conference so that there shall be room for recording items of miscellaneous business.

Quarterly
Conference
blanks.

John Handley moved the following, which, on motion of S. P. Cadman, was laid on the table :

Whereas, England was the mother country of our Church ; and,
Whereas, Hundreds of thousands of loyal Methodists live under the protection of the British flag ; and,

British
flag.

Whereas, further, The cooperation of America and Great Britain makes for peace on earth, Christian civilization, and the holding of the open door for propagation of the Gospel ;

Resolved, That the British colors be given a place alongside the Stars and Stripes on the platform of this General Conference.

MAY 15.
 TWELFTH
 DAY.
 Morning.

Sectarian
 appropriations.

J. M. King moved the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

The Methodist Episcopal Church in 1892, by the action of the General Conference, was the first of the Christian Churches in the republic to take organic action to render practical the conceded American principle of the absolute separation of the Church from the State at the treasury point. Our Church then demanded the dissolution of the dangerous partnership existing between the national government and the various Churches in matters of sectarian Indian education and of sectarian charities in the District of Columbia, and instructed the missionary societies under its indorsement and control to neither ask nor accept governmental grants of money for missionary or educational work among the Indians. In rapid succession all of the other religious denominations, together representing a constituency of fully 30,000,000 of the population, excepting only the Roman Catholics, took similar action; thus leaving the national government in financial partnership with a single Church, and logically constituting a distinct union of the State with a Church. The United States House of Representatives for political reasons heard and heeded this action of the Churches and initiated the compromising principle of gradual decrease of appropriations to the Roman Catholic Church. The General Conference of 1896 took the following action:

"This General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Cleveland, O., on this 8th day of May, 1896, commends the just, patriotic, consistent action of the United States House of Representatives in cutting off all sectarian appropriations, both for Indian education and for sectarian charities in the District of Columbia.

"The United States Senate, having proposed a gradual withdrawal of national government sectarian appropriations for Indian education, solely because of the demand of one sect, we do not ask, but we believe we have the right to demand that this copartnership between one sect and the national government shall immediately cease."

After six years of gradual reduction of the national appropriations to the Roman Catholic Church for its work of sectarian education among the Indians, after all the other Churches had declined to receive such appropriations, the Fifty-sixth Congress recently finally cut off all appropriations for sectarian education among the Indians, and also for sectarian charities in the District of Columbia.

A desperate effort by the Roman Catholic authorities is now being made to force open again the national treasury to secure funds for sectarian and politico-eclesiastical propagation.

This General Conference, representing the largest single organized Protestant constituency in the republic, protests against the reopening of this sectarian question and insists that the republic shall be permitted to enter the twentieth century with the doors of the national treasury fortified against both persistent sectarian greed and against politico-eclesiastical siege.

This General Conference also demands that civil and religious liberty shall be guaranteed to the people wherever the flag of the republic floats over our most distant new insular possessions.

It is directed that a record of this action be promptly forwarded to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington.

This General Conference directs that the signature of its President and Secretary be signed to this action.

Rules of
 Order.

J. M. Buckley moved to introduce, after Rule 2 in the Rules of Order, numbering it Rule 3, the resolutions of T. B. Neely, already adopted, relating to the duties of standing committees. Adopted.

On motion of H. C. Klingel, the following was adopted:

Whereas, There is often doubt in the minds of individuals, in the General Conference itself, and also in the committees as to just what committees certain memorials should be referred, and that much valuable time is thereby consumed; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Bishops to so define the work of the several standing committees and give such directions or rules for the formulation or presentation of memorials as will divest this matter of the confusion that now prevails, and, further, that this committee report not later than the 20th, and that the report, if adopted, be published in the Appendix to the Discipline.

MAY 15.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.
Duties of
committees.

The following, introduced by R. N. McKaig, was adopted:

Whereas, The Bishops, in their appeal for the Twentieth Century Movement, have called not only for \$20,000,000, but also for one million converts; and,

Whereas, There has been a decrease in the number of probationers during the last year;

Whereas, The emphasis thus far for concerted action has been largely on the financial side of the movement;

Whereas, There are multitudes of our people who will more heartily indorse the movement if there is a greater emphasis and general and united effort to save the people; therefore,

Resolved, That we ask the Bishops to appoint a Committee of Fifteen to carefully and prayerfully consider the evangelistic part of the movement and report what in their judgment this General Conference can do to help save two million souls.

Probationers.

W. L. McDowell presented the following, to be put on its passage:

Resolved, 1. That the Bishops be instructed to submit so much of the report of the Committee on the Organic Law as may be adopted by the General Conference to the Annual Conferences, for consideration section by section.

2. That the secretaries of the Annual Conferences shall record the votes taken on these sections and report the same to the Secretary of the General Conference.

3. That such sections of the Organic Law as shall receive a three-fourths vote of the members of the Annual Conferences present and voting shall be submitted to the General Conference of 1904 for consideration; and that such of these sections as shall then receive a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Conference present and voting shall become a part of the Organic Law of the Church.

Organic
Law.

Referred to the Committee of Fifteen.

On motion of J. E. James, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock was made the Order of the Day for the consideration of the subject of city evangelization.

City evangelization.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Publishing Agents are hereby required to have prepared a map of the United States, showing the Conference boundaries in outline.

Map.

On motion of C. W. Smith, to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the adoption of the Organic Law was made the Order of the Day.

J. M. Buckley presented Reports Nos. III, IV, and V. No. III was read and adopted. (See Reports, p. 421.)

Episcopacy
Reports
Nos. III, IV,
V.

MAY 15.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

Also No. V was read and adopted. (See Reports, p. 421.)
 Report No. IV was read as a majority report.

L. M. Shaw moved as a substitute the minority report, withholding the preamble, to insert "none" instead of "two."

Robert Forbes offered the following as an amendment to the minority report, to insert "four" instead of "none."

Recess was taken.

Bishop
Stanford.

Bishop Stanford, of the Evangelical Church, was introduced.

W. W. Cooper moved the previous question, which was ordered by a vote of 451 for and 187 against.

The motion to amend the substitute was lost.

The substitute was not accepted by a vote of 419 to 224, and the majority report was then adopted. (See Reports, p. 421.)

Election of
Bishops.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the Conference proceeded to the election of two Bishops.

Bishop Walden announced the assignment of tellers. (See Committees, p. 415.)

I. S. Locke moved that Bishop Joyce lead the Conference in prayer. Carried.

Bishop Joyce offered prayer.

On motion, the time was extended.

J. D. Hammond moved, that if the plain intention of the voter is apparent in the case of a wrong initial on a ballot, the ballot shall be counted. This motion was laid on the table.

The tellers distributed the ballots. The votes were then received, and the tellers retired.

James W. McMullen was seated in place of C. H. Wilson.

Memorial
Services.

On motion of W. F. Corkran, the action of the Conference on memorial services was reconsidered, and the matter referred to the Committee on Entertainment to arrange a suitable time and place.

Notices were given, the Doxology was sung, and Bishop Joyce pronounced the benediction.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

MAY 15.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

GENESEE.

T. F. Parker presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That a new section to be called section 9 be added to paragraph 98 of the Discipline, as follows:

Church
history.

"In order that the local history of each Charge may be preserved, the Fourth Quarterly Conference in each year shall appoint a person to be designated as Church Historian, whose duty it shall be to write up as fully as possible the history of the Charge to the date of the first appointment under this section, and thereafter a section shall be added for each year. This history shall be kept in a book by itself, and shall be inspected by the Committee on Church Records annually."

NEBRASKA.

G. W. Isham presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, In many of the newer Conferences a large number of our pastors are preachers on trial; and,

Marriage.

Whereas, In the charges of these pastors many of our young people are unable to secure a Methodist minister to marry them, and are compelled to submit to be married by ministers of other denominations, many of them having no real ordination, and by justices of the peace, who sometimes are irreligious men; therefore,

Resolved, That the following paragraph be inserted in the Discipline under Chapter II, Article I, page 89, to wit:

"Upon the recommendation of his Presiding Elder an Annual Conference may by vote authorize a preacher on trial to solemnize marriage."

NORTH INDIANA.

W. D. Parr presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Education:

Whereas, There is a growing demand for university extension courses; therefore,

University
extension.

Resolved, That all of our colleges and universities be authorized to offer university extension courses leading to undergraduate and graduate degrees, under the direction of the University Senate.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

William Gorst presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Whereas, The pastors of our churches find it to be truly difficult and sometimes embarrassing to take so many separate collections as are required by the Discipline; and,

Collections.

Whereas, It is believed by many that a larger liberty allowed them in the modes of raising the connectional and other benevolences would result in procuring equally as much if not more money, as well as adding much comfort to those responsible for the conduct of these financial interests; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy is hereby requested to take under advisement this whole matter and report to this body at an early date on the feasibility of a plan by which, where thought best, any number or all of the causes represented by our connectional benevolences may be presented on the same day, and collections, subscriptions, etc., be taken to meet the entire obligation.

MAY 15.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

OKLAHOMA.

H. A. Doty presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Presiding
 elders.

Resolved, That presiding elders be elected by the members of the Annual Conferences and not appointed by the Bishops; and that this General Conference take such action as shall make this possible.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Colored
 Bishop.

Resolved, That this General Conference elect one colored Bishop to assist Bishop Hartzell in Africa, and who may act with such limited powers in America as this General Conference may devise; giving such colored Bishop right, from time to time, to preside over our colored Conferences in this country.

PITTSBURG.

W. P. Turner presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the Twentieth Century Thank Offering:

Twentieth
 Century
 Thank
 Offering.

Whereas, According to the existing order, moneys applied to the building of new churches and to the improving of church and parsonage property do not form a part of the Twenty Million Thank Offering, this doing injustice, as we believe, to many of our congregations; therefore,

Resolved, That it be the order of the General Conference that all moneys so applied shall have recognition by being counted in the Twenty Million Thank Offering.

Also the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

† 248.

Whereas, Efforts are being made to have paragraph 248, concerning amusements, removed from the Discipline; and,

Whereas, Such removal would be grossly misunderstood and would be interpreted to mean a lowering of the standard of the Church, thus doing great harm; therefore,

Resolved, That we request the General Conference to protest against removal of said paragraph, and to order that the proposed change be not made.

UPPER IOWA.

J. B. Albrook presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Marriage
 ceremony.

Resolved, That the Discipline should be so changed that any preacher appointed by the Bishop to the charge of a circuit or station shall be authorized to perform the marriage ceremony while in such charge.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

BALTIMORE.

† 248.

J. S. Rawlins presented a memorial from the Eutaw Street Church Epworth League concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

CALIFORNIA.

MAY 15.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

G. D. Kellogg offered a memorial concerning Intermediate and Junior Leagues. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Epworth
 League.

Eli McClish presented a memorial, signed by himself and four others, concerning education. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Education.

R. V. Watt offered a memorial concerning class leaders, signed by himself and six others. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Class
 leaders.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Theron Cooper presented a memorial concerning paragraphs 312 and 318 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

¶¶ 312 and
 318.

COLORADO.

H. E. Warner presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning church officers. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church
 officers.

DETROIT.

G. L. Adams presented a memorial, signed by W. M. Ward and two others, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 248.

ILLINOIS.

H. M. Hamill presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning baptism. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Baptism.

MINNESOTA.

H. C. Jennings presented a memorial from the Minnesota Conference relative to change of Discipline regarding change in the support of Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Conference
 claimants.

MISSOURI.

C. W. Proctor presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, in behalf of churches and Epworth Leagues of the Missouri Conference, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 248.

MAY 15.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

MONTANA.

Missionary
 work.

Jacob Mills presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning missionary work. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

NEW ENGLAND.

Music.

J. H. Mansfield presented a memorial, signed by himself and others, concerning a music committee. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Deaconess
 work.

S. M. Coon presented a memorial, signed by many members of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Boundaries.

C. C. Townsend presented a memorial, signed by the eight delegates of the Northern New York Conference, concerning the correction of statements in defining the boundaries of the Northern New York Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

OHIO.

Deaconess
 work.

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Ohio Conference relative to deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

OKLAHOMA.

Time limit.

H. A. Doty presented a memorial from the Oklahoma Conference relating to the removal of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

PHILADELPHIA.

Deaconess
 work.

George Elliott presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. E. Purney and twenty-two others, concerning deaconess work.

Also another, signed by Rev. William Downey and fifty others, relating to the same.

Also another, signed by William Downey and sixteen others, relating to the same. All referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Chartered
 Fund.

R. E. Pattison presented a memorial from the trus-

tees of the Chartered Fund concerning that fund. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

MAY 15.
TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

L. L. Fisher presented a memorial, signed by himself and one other, concerning certain verbal changes. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Verbal
changes.

ST. LOUIS.

D. W. Crow presented a memorial, signed by himself, concerning personal purity. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Purity.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

L. M. Dunton presented a memorial from the South Carolina Conference relative to establishment of schools in Porto Rico. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Schools in
Porto Rico.

TROY.

G. E. Stockwell offered a memorial, signed by Edwin Genge, concerning Sunday school teachers. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Sunday
school
teachers.

UPPER IOWA.

H. H. Green presented a memorial from Davenport District Conference concerning pastors' reports. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Pastors'
reports.

WEST GERMAN.

M. E. Bittner presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, concerning the instruction of children. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Instruc-
tion of
children.

MAY 16.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16.

THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell called the Conference to order.

Morning.

The devotional services were conducted by M. V. Simpson, of the Philadelphia Conference.

Bishop
Goodsell
presiding.

The Journal of Tuesday's session was read and approved.

The result of the first ballot for two Bishops was announced by the presiding Bishop, and, as no one had re-

No election.

MAY 16.
THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Changes.

ceived the requisite number of votes, there was no election.

Marshall L. Cook, of the Michigan Conference, was seated in the place of John C. Holden, and William Larsen in place of Samuel A. Fox, of the Wisconsin Conference.

Destroy
ballots.

On motion of W. H. Jordan, the Secretary was authorized to destroy the ballots after the announcement of the result, in case there is no challenge.

Ballot for
Bishops.

On motion of M. S. Hard, the second ballot for two Bishops was made the Order of the Day for to-day, at 10 o'clock.

Organic
Law.

The Order of the Day, the adoption of the Organic Law of the Church, was taken up, on motion of C. W. Smith.

On motion of C. W. Smith, the action which had referred Article X, Section 1 to the Committee of Fifteen was reconsidered, and this Article X, Section 1 was adopted in its previous form as recorded in the Discipline.

Article X, Section 2 was taken up. S. E. Ryan moved to amend this section by striking out everything after the word "than," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty effective members."

Ingress to
room.

A discussion arose regarding the method of admission of members into the room. O. H. Horton asked the wish of the Conference in regard to guarding the doors.

F. A. Arter moved, that the Conference authorize Judge O. H. Horton to guard the doors of the Conference in accordance with his best judgment, with the understanding that no delegate be admitted who does not produce, upon request by the proper authorities, his ticket of admission.

On motion of C. P. McClellan, the previous question was ordered, and the motion adopted.

Organic
Law.

Article X, Section 2 was resumed. T. B. Neely moved to refer the amendment of S. E. Ryan to the Committee of Fifteen.

The motion of W. H. Jordan, to lay this proposition on the table, was lost, and the amendment was referred.

Article X, Section 3 was taken up. T. B. Neely moved the following substitute: The General Conference shall not destroy episcopacy, neither shall it destroy the itinerant General Superintendency; but it may elect or appoint a Missionary Bishop or Superintendent for any of our foreign missions, limiting his episcopal jurisdiction to the same respectively.

MAY 16:
THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

This was, on motion of J. M. Buckley, referred to the Committee of Fifteen.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the Conference proceeded to ballot for two Bishops, and the second class of tellers was called.

Balloting.

On motion of F. A. Arter the tellers were permitted to distribute the ballots into four piles.

Bishop Andrews assigned each teller his place, the second ballot was gathered, and the tellers retired.

On motion of W. S. Edwards, all delegates who had transferred their "tickets of admission" were requested to seek the return to themselves of the same.

E. L. Gilliam was excused from attendance for the present, in order to visit the seat of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church as the fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. L. Gil-
liam.

Announcements were made, and recess taken.

Bishop Andrews announced the Committee on Twentieth Century Revival Movement.

Twentieth
Century
Movement.

At 10:40 Bishop Goodsell called the Conference to order.

On motion of G. E. Ackerman, the following was adopted:

Whereas, Since we last met in General Conference, the devoted wife of our venerable honorary secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, the Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D., has passed to her eternal home; therefore,

R. S. Rust.

Resolved, That we record our high estimate of her exalted character, her eminent abilities, and great usefulness through many years of splendid service as Secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and extend to our honored brother our sincere sympathy.

The rules were suspended, and on motion of J. F. Goucher, the following was adopted:

MAY 16.THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Resolved, That a special committee of fifteen be appointed by the Bishops, to which shall be referred the report of the Commission on Federation with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, together with all other papers relating to that subject.

Federation.

Report No. II of the Committee on Judiciary was received and ordered printed.

Judiciary
Report
No. II.

F. M. North.

On motion of Horace Benton, Rev. F. M. North, D.D., Secretary of the City Evangelization Union, was invited to a seat on the platform.

Dr. Allen
and Dr.
Robertson
take leave.

The Rev. Thomas Allen, D.D., the fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, and the Rev. James Robertson, D.D., of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, briefly addressed the Conference in parting words, to which the Bishop presiding happily responded.

Book Con-
cern.

Under the suspension of the rules, the Report No. II of the Committee on the Book Concern was taken up.

F. A. Arter moved the following amendment: "And if this guarantee is not furnished, the paper shall be discontinued."

Report
No. II.

J. R. Day moved the following substitute for the entire report:

*Northern
Christian
Advocate.*

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference hereby authorize the appointment by the Central New York, Northern New York, Genesee, and Wyoming Conferences of two (2) persons respectively from each of the said Conferences, these eight (8) to elect a ninth at large, which nine (9) shall constitute a Publishing Commission which shall have authority to publish the *Northern Christian Advocate*, elect the editor, and fix his salary. This commission shall conduct the business of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, subject to the approval of the Agents of the Book Concern. The commission shall keep an account of the receipts and expenditures, and shall report the same annually to the said patronizing Conferences and to the Book Committee, and any balance remaining after defraying the current expenses shall be subject to the order of said Agents.

2. That the first commission shall be provided for by authorizing the delegates from the four (4) Conferences named to elect the two (2) members from the said Conferences respectively, the same to serve until the next session of the Annual Conferences, or until their successors be elected.

3. The Book Committee shall have the same general supervision and power relative to the paper as heretofore, and if, after fair trial, the outlook for conducting the paper without loss be deemed by said committee to be unfavorable they shall, in conjunction with the agents at New York, close out the business of the paper by sale or in any manner that shall be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the Book Concern.

W. F. Oldham moved the previous question, which was lost by a vote of 374 to 210.

On motion of James Mudge, the time was extended.

The following amendment was introduced by G. P. Mains: After the expression "any receipts remaining

after defraying expenses" insert this, "to be subject to the direction of the Publishing Commission in the interests of the publication, and for no other purpose, and for this quadrennium only."

MAY 16.
THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of S. P. Cadman, the previous question was ordered.

Bishop Walden announced that, on account of the seemingly fatal illness of his daughter, he would be obliged to leave for her bedside this afternoon, and he was excused.

Bishop
Walden
excused.

The amendment of G. P. Mains was put. The motion of J. R. Day, to lay this amendment on the table, was lost, and the amendment was adopted.

The motion to lay the amendment of F. A. Arter on the table was lost, and this amendment was then adopted.

On motion, the substitute of J. R. Day was laid on the table by a vote of 339 to 251.

The Report No. II, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 437.)

The tellers having returned, the Bishop announced the result of the second ballot, and as there was no election the Conference at once proceeded to the third ballot for two Bishops.

Third ballot
for Bishops.

The ballots having been lifted, the tellers retired.

On motion the Conference adjourned, the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Goodsell.

The following RESOLUTIONS were passed to the Secretary:

NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

Robert Forbes presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Whereas, It is the duty of the boards of trustees to keep our churches and parsonages properly insured, and failure to do so in many cases has been due to the impossibility or difficulty of meeting the terms required by insurance companies, and in others to carelessness, causing serious interruption to our work and great financial loss to our members who have the right to expect that those in authority will protect their interests; and,

Church In-
surance
Company.

Whereas, Our Board of Insurance has, in compliance with the instructions of the last General Conference removed all excuse for such failure to insure by incorporating a Mutual Insurance Company which has already extended its beneficent system of protection to thousands of our Church societies and pastors; therefore,

MAY 16.
THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Resolved, 1. That we heartily indorse the faithful work of our insurance company; and,
2. We earnestly call the attention of our presiding elders, pastors, and official members to the easy system of annual payments and distribution of profits thus provided for and urge that they have insurance on all such property placed with our company as speedily as practicable.

WASHINGTON.

J. W. E. Bowen presented the following. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church:

Lynching. *Resolved*, That the religious and civil forces of the country should unite their influence to make the supremacy of the law so effective that no person accused of crime shall be put to death without trial by jury and other due process of law; that we commend the contemplated federal statute against lynch law, and pray that our national lawmakers in this most worthy movement shall so shape legislation that the same guaranty of trial by jury which Congress proposes to extend to the alien shall so safeguard the life and liberty of every person born under our flag.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

BALTIMORE.

Certificates. F. M. Bristol presented a memorial, signed by G. V. Leach, concerning certificates in course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

† 248. J. S. Rawlins presented a memorial from the Local Preachers' Association of the Baltimore Conference concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Presiding elders. Also a memorial from the West Baltimore District concerning presiding elders' salaries. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CALIFORNIA.

Presiding elders. E. R. Dille presented a memorial, signed by himself and nine others, concerning Quarterly Conferences and presiding elders. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

ERIE.

Africa Missions. A. R. Rich presented a memorial from Bishop Hartzell concerning organization of the West Central Africa Mission and the East Central Africa Mission. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ILLINOIS.

Deaconesses. J. A. Kumler presented a memorial, signed by himself and sixteen others, concerning the Woman's Home

Missionary Society and deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

MAY 16.
THIR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

NEW YORK EAST.

C. S. Wing presented a memorial, signed by E. Halstead, concerning the election of trustees and Sunday school superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trustees
and
stewards.

PHILADELPHIA.

F. B. Lynch presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. Margaret Watts and fifty-nine others, concerning prohibited amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

¶ 248.

SOUTH AMERICA.

H. T. Coates presented a memorial, signed by W. F. Rice and two others, concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

WEST WISCONSIN.

H. P. Magill presented a memorial, signed by the president and secretary, on behalf of the Board of Insurance, concerning the Board of Insurance. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Church In-
surance
Company.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17.

MAY 17.
FOUR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Charles C. McCabe called the Conference to order.

Bishop
McCabe
presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by T. C. Iliff, of the Colorado Conference.

The Bishop announced the result of the third ballot. There was no election. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

No election.

M. S. Hard moved that another ballot be taken for two Bishops at 9:45 this morning.

F. A. Arter moved, as a substitute, that another ballot be taken immediately. The motion of M. S. Hard, to lay this on the table was lost, and the substitute was accepted and carried.

F. A. Arter moved that no name that had received less than twenty-five votes should be counted. This was,

MAY 17.
FOUR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

on the motion of M. S. Hard, laid on the table. The motion of J. R. Day to reconsider the order for an immediate ballot was lost.

Balloting.

The tellers were assigned their places. The fourth ballot was lifted, and the tellers retired to count the same.

H. T. Ames moved that the balloting be postponed till 10 o'clock.

Changes.

John A. Gann, of the North Ohio Conference, was seated in the place of Lewis C. Laylin.

S. A. Hoskins.

S. A. Hoskins, of the Central Ohio Conference, was granted leave of absence.

Rev. W. H. Hunter.

On motion of J. G. Evans, Rev. William H. Hunter was invited to a seat on the platform.

American Bible Society.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, a committee of seven, to be appointed by the Bishop, was constituted on the American Bible Society, to which the report of the Society and all papers and parts of the Episcopal Address pertaining to it were referred, was ordered.

Relatives.

On motion of George Elliott, the relatives of those whose memorial services are to be held, are invited to seats on the platform during the service.

Greetings.

On motion of F. B. Lynch, the Secretary was instructed to send our fraternal greetings to the Presbyterian Assembly in session at St. Louis.

State of the Church Report No. III.

On motion of H. T. Ames, the rules were suspended, and R. E. Pattison presented Report No. III of the Committee on the State of the Church.

Consolidation.

Homer Eaton moved to refer this report to the Commission which is to consider the matter of the consolidation of Benevolences.

On motion of John Lanahan, this was laid on the table.

W. H. Crawford moved to except the Secretaries of the Missionary Society.

H. E. Talbott moved to lay this motion on the table. The count vote stood on this, 249 for and 235 against.

Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

The motion of W. J. Welsh, that the Freedmen's Aid Society shall be excepted, was, on motion of M. M. Callen, laid on the table.

Alexander Ashley moved as a substitute that the societies be taken up seriatim.

MAY 17.
FOUR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

P. P. Pope moved that all these matters be referred to the Commission on Consolidation. Laid on the table.

On motion of E. J. Gray, the substitute was laid on the table.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend the report by adding that "at least one assistant secretary of each society requiring more than one secretary shall be elected by the General Conference, who shall be first assistant secretary."

On motion of E. M. Mills, the previous question was ordered.

The motion of F. M. Bristol, that the amendment of J. M. Buckley be laid on the table was lost, and the amendment was adopted. The report of the Committee, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 433.)

The Committee on Federation was announced. (See Committees, p. 414.) Federation.

The Committee on Distribution of Memorials to Standing Committees was announced. (See Committees, p. 415.) Standing committees.

The Bishop read the result for the fourth ballot for Bishops. There was no election. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

On motion of J. M. Buckley, another ballot was ordered to be taken in fifteen minutes.

The announcements were made, and recess taken, after which the Order of the Day, the report of the Committee on City Evangelization, was announced by the Bishop.

The order was suspended, and a motion by J. F. Goucher was made, as follows:

That a committee of seven be appointed by the Board of Bishops, to whom shall be referred the Constitutions of the Benevolent Societies, who are to shape the constitutions so that they shall conform to the resolutions already passed.

E. W. Cunningham moved the following, which was accepted by J. F. Goucher:

That the recommendation of the General Conference, that there shall be but one general secretary for each of the organized Benevolences of the Church, who shall be the executive officer thereof, be referred to a special committee of seven with instructions to formulate the necessary laws to carry the same into immediate operation. That said committee be instructed to report on or before Saturday morning, May 19, 1900. That said committee be named by the Board of Bishops.

MAY 17.
FOUR-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

P. J. Maveety moved the following substitute, which, on motion of W. L. Woodcock, was laid on the table :

Resolved, That the action of this General Conference in adopting Report No. II of the Committee on State of the Church be referred to the Commission on Consolidation, with instructions to consider the matter at once, and report to this General Conference such action as may be deemed necessary in order to carry out the recommendations of that report.

The motion of J. F. Goucher was then adopted.

A motion of W. J. Welsh, to suspend the Order of the Day, was lost.

Balloting.

The fifth ballot for the election of two Bishops was taken, and the tellers retired.

City Evan-
gelization.

The Order of the Day, the report of the Committee on City Evangelization, was resumed.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the previous question was ordered.

The following motion of A. B. Leonard, was accepted as part of the pending report :

The General Missionary Committee is requested to cooperate, as far as practicable, with the National City Evangelization Union.

Report
adopted.

The report, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 468.)

Report
No. IV.

On motion of M. S. Hard, the time was extended to hear the result of the ballot.

A motion for the previous question was lost.

Revision of
Discipline.

Bishop Andrews announced the Committee to which was referred the matter of the revision of the Discipline required by the action of the Conference regarding the change in the election of one secretary and one assistant secretary of the Benevolent Societies. (See Committees, p. 414.)

Bishop McCabe announced the result of the fifth ballot. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

No election.

There being no election, on motion of J. M. Buckley, another ballot for two Bishops was ordered.

Balloting.

The sixth ballot for two Bishops was then taken, and the tellers retired.

Episcopacy
Report
No. VI.

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. VI of the Committee on Episcopacy, and, on motion of T. B. Neely, it was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow at 9:30 A. M.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. Benediction was pronounced by Bishop Andrews.

MAY 17.
FOUR-TEENTH DAY.
Morning
Adjourned.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

BALTIMORE.

Joel Brown presented a memorial, signed by J. C. Nicholson and eighteen others, concerning the election of presiding elders. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Presiding elders.

BENGAL-BURMA.

F. W. Warne presented a memorial from the Malaysia Mission Conference asking for an enabling act. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Enabling act.

CALIFORNIA.

E. R. Dille presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, concerning the division of the Mexican work. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Mexican work.

IOWA.

D. H. Payne presented a memorial, signed by Amos Steckel, concerning international arbitrations. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Arbitration.

NORTHERN GERMAN.

E. J. Funk presented a memorial concerning the boundary line of the Northern German Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundary.

SOUTH INDIA.

W. L. King presented a memorial on behalf of the Central Conference of India asking for the appointment of a General Secretary of the Epworth League for Southern India. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Secretary of Epworth League for India.

UPPER IOWA.

J. B. Albrook presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. Laura M. Gould, in behalf of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Upper Iowa Conference, concerning the deaconess work of the Woman's Home Mission-

Deaconess work.

MAY 17. ary Society. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess
FOUR- Work.
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

WYOMING.

Woman's
Home Mis-
sionary So-
ciety.

M. S. Hard presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. C. B. Fisk, in behalf of the trustees of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, concerning change of constitution for the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Pastor's
report.

Also a memorial concerning modification of blank forms of pastor's report to the Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Arbitra-
tion.

Also a memorial, signed by Mrs. C. B. Fisk, in behalf of the trustees of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, concerning a committee of arbitration. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18.

Bishop
Cranston
presiding.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Earl Cranston called the Conference to order.

The devotional services were conducted by H. J. Talbott, of the Indiana Conference.

The Journal of Thursday's session was read and approved.

Changes in
delegations.

James W. Robbins, of the East Ohio Conference, was seated in place of A. N. Craft. G. B. Johnson, of the Cincinnati Conference, in place of R. W. Burns. Hanford Crawford, of the St. Louis Conference, in place of G. W. Brown. Lambert E. Lennox, of the Michigan Conference, in place of J. P. Ashley. Stephen P. Ross, of the Indiana Conference, in place of E. D. Moore. Charles H. Long, of the Central Illinois Conference, in place of J. T. Noftsker. William G. Herron, of the Illinois Conference, in place of J. A. Love.

W. J. Knox and T. W. Lane were granted leave of absence.

No election.

The sixth ballot was announced by the Bishop. On motion, a ballot which had on it the name of one Bishop and one name for Missionary Bishop was ordered to be thrown out. There being no election, on motion of W. F. Whitlock, another ballot was ordered.

On motion of Daniel Halleron, a committee which had by common consent been given the privilege to retire for consultation, were permitted to cast their ballots at place of meeting of the committee.

The name of W. V. Kelley was withdrawn.

The seventh ballot was taken, and the tellers retired.

The following were invited to seats on the platform: Rev. A. E. Lippy, a missionary from Africa, on motion of A. B. Leonard, and Rev. Ole B. Peterson, pioneer of Methodism in Norway, on motion of F. A. Hardin.

On motion, the delegates who occupied seats disadvantageous to them because of their distance from the platform were given the privilege of securing better seats.

The Order of the Day was taken up. T. B. Neely called up Report No. VI of the Committee on Episcopacy.

On motion of Horace Reed, the previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 422.)

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. VII on Episcopacy, which was read and adopted. (See Reports, p. 422.)

The motion of H. C. Stuntz, to take ballot for Missionary Bishop for Southern Asia, was lost; as was also a motion to take immediate recess.

Announcements were made.

The seventh ballot was announced. No election.

W. L. Woodecock was granted leave of absence.

On motion of J. M. King, another ballot for two Bishops was ordered. R. H. Gilbert moved to amend, to vote for two Missionary Bishops at the same time, which, on motion of C. W. Millard, was laid on the table, and the original motion prevailed.

The eighth ballot was taken, and the tellers retired.

Recess was taken.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, Rule No. 2 was amended so that when any committee shall be called it shall have the right to present reports in such order as it may elect

MAY 18
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Balloting.

Rev. A. E.
Lippy.
Rev. O. B.
Peterson.

Delegates'
seats.

Episcopacy
Report
No. VI.

Episcopacy
Report
No VII.

Missionary
Bishops.

No election.

Balloting.

Rules of
Order.

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

until some report thus presented elicits debate, and after such report shall have been acted upon, the next committee in order shall be called.

The roll of committees was called.

S. F. Upham presented Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy.

Itinerancy
Report
No. I.
Minority.

D. S. Monroe read the minority report from the same committee, and moved it as the substitute for the report, as follows :

While we regret to differ from the conclusion of the majority of our Committee on Itinerancy, yet our sense of duty to the best interests of our Church and to the advancement of Christ's kingdom through its instrumentality compels us to submit this as our minority report to the General Conference. It is neither wise nor judicious to remove the time limit at this time, except "when a Quarterly Conference by ballot, assigning the conditions of the pastorate as the ground of the necessity, shall, by a three-fourths vote of the entire membership of the Quarterly Conference, request the reappointment of the pastor whose limit is about to expire, the Bishop presiding at the next Conference may return such pastor without regard to the years which he has already served in the charge: *provided*, that in no case shall a pastoral appointment be consecutively continued beyond the conclusion of a second term of five years.

"Also, where a City Mission or Church Extension Society shall be the trustees of the property of any pastoral charge, the Quarterly Conference so situated, by complying with the foregoing provisions, assigning the welfare of the pastoral charge as the ground of the request, and the said City Mission or Church Extension Society by vote unite them in requesting the Bishop presiding at the next Conference to reappoint the pastor whose limit is about to expire, he may grant the request under the limitation contained in the preceding section.

"Also in foreign lands, where the English language is not a spoken tongue."

L. M. BACON,
L. HARTMAN,
I. C. CABELL,
G. D. KELLOGG.

J. M. Buckley moved to strike out of the minority report the words "*provided*, that in no case shall a pastoral appointment be continued beyond the conclusion of a second term of five years." Also strike out "limitation," and insert "conditions."

No election. The eighth ballot was announced. No election. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

Balloting. An immediate ballot, on motion, was ordered. The motion of Homer Eaton, that a ballot be also taken for two Missionary Bishops for Southern Asia, was on motion of J. R. Day, laid on the table.

The ninth ballot for two Bishops was taken, and the tellers retired.

Missionary
Bishops.

A. B. Leonard moved that we immediately proceed to ballot for two Missionary Bishops for Southern India.

J. M. King moved that we reconsider the rules of election so as to permit nominations for Missionary Bishops for India, which motion to reconsider was, on the motion of J. M. Buckley, laid on the table.

MAY 18.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of S. J. Williams, the motion to ballot now for two Missionary Bishops for India was laid on the table.

On motion, the time was extended.

On motion of T. B. Neely, Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy and the minority report as a substitute for the report, was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Reports.

On motion, the Conference adjourned with the benediction, which was pronounced by Bishop Cranston.

Adjourned.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

E. M. Mills presented a memorial, signed by J. A. Burnhaus and three others, concerning an Epworth League Orphanage. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Orphanage.

COLORADO.

A memorial, signed by J. C. Shattuck and one other, was presented concerning church officers. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church officers.

NEW JERSEY.

J. B. Graw presented a memorial, signed by Mrs. Lizzie R. Smith and sixty-four others, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

‡ 248.

WISCONSIN.

Samuel Plantz presented a memorial, signed by W. F. Warren and himself, concerning the College Presidents' Association. Referred to the Committee on Education.

College Presidents' Association.

MAY 19.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Bishop
Merrill
presiding.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Stephen M. Merrill called the Conference to order.

The devotional services were conducted by W. M. Puffer, of the Michigan Conference.

The Journal of Friday's session was read and approved.

Presby-
terian As-
sembly.

The following telegram from the Presbyterian Assembly at St. Louis was read in reply to the greetings sent to that body through the Secretary of this Conference:

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Illinois:

Your fraternal greetings are cordially reciprocated by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. We have appointed S. J. Nichols and Mr. William H. Scott as delegates. Read Eph. iv, 4-6: "There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all."

On motion of D. S. Monroe, the message was referred to the Committee on Fraternal Delegates.

A motion by J. E. C. Sawyer, and also one by W. C. Welsh, to suspend the rules, was not sustained.

Memorial
services.

The Committee on Entertainment, under suspension of the rules, recommended that the memorial services be made the Order of the Day for next Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Studebaker Hall. Adopted.

Dr. Waugh.

On motion of W. F. Oldham, Rev. J. W. Waugh, D.D., thirty-eight years a missionary in India, was invited to a seat on the platform.

H. C. Min-
nich.

Harvey C. Minnich, of the Cincinnati Conference, was seated in place of G. B. Johnson.

No election.

The ninth ballot for General Superintendents was announced. There was no election. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

Balloting.

On motion of T. S. Fortson, another ballot was taken, and the tellers retired.

Under suspension of the rules, and on motion of C. B. Lore, the following was adopted:

Judicial
papers.

Resolved, That paragraph 265 be amended thus: Strike out "if the case be remanded for a new trial," and insert "in all cases," and after the words "shall be returned," add "by the Secretary of the Committee on Judiciary." so that the paragraph shall read, "But in all cases the papers submitted shall be returned by the Secretary of the

Committee on Judiciary to the Annual Conference of which the accused is a member."

J. M. Buckley presented and read Report on Episcopacy No. VIII, which was adopted. (See Reports, p. 422.)

He then read Report No. IX.

L. M. Shaw moved to amend, that Missionary Bishops be elected for eight years, being eligible for reelection.

J. M. King moved that the report be recommitted, which motion was laid on the table by a vote of 373 to 152.

The tenth ballot for two Bishops was announced. No election. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

On motion of R. H. Gilbert, the time was extended, and another ballot ordered to be taken at once. The eleventh ballot was taken, and the tellers retired. Balloting.

W. H. Jordan moved that the advertising gentlemen of the *Daily Advocate* be instructed to refuse all advertisements that misrepresent or in any way impeach the character of this body.

Announcements were made, and Bishop Andrews announced the Committee on the American Bible Society. (See Committees, p. 414.)

Recess was taken.

After the recess the consideration of Report No. IX from the Committee on Episcopacy was resumed.

J. V. Kent moved to lay both the report and the amendment on the table, and the motion prevailed.

Consideration of Report No. I from the Committee on Itinerancy was resumed. Itinerancy Report No. I.

F. D. Bovard, on behalf of the minority, accepted the amendment of J. M. Buckley.

The eleventh ballot was announced. No election. (See Ballots, p. 498.) No election.

On motion of W. S. Edwards, another ballot was ordered. The motion that a ballot be taken for missionary Bishops for India was, on motion of F. A. Hardin, laid on the table; as was also the motion of W. W. Ogier, to take a ballot five minutes before adjournment. Missionary Bishops.

The twelfth ballot was taken, and the tellers retired.

Bishop FitzGerald presented a telegram from the

MAY 19.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Episcopacy
Report
No. VIII.

Report
No. IX.

No election.

Balloting.

Itinerancy
Report
No. I.

No election.

Missionary
Bishops.

MAY 19.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
 Balloting.
 Presby-
 terian
 Fraternal
 Delegates.

Presbyterian General Assembly asking the time for reception of their fraternal delegates by this Conference.

A motion that they be received on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock was laid on the table, and, on motion of E. M. Holmes, the hour immediately after recess next Wednesday morning was fixed upon, and Bishop Fitzgerald was authorized to correspond with the General Assembly accordingly.

No election. The twelfth ballot was announced. No election. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

The motion of J. B. Graw, to adjourn, was lost. Summerfield Baldwin moved the indefinite postponement of the election of the Bishops, which, on motion of R. B. Williams, was laid on the table.

Adjourned. On motion, the Conference adjourned. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Merrill.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary:

COLORADO.

Trustees A memorial from J. C. Shattuck was presented concerning election of church trustees. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

DES MOINES.

Perfect love. E. M. Holmes presented a memorial, signed by Henry McDermott and seven others, concerning a chapter on perfect love. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

† 248. Also a memorial concerning amusements, signed by the same. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NEWARK.

† 248. H. A. Buttz presented a memorial from J. H. R. Overton concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

NEW JERSEY.

† 248. J. H. Payran presented a memorial, signed by Thomas H. Lee and twenty-five others, concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Also a memorial, signed by fourteen others, concerning the probationary system. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAY 19.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Probation.

NORTHWEST NEBRASKA.

G. H. Hornby presented a memorial concerning instructors in Methodist schools. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Methodist
schools.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

MAY 21.
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Bishop
Andrews
presiding.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Edward G. Andrews called the Conference to order.

The devotional services were conducted by E. J. Funk, of the Northern German Conference.

H. H. Green moved that after the disposal of the pending question speakers be limited in their remarks to five minutes, except the chairman of each committee, who shall be allowed ten minutes for the closing speech.

Speeches
limited.

A motion by A. R. Rich, that the five-minute rule begin at once, was, on motion of J. R. Day, laid on the table, and the original motion was adopted.

Under the suspension of the rules, and on motion of W. L. Woodcock, it was ordered that, beginning next Wednesday, an extra session shall be held each afternoon, and that the Committee of Arrangements be requested to provide a place.

Extra
sessions.

On motion of F. B. Lynch, it was determined to receive the Fraternal Delegate from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church this morning, immediately after recess.

Fraternal
Delegate.

D. L. Rader moved the adoption of the following:

Whereas, The Missions in the Methodist Episcopal Church as such have no representation in this body; and,

Mission
Confer-
ences.

Whereas, The vast extent of, and the great interests involved in, these fields are such that they should have the most careful consideration in all legislation concerning them; therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendents of these Missions and Mission Conferences shall have the privilege of a voice in this body or in any committee involving their interests, but without vote in either the Conference or committee; and that they have the privilege of a seat on the platform.

H. L. Stewart moved to amend by striking out the words "in this body." On motion of E. R. Dille, the resolution and the proposed amendment were laid on the table.

MAY 21.
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

C. W. Sew-
ard,
Morris
Sharp.

Superin-
tendents of
Missions.

Organic
Law.

Charles W. Seward, of the Ohio Conference, was granted leave of absence, and Morris Sharp was seated in his place.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the Superintendents of Missions in this country were invited to seats on the platform.

On motion of C. W. Smith, the consideration of the adoption of the Organic Law was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning, immediately after the adoption of the Journal.

Balloting.

The thirteenth ballot was ordered for the election of two General Superintendents. The ballots were lifted, and the tellers retired.

Itinerancy
Report No. I.

On motion of Daniel Halloran, the consideration of Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy was resumed.

No election.

The thirteenth ballot was announced. No election. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

Balloting.

S. P. Cadman moved to take another ballot immediately. A motion to lay on the table was lost, and the ballot was ordered.

The vote was received, and the tellers retired.

Missionary
Bishops and
ballot for.

A. B. Leonard moved to proceed to the election of two Missionary Bishops for Southern Asia. A motion by John Lanahan, to lay on the table, was lost, and the motion to elect prevailed.

The ballot for two Missionary Bishops for Southern Asia was taken, and the tellers retired.

The announcements were made, and recess taken.

Bishop Andrews called the Conference to order at 10:45.

Invited to
the plat-
form.

On motion of J. P. Ashley, the Rev. J. J. Dolliver, of the Illinois Conference, and on motion of W. F. Whitlock, the Rev. J. R. Jewett, of the North Ohio Conference, were invited to seats on the platform.

Memorials,
etc.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, it was ordered that no petitions, resolutions, nor memorials that cover new ground be sent to committees.

Rev. R. A.
Carter.

The Secretary read the credentials of Rev. R. A. Carter, M.A., Fraternal Delegate from the Colored Metho-

dist Episcopal Church. F. B. Lynch presented him to the Bishop, who introduced him to the Conference, which he addressed.

MAY 21.
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

The fourteenth ballot was announced. No election.

No election.

J. F. Berry withdrew his name from the list balloted for.

J. F. Berry
withdraws.

A motion by C. B. Lore, that the balloting for two Bishops be indefinitely postponed, was, on motion of A. L. Samuels, laid on the table. Another ballot was ordered. The votes were received, and the tellers retired.

Balloting.

The presiding Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Missionary Bishops for Southern Asia, and declared that Edwin W. Parker, of the North India Conference, and Frank W. Warne, of the Bengal-Burma Conference, having received more than the requisite number of votes, were elected. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

Missionary
Bishops
elected.

On motion of W. D. Parr, the newly elected Missionary Bishops were invited to seats on the platform, and, on motion of J. M. Buckley, they were introduced to the Conference.

Introduced.

W. A. Mansell was seated in place of E. W. Parker, and Julius Smith in place of F. W. Warne.

W. A. Man-
sell.
Julius
Smith.
Bishop
Coppin.

On motion of F. B. Lynch, the Rev. Bishop L. J. Coppin, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was granted ten minutes in which to present the fraternal greetings of that Church. His address was listened to with much interest.

An invitation was read from the forty posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of Cook County, Illinois, inviting the Conference to a reception at Memorial Hall next Saturday, May 26, 1900, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M. On motion of W. H. Holmes, it was accepted with thanks.

Reception.

On motion, the time was extended to receive the report of the tellers, with the right for further action.

Consideration of Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy was resumed.

Itinerancy
Report
No. I.

The fifteenth ballot was announced. No election.

No election.

It was moved that another ballot be taken. A mo-

Balloting.

MAY 21.
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

tion by John Lanahan, that the balloting for bishops be indefinitely postponed, was, on motion of R. B. Williams, laid on the table, and another ballot was ordered.

The sixteenth ballot was taken, and the tellers retired.

Extra
sessions.

On motion of Henry Spellmeyer, the Committee on Entertainment was authorized to secure Studebaker Hall for the afternoon and evening sessions, and the Committee on Seating appointed by the last General Conference was instructed to arrange the seating of the delegations.

Memorial
services.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, it was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at Studebaker Hall at 8 o'clock P. M. for memorial services.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Andrews.

MAY 21.
SEVEN-
TEENTH
DAY.
Evening.

Bishop
Bowman
presiding.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21.

The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at 8 P. M. in Studebaker Hall, and was called to order by Bishop Thomas Bowman. The Order of the Day—Memorial Services—was then taken up.

The devotional services were conducted by E. O. Thayer, of the Maine Conference. Hymn 1045,

“Give me the wings of faith, to rise,”

was sung, and he led the Conference in prayer.

Hymn 998,

“I would not live away,”

Bishop
Newman.

was then sung, after which the memoir of Bishop John P. Newman was read by Bishop John F. Hurst.

Hymn 1072,

“My heavenly home is bright and fair,”

was sung.

Dr. Kynett.

The memoir of Alpha J. Kynett, D.D., was read by George Elliott, and the memoir of Charles H. Payne, LL.D., by W. V. Kelley.

After singing Hymn 1037,

“There is a land of pure delight,”

Dr. Nagler.

the memoir of Franz L. Nagler, D.D., was read by Albert J. Nast.

The memoirs were adopted.

On motion of D. H. Moore, the Conference adjourned. The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. A. Spencer.

MAY 21.
SEVENTEENTH
DAY.
Evening.
Adjourned.

The following RESOLUTION was passed to the Secretary :

BALTIMORE.

J. F. Goucher presented the following. Referred to the Committee on Missions :

Whereas, The publication and free circulation of Bible Booklets by the Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, Madras, India, is among others indorsed by the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Secretary of the American Bible Society, the National Biblical Congress recently held at Washington, D. C., the Central Pennsylvania Conference, the Baltimore Conference, the Philadelphia Conference, and the *Christian Advocate* ; therefore,

Bible
Booklets.

Resolved, That we commend the plan of printing and circulating free, in all languages in which the Bible is printed, Bible Booklets, not more than sixteen pages, two by three inches each, and that we extend to Dr. A. W. Rudisill our encouragement in this far-reaching work.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary :

DES MOINES.

E. L. Eaton presented two memorials, signed by himself and two others, concerning the superannuate fund and also the renting of pews. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Superan-
nuates.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Henry W. Warren called the Conference to order.

MAY 22.
EIGHT-
EENTH
DAY.
Morning.

The devotional services were conducted by M. S. Hard, of the Wyoming Conference.

The Journal of Monday was read and approved.

John H. Grove, of the Central Ohio Conference, was seated in place of J. W. Zellers, and Norman H. Brokaw, of the Wisconsin Conference, in place of William Larsen.

Bishop
Warren
presiding.

Changes.

The sixteenth ballot for two Bishops was announced. No election. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

No election.

A. M. Mason moved that another ballot be taken. H. L. Jacobs moved to amend that the ballot be taken at

MAY 22. 9:30 A. M. The amendment prevailed. The motion was adopted.

EIGHT-
EENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Rules of
Election.

On motion of M. M. Callen, under the suspension of the rules, it was directed that forms 3 and 4, of the Rules of Election, should be referred to the Secretary to so change them as to conform to the resolutions recently adopted by the Conference.

Papers to be
referred.

On motion of J. C. Arbuckle, the rule fixing the 15th inst. as the latest at which papers could be referred to committees was reconsidered, and a certain paper was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Organic
Law.

The Order of the Day, the adoption of the Organic Law, was resumed.

Section 4, Article X was read and adopted.

Section 5, Article X was read and adopted.

Section 6. Article X was read and adopted.

Article XI was read, and C. W. Smith moved its adoption.

T. B. Neely moved to strike out the following clause in the two places where it occurred: "And of two thirds of all the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting."

On motion of G. G. Whitworth, this amendment was laid on the table.

J. B. Graw moved to strike out the clause "two thirds," and inserting in place thereof the clause "three fourths," which was, on motion, laid on the table.

Article XI was adopted.

To Section 3, Article V, which had been referred to the committee, but not acted upon by it, C. W. Smith offered the following amendment: "They may also, in such cases, call extra sessions of the Lay Electoral Conference for the purpose of electing lay delegates to the General Conference."

A. W. Harris moved to add to the section the following, "and of the Lay Electoral Conferences," immediately after the clause "Annual Conferences," which was, on motion of Lewis Curts, laid on the table. The amendment of C. W. Smith prevailed, and Section 3, Article V, thus amended, was adopted.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, O. N. Hartshorne was invited to a seat on the platform.

The seventeenth ballot for two Bishops was taken, and the tellers, having lifted the vote, retired.

Howard S. Kennedy, of the Troy Conference, was seated in place of L. B. Lord, and William G. Brown, of West Virginia, in place of M. A. Kendall.

J. M. Buckley presented the following report from the Committee of Fifteen to whom had been referred certain points concerning Organic Law in process of adoption:

MAY 22.
EIGHT-
EENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Rev. O. N.
Hartshorne.
Balloting.
Change.

Committee
of Fifteen
Report
No. I.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND FRIENDS: Your committee to consider changes in the Organic Law of the Church has carefully considered all matters referred to it, and begs leave to report:

1. We recommend that the second Restrictive Rule, Part II, Article X, Section 2, of the Report of the Constitutional Commission, be amended by striking out the words "two thirds," and inserting the words "twenty-five."

2. We recommend that the third Restrictive Rule, Article X, Section 3, be retained without change.

3. We recommend that Section 4, Article II, be stricken out.

4. We regret that we are unable to agree upon any recommendation as to Sections 1 and 5 of Article III.

Item 1 of this report was adopted.

Item 2 was, on motion of J. M. Buckley, put on its passage.

T. B. Neely moved the following substitute:

The General Conference shall not destroy the episcopacy, neither shall it destroy the itinerant General Superintendency; but it may elect or provide for the election of a Missionary Bishop or Superintendent for any of our foreign missions, limiting his episcopal jurisdiction to that particular field.

On motion of S. P. Cadman, the previous question was ordered.

The substitute was lost, and Section 3, Article X was adopted.

Section 4, Article II was, on motion of J. M. Buckley, stricken out.

Announcements of committees were made, and recess was taken.

On motion of Julius Smith, after the rule preventing the referring of papers was reconsidered, a delayed memorial from the Malaysia Conference was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Memorial.

MAY 22.
EIGHT-
EENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Bishops
elected.

The seventeenth ballot for two Bishops was announced, and Bishop Warren declared that D. H. Moore and J. W. Hamilton, having received more than the requisite two-thirds majority, had been elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See Ballots, p. 498.)

On motion of J. M. Buckley, these brethren were invited to seats on the platform, and were introduced to the Conference.

R. E. Gillum's report.

R. E. Gillum presented the report of the fraternal delegate to the African Methodist Episcopal Church Conference at Columbus, Ohio.

Consecra-
tions.

On motion of Homer Eaton, it was ordered that the newly elected Bishops be consecrated Bishops and Missionary Bishops next Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock.

On motion of J. M. Buckley it was ordered that seats of the delegates be reserved on that occasion.

Organic
Law.

On motion of S. P. Cadman, the report of the Committee on Organic Law, the Order of the Day, was taken up.

Sections 1 and 5 of Article III were read.

John Handley moved to strike out the word "laymen" wherever it occurs in this section, and insert "lay members."

C. W. Smith moved, as a substitute for the article, to drop out the terms now in the proposed article, omit the terms used in the amendment of John Handley, and insert the precise terms that are now in the Restrictive Rules.

On motion of P. H. Swift, the previous question was ordered.

Lay mem-
bers.

The amendment to substitute the words "lay members" for "laymen" wherever it occurred in Section 1, Article III prevailed.

The substitute of C. W. Smith was laid on the table, and Section 1, Article III was adopted as amended.

The motion of B. P. Raymond, to strike out the word "lay" in the third line of Section 5, Article III, was laid on the table.

Section 5, Article III, as amended, was adopted.

C. W. Smith moved that the Organic Law or Constitution of the Church, as a whole, be adopted, and that it be duly recommended to the Annual Conferences for adoption, and the Secretaries of the Annual Conferences be instructed to report the votes of the Annual Conferences on the adoption of the Constitution of the Church to the Secretary of this General Conference and the Secretary of the Board of Bishops.

MAY 22.
EIGHT-
EENTH
DAY.
Morning.
To be sub-
mitted.

On motion of F. M. Bristol, the previous question was ordered.

A. E. P. Albert called for a vote of the ayes and noes, which failed for the lack of the requisite one hundred votes to sustain the call.

The motion of C. W. Smith was adopted by a count vote of 542 to 94; and the preamble to the Constitution was, on motion of C. W. Smith, also adopted. (See Reports, p. 416.)

Organic
Law
adopted.

On motion of C. W. Smith, the Bishops were directed to present the Constitution to the Annual Conferences in the year 1901, and to declare it adopted in case it received a majority of three fourths of all the votes cast.

Bishops to
submit it to
Annual
Confer-
ences.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Warren pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

The following MEMORIAL was passed to the Secretary:

OHIO.

J. C. Arbuckle presented an appeal in the case of C. W. Price. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Appeal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 23.

MAY 23.
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

At 8:30 A. M. the Conference was called to order by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss.

Bishop Foss
presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by R. J. Cooke, of the Holston Conference.

The Journals of Monday evening's and Tuesday morning's sessions were read and approved.

John T. Noftsker, of the Central Illinois Conference, was seated in place of C. H. Long.

John T.
Noftsker.

MAY 23.
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Changes.

Frank H. Tanner, of the Central Ohio Conference, was seated in place of E. P. Breckinridge; and William W. Davies, of the Ohio Conference, in place of Bishop-elect D. H. Moore.

T. H. Willis, of the Indiana Conference, was granted leave of absence.

Tipton Cox, of Oklahoma Conference, was announced as present in place of F. H. Umholtz.

Sessions.

W. L. Woodcock moved that the afternoon sessions begin at 3 o'clock and close at 5:30 o'clock. An amendment by Daniel Halloran, that adjournment be at 5 o'clock, was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

Itinerancy
Report
No. I.

The consideration of Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy in regard to the removal of the time limit, was resumed.

Substitute.

D. S. Monroe moved to amend the substitute for the report of the Committee on Itinerancy by striking out the first section from the word "Conference" in line 8 to and including the word "years" ending the section in line 24, so that the substitute, as amended, shall read as follows:

While we regret to differ from the conclusion of the majority of our Committee on Itinerancy, yet our sense of duty to the best interests of our Church and to the advancement of Christ's kingdom through its instrumentality compels us to submit this as our minority report to the General Conference.

"¶ 173, § 3. The Bishop shall fix the appointments of the preachers under the following provisions and limitation:

"He shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same pastoral charge more than three consecutive years, nor more than three years in any consecutive six. Nevertheless, if in any case the term of three years shall expire in the interval between the sessions of the Annual Conference, he may continue him until the next session, provided the time shall not be more than six months; and,

"*Provided*, further, That if a majority of all the members of the Fourth Quarterly Conference of the third and any subsequent year of any pastoral service, who shall have been in office for at least six months, shall by vote, without debate, for reason affecting the welfare of the charge, request his continuance, the Bishop may appoint him for an additional year, and upon the same condition from year to year.

"Also, where a City Mission or Church Extension Society shall be the trustees of the property of any pastoral charge, the Quarterly Conference so situated, by complying with the foregoing provisions, assigning the welfare of the pastoral charge as the ground of the request, and the said City Mission or Church Extension Society by vote unite them in requesting the Bishop presiding at the next Conference, to reappoint the pastor whose limit is about to expire, he may grant the request under the limitation and provisions expressed in this section.

"Also in foreign lands, where the English language is not a spoken tongue."

E. J. GRAY,
T. H. MURRAY.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that in case the previous question be ordered during the consideration of any report, amendments and substitutes may be offered, but without introductory remarks or debate.

On motion of W. F. Oldham, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of E. R. Dille, the amendment to the minority report on Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy was laid on the table.

J. M. Buckley moved to amend the substitute by inserting the word "majority" in place of the clause "two thirds." This was accepted.

A motion by A. A. Small, to lay on the table the entire question under consideration, was lost.

On motion of P. F. Swift, the substitute and its amendments were laid on the table by a count vote of 365 to 288.

W. F. Corkran moved the following substitute for the majority report of the committee, which, on motion of G. H. Bridgman, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Bishops are hereby instructed to submit to the Annual Conferences and to the Lay Electoral Conferences in the fall of 1903 and in the spring of 1904, the following questions:

1. Shall the five-year time limit be retained, with provision for exceptional cases?
2. Shall the Church return to the three-year time limit, with provision for exceptional cases?
3. Shall the time limit be entirely and unconditionally removed?

The following motion, by B. F. Stauber, was, on motion of J. C. Arbuckle, laid on the table:

The Bishop shall fix the appointments of the preachers under the following conditions:

The appointments shall be for one year at a time.

The Bishop may return a preacher to a circuit or station as long as the majority of the members of the fourth Quarterly Conference, who have been members of said Quarterly Conference at least for six months, shall ask for such reappointment.

On motion of C. J. Little, the rule by which amendments and substitutes were permitted to be introduced was suspended.

J. M. Buckley called for the ayes and noes, which was sustained.

The call of D. H. Payne, a layman, for a vote by orders, was not sustained. Also the call of A. E. P. Albert, a minister, for a vote by orders, was not sustained.

MAY 23.

NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Motions.

Substitute.

*Vote by
orders.*

MAY 23.
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
 C. C. Lasby.

Charles C. Lasby was seated in place of T. H. Willis. The Secretary called the roll for the ayes and noes on the majority Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy, and the response was as follows:

Ayes: Ackerman, Alderman, Aldridge, Alexander (W. B.), Allen (W. S.), Allyn (G. S.), Andrews, Arbuckle, Arnold, Arter, Atkins, Auten, Bacon (C. E.), Baldwin (C. W.), Barbour, Barnes, Bartholomew, Bashford, Baum, Beach (E. C.), Beach (L. H.), Beach (W. H.), Bedford, Beebe, Beecher, Beers, Bentley, Benton (Horace), Benton (S. O.), Black, Boles, Bovard (G. F.), Boyle, Boynton, Bragdon, Bridgman, Bristol, Bronson, Brown (G. W.), Brown (W. G.), Browne (F. G.), Buck (C. H.), Buck (G. M.), Burgess, Burt, Butler (J. W.), Cadman, Callen, Carr, Carroll, Case, Cass (C. P.), Chamberlin, Chase (Simon), Chavis, Childres, Cissel, Clancey, Clark (A. J.), Clark (H. D.), Clough, Coates, Coker, Collins, Colton, Conner (B. C.), Connor (J. B.), Cooke, Cookingham, Coon, Cooper (Theron), Copeland, Cowan, Cox (Tipton), Cozine, Crawford (Hanford), Crawford (W. H.), Crow, Cunningham (E. W.), Cunningham (J. O.), Curts, Davidson, Davis (John), Davies, Dawe, Day, Decker, De Lamarter, De Long, Dick, Dickie, Dille, Dobbins, Doty (H. A.), Doty (J. J.), Douglass, Dowd, Duncan (J. M.), Duncan (W. R. R.), Dunham (J. M.), Dunn, Dunton, Durrel, Eaton (E. L.), Eaton (Homer), Eddy, Elford, Elliott, Evans (W. W.), Fair, Ferguson, Fiegenbaum, Field, Fifield, Fisher, Forbes, Force, Fordham, Fortson (T. S.), Fortson (W. A.), Fuller, Funk (E. J.), Gamble, Gann, Gartner, Getty, Gibbs, Gilliam, Gobin, Golder, Gorst, Goss, Goucher, Grant, Gray (D. S.), Gray (J. R. T.), Green, Gue, Guibord, Guth, Hagan, Halbert, Hale (L. C.), Hale (W. D.), Halleron, Hammond, Hammons, Handley, Hanson (Carl), Hanson (L. N.), Hard, Hardin, Harman (C. W.), Harmon (J. F.), Harris, Hart, Havighorst, Heilner, Henline, Herrick (H. M.), Herron, Hill, Hingeley, Hinners, Holmes (E. M.), Holmes (O. W.), Holmes (W. H.), Hollowell, Horton, Hoskins,

Howard, Hughes (J. S.), Hughes (W. H.), Hukill (G. E.), Huntington (D. W. C.), Isham, Jackson (H. G.), Jackson (H. S.), Jackson (James), Janssen, Jennings (H. C.), Jennings (S. H.), Johnson (A. J.), Johnson (J. A.), Johnson (Milton, Sr.), Johnson (M. N.), Johnson (P. C.), Johnson (P. M.), Johnson (R. H.), Johnson (T. S.), Johnson (W. F.), Johnson (W. H. H.), Johnson (W. J.), Jones, Jordan, Junker, Kelley, Kemble, Kent, Key, King (J. M.), King (J. W.), King (W. L.), Kinney, Kling, Klingel, Knapp, Laidlaw, Lane (C. E.), Lane (J. I.), Lane (T. W.), Lasby, Lauder, Lean, Lewis (C. W.), Lewis (J. P.), Leonard (A. B.), Libby, Lippitt, Lippy, Little, Logan (G. G.), Logan (W. H.), Lore, Lovinggood, Lynch (F. B.), Lynch (F. N.), Lytle, Madison, Magee (C. R.), Mains, Mann (Heinrich), Manning, Mansfield (J. N.), Marble, Marietta, Marsh, Marshall (J. W.), Marshall (T. S.), Martin (W. M.), Martindale, Marvin, Mason (A. M.), Mason (J. E.), Mason (M. C. B.), Mattison, Maveety, McBirney, McClelland, McClish, McDowell (D. A.), McDowell (W. F.), McDowell, (W. L.), McElroy, McKaig, McKay, McMullen, McVety, Mead, Merrill, Merritt, Merry, Mickey, Millard, Miller (O. P.), Mills (E. M.), Mitchell (S. T.), Monroe (H. A.), Moore (Arch.), Morris, Moses, Moss, Mosher, Moyer, Mudge, Muller, Munroe (E. S.), Murlin, Neely, Nelson (W. H.), Newcomb, Ogier, Olander, Oldham, Olsen, Ovelton, Paine, Palmer (A. J.), Palmer (L. A.), Parker (T. F.), Parr, Patten, Pattison, Pearce (W. H.), Pease, Peck, Penn, Perrin, Pierce (D. F.), Pitts, Platt, Plantz, Pope, Porter, Potts, Powell (J. W.), Pratt (G. W.), Pratt (H. O.), Price (J. E.), Price (L. J.), Proctor, Pyle, Rader, Rawls, Raymond (B. P.), Raymond (R. F.), Reed, Reynolds, Ridenour, Riker, Riley, (J. T.), Riley (W. L.), Robb, Robbins, Robertson, Rote, Rowley, Ruble, Russell, Ryan (E. W.), Ryan (S. E.), Samuels, Sawyer (J. E. C.), Scott (I. B.), Scott (J. H.), Selby, Sharp, Shaw (L. M.), Shaw (Samuel), Sheets, Sherbourne, Shumpert, Simmons, Simonsen, Sims, Slaughter, Slutz, Small (C. J.),

MAY 23.
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

MAY 23.
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Smith (C. W.), Smith (G. B.), Smith (J. M.), Smith (Julius), Smith (W. T.), Snyder, Soper, Southwick, Speer, Spellmeyer, Stafford (C. L.), Stafford (John), Starnes, Stauber, Steele, Stephens, Stewart (L. H.), Stroup, Stuntz, Sulliger, Swann, Swift, Taggart, Talbott, Talley, Taylor (A. J.), Taylor (J. O.), Taylor (T. B.), Thayer, Thomas (C. L.), Thomas (I. L.), Thomas (W. H.), Thompkins, Thompson (D. D.), Thompson (J. F.), Thompson (J. S.), Thrall, Tindall, Titus, Towne, Townsend, Trousdale, Turner, Tuttle (A. H.), Tuttle (E. B.), Upham, Van Cleve, Van Tresse, Wallace, Walthall, Warner (H. E.), Warnock, Warren, Washburn, Washington, Waters (J. R.), Waters (W. G.), Watt (Robert), Watt (R. V.), Watters (D. A.), Wayland, Webster (M. R.), Wharton, Whipple, Whitfield, Whitlock (E. D.), Whitlock (S. H.), Whitlock (W. F.), Wilbor, Williams (A. D.), Williams (R. B.), Williams (S. J.), Wilson (H. S.), Wing, Winslow, Wood, Woods, Worley, Wright, Yates (W. J.), Yetter, Young, Youngman.—431.

Noes: Adams (B. F.), Adams (G. L.), Addicks, Aðkinson, Albert, Albrook, Alexander (L. N.), Ames, Andersson (J. A.), Andreassen, Andrus, Appel, Ashley, (Alexander), Atkinson, Bacon (L. M.), Baker, Baldwin (Summerfield), Balson, Beach (E. M.), Berger, Billups, Bittner, Blakeslee, Bovard (F. D.), Bowen, Boyce, Brokaw, Brown (Henry), Brown (Joel), Buckley, Bulwinkle, Bunyan, Butler (Pierce), Buttz, Cabell, Carpenter, Carson, Carter, Cass (A. T.), Chapman, Chase (G. B.), Chrisman, Cline, Cobb, Coleman, Congdon, Cook (M. L.), Corkran, Coxe (J. C. W.), Cranston, Criss, Curl; Dart, Davis (Richard), Demand, Dennett, Dewey, Dickhaut, Diefendorf, Doan, Doherty, Draeger, Duncan (Stephen), Dye, Edwards (Arthur), Edwards (C. C.), Edwards (John), Edwards (W. S.), Elvigen, English, Engstrom, Ericson, Evans (J. G.), Farmer, Filter, Fletcher, Foote, Forsythe, Frazier, Frenger, Funk (J. P.), Gaddis, Gassaway, Gibson, Gilbert, Gillum, Glassco, Gleason, Graham, Graw, Gray (E. J.), Green (C. L.), Greenslet, Griffin, Grove, Hamill,

Hander, Hartman, Haw, Hawes, Heavener, Herrick (G. T.), Hoffman, Holland, Holt, Hornby, Hough, Howes (C. J.), Howes (G. W.), Hukill (G. P.), Huntington (A. C.), Hurt, Hutchin, Hutchinson, Israelson, Jacobs (H. L.), James, Jeffery, Johnson (Samuel), Julian, Kaufman, Kellogg, Kellom, Kennedy, Kepler, Kettlekamp, Knox, Koeneke, Krantz, Kumler, Lake, Lanahan, Lance, Langley, Lemcke, Lent, Leonard (James), Lich, Lindsay, Locke, Lowry, Magee (J. C.), Magill, Mann (Ernst), Mansfield (J. A.), Mansell, McDermott, McKissack, Metoyer, Miller (A. H.), Mills (Jacob), Minnich, Monroe (D. S.), Morse, Munz, Murphy, Murray, Nast, Nelson (Martinus), Neumiller, Norton, Odell, Ott, Parker (Samuel), Payne, Payran, Peter, Pettibone, Pettyjohn, Poland, Powell (G. K.), Prather, Price (J. H.), Puffer, Pullman, Rawlings, Regnall, Reuss, Rich, Riemenschneider, Ripton, Ritter, Roberts (A. H.), Roberts (L. W.), Rogers, Rose, Sackett, Salzer, Samson, Sawyer (E. J.), Schaub, Scott (Charles), Senseney, Shier, Sia, Skirm, Small (A. A.), Smith (D. C.), Smith (F. B.), Smith (R. C.), Smithers, Stockwell, Strang, Stuart (T. McK.), Sweet, Swearingen, Swisher, Taylor (C. B.), Thompson (F. L.), Trimble, Ulerich, Voshall, Wade, Wagnsson, Wait, Warner (William), Webster (A. D.), Welch, White (E. A.), Whiting, Whitworth, Wilder, Wiley, Wilson (J. E.), Wilson (W. G.), Winkler, Woodcock, Woolley, Zimmerman.—229.

Absent or not voting: Armstrong, Ashley (J. P.), Belman, Berry, Bliss, Bodine, Brooks, Butterworth, Chynoweth, Cochran, Connelly, Cooper (W. W.), Coultas, Cox (G. A.), Davis (J. M.), Deering, Dunham (M. B.), Ellison, Excell, Fearon, Gilluly, Hamilton, Hays, Humphrey, Husbands, Ingram, Jacobs (C. C.), Kern, Kerrick, Korner, Lothian, Matthews, Miller (R. T.), Mitchell (J. M.), Molar, Moors, Morgan, Mouser, Myers, Nichols, Noftsker, Potter, Price (J. M.), Rea, Ross, Sheridan, Simpson, Spensley, Stevenson, Takaki, Tanner, Wagner, Wilson (S. E.), Yates (Richard).—54.

Ayes, 431; noes, 229; absent or not voting, 54.

MAY 23.
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

MAY 23.NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Fraternal
delegate.

Whereupon the Bishop announced the adoption of the report. (See Reports, p. 425.)

On motion of M. S. Hard, the Order of the Day, the reception of the fraternal delegate from the Presbyterian Assembly, in session at St. Louis, was taken up. G. H. Bridgman presented the Rev. S. J. Nichols, D.D., of St. Louis, fraternal delegate of the Presbyterian Assembly, to Bishop Foss, who introduced him to the Conference, which he addressed, Bishop Foss responding.

G. H. Bridgman offered the following, which was adopted:

Dr. S. J.
Nichols.

Resolved, 1. That we have listened with great delight and profit to the admirable address of Dr. S. J. Nichols, fraternal delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and that we hereby express to him our high appreciation of the brotherly spirit which he has manifested and our deep interest in the prosperity of the Church which he has so ably represented.

2. That we hereby request our Board of Bishops to appoint two fraternal delegates, a minister and a layman, to represent this Conference at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1902.

Congrega-
tional As-
sembly.

Bishop Foss read the following telegram from the Congregational Assembly:

OAK PARK, Ill., May 23.

To the Bishop presiding at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Auditorium, Chicago, Ill.:

The Illinois State Congregational Association, in session, sends fraternal greetings: First Corinthians, chapter 3, verse 9, "For we are laborers together with God: ye are God's husbandry, ye are God's building."
A. P. SOLENT, *Scribe*.

On motion, the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates was directed to make a fitting reply.

Adjourned.

The announcements were made, and Bishop Foss pronounced the benediction.

MAY 23.NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.

Afternoon.

Bishop
Hurst pre-
siding.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 23.

Bishop John F. Hurst called the Conference to order in Studebaker Hall at 3 P. M.

The devotional services were conducted by W. D. Parr, of the North Indiana Conference.

The Journal of this morning's session was read and approved.

C. H. Dear-
born.

C. H. Dearborn, of the Minnesota Conference, was seated in place of D. H. Whiting.

Under suspension of the rules, the following motion was made by F. A. Arter:

When the delegates to any General Conference shall have been chosen the secretary of the Annual Conference shall report the number of its delegates, ministers and laymen, to the Secretary of the preceding General Conference, and at a date within two days of the session of the General Conference, a committee, consisting of the Secretary of the preceding General Conference and the Committee on Entertainment, with a Bishop presiding, shall make the assignment of seats in a manner as follows: A plan of the audience room having been constructed and the names of the Conferences by them represented shall be placed in a box or other receptacle, and after being thoroughly mixed, the Secretary of the General Conference shall draw the same. The delegation first drawn shall occupy contiguous seats in the row nearest the chair of the presiding officer and the seats shall be filled by lot in regular order, beginning at the extreme left of the chair of the presiding officer. Any layman desiring to sit separately from his ministerial delegation shall notify the Secretary of the General Conference within one week after his election.

MAY 23.NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.*Afternoon.*Seating the
General Confer-
ence.

The motion of W. N. McElroy, to lay the resolution on the table, was lost, and, on motion of G. E. Ackerman, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of J. M. King, the rules were suspended, and the following memorial offered by him was unanimously adopted:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church congratulates the ministers, newspapers, congressmen, and especially the great host of Christian women throughout our country, upon the success of their energetic and patriotic efforts to exclude the notorious polygamist, Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, from the House of Representatives.

Memorial to
Congress on
polygamy.

The substantial unanimity with which the House voted to exclude Mr. Roberts—268 to 50—is a most encouraging fact to the law-abiding citizens of the United States. To all who helped to bring about this most happy issue we desire to express our fervent gratitude.

Nevertheless, those who are most familiar with the history of the Mormon hierarchy, the persistent zeal with which they defend and propagate their polygamous tenets, are of the opinion that another step forward is absolutely necessary to preserve inviolate the purity of American home life and conserve the fruits of victory already achieved. Nothing short of a constitutional amendment, providing for the disfranchisement of all who practice polygamy, will be effective in stamping out this relic of barbarism.

Therefore, we urge the speedy adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed to the present Congress, forever prohibiting the practice of polygamy within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction; and also disqualifying any person who shall be found guilty of practicing polygamy from holding any office, whether civil or military, under the United States or any State or Territory thereof.

Resolved, That a copy of this action, signed by the President and Secretary, be forwarded at once to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

C. L. Stafford and Arthur Edwards were granted the privilege of recording their votes on the time limit. On call of the Secretary the former voted no and the latter aye.

Time limit.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, it was ordered that a committee, consisting of the Bishops and the secre-

Church
boards.

MAY 23.**NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.**

Afternoon.

taries of the various Benevolent societies, be appointed to nominate the various boards to be elected by the General Conference.

Episcopacy
Report
No. XI.

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. XI of the Committee on Episcopacy.

T. B. Neely offered the following substitute:

Foreign
missions.

Resolved, That our General Superintendents be requested to provide all necessary episcopal supervision for foreign fields where there are no Missionary Bishops.

Joseph Pullman moved the previous question, but it was not ordered.

Heinrich Mann moved to substitute "Frankfort-on-the-Main" for the word "Zurich" in the report.

J. F. Thompson moved, as an amendment to the amendment, that the Bishop having his residence in Europe shall also reside in South America for twelve months during the quadrennium.

On motion of G. F. Bovard, the substitute was laid on the table.

On motion of W. F. Oldham, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of H. C. Stuntz, the amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of M. H. Marvin, the amendment was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 424.)

Book Con-
cern Report
No. VIII.

Under suspension of the rules, L. M. Shaw presented Report No. VIII of the Committee on the Book Concern.

It was ordered to take up the report seriatim.

Minority.

F. M. Van Treese presented the minority report as a substitute for the majority report, so far as it relates to the transfer of the Depository of the Book Concern from St. Louis, Mo., to Kansas City, Mo.

On motion of D. S. Gray, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of J. C. Arbuckle, the substitute was laid on the table.

J. H. Mickey moved that the *Central Christian Advocate* shall be published at Kansas City, and the price

shall be \$1 per year, which, on motion of G. G. Whitworth, was laid on the table.

Report No. VIII was adopted. (See Reports, p. 439.)

L. M. Shaw presented Report No. XI of the Committee on the Book Concern.

J. D. Hammond presented a minority report as a substitute.

The motion to extend the time was lost.

On motion of C. W. Harman, the previous question was ordered, and on motion of M. M. Callen, the substitute was laid on the table.

The motion of C. L. Davidson, that the committee having charge of the Depository at San Francisco guarantee the Church against loss if a subsidy be granted, was laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 440.)

Leave of absence was granted to J. M. Mitchell.

The announcements were made, the Doxology sung, and Bishop Hurst pronounced the benediction.

MAY 23.
NINE-
TEENTH
DAY.
Afternoon.
Book Concern Report
No. XI.

Minority.

J. M. Mitchell.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop John M. Walden called the Conference to order.

The devotional services were conducted by D. F. Pierce, of the Northern New York Conference.

The Journal of Wednesday afternoon's session was read and approved.

H. J. Talbott moved that the first gallery in Studebaker Hall shall be reserved for the delegates that are now seated underneath it. The motion of T. S. Fortson to lay this proposition on the table did not prevail. The motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Arrangements was passed.

Under the suspension of the rules, the following, presented by E. W. Cunningham, was passed:

Resolved, That a committee of five, with Bishop-elect D. H. Moore as chairman, be now appointed by the Chair to arrange, on behalf of the Conference, the details of the reception to be tendered by the Grand Army of the Republic on Saturday afternoon next, and that such arrangements be duly announced.

MAY 24.
TWEN-
TIETH
DAY.
Morning.
Bishop
Walden
presiding.

Seats
reserved.

Reception.

MAY 24.TWEN-
TIETH
DAY.*Morning.*Committee
on Consoli-
dation
Report No. I.

R. E. Pattison, under a suspension of the rules, presented the report of the Committee on Consolidation.

H. T. Ames moved that it be considered seriatim. It did not prevail.

He then presented the following:

Missionary
Secretaries.

To amend the report of the committee in reference to the Missionary Society, so that it shall read as follows: "There shall be one Corresponding Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Society, and a First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, both of whom shall be elected by the General Conference on the same ticket, and the candidate having the highest number of votes cast, providing two candidates have received more than a majority of all votes cast, shall be the Corresponding Secretary, and the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes shall be the First Assistant Corresponding Secretary. The Board of Managers," etc.

On motion of M. M. Callen, it was laid on the table.

State of the
Church
Report No.
III.

W. J. Welsh moved to reconsider the action of last week, in the adoption of the Report No. III of the Committee on the State of the Church that permitted but one Secretary to each of the Benevolent societies, so that the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society may be excepted.

On motion of M. H. Marvin, the previous question was ordered.

Changes in
delega-
tions.

Calendar Rohrbough was seated in place of J. M. Mitchell, of the Southern Illinois Conference; Philip S. Baker in place of W. C. Belman, Northwest Indiana Conference; and Bernard L. Olds in place of J. W. Gilluly, Colorado Conference.

The motion to reconsider prevailed by a count vote of 381 to 139.

Secretary of
Freedmen's
Aid and
Southern
Education
Society.

W. J. Welsh moved that the report be so amended as to except the Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

On motion of M. H. Marvin, the previous question was ordered.

C. B. Lore moved, as a substitute, that all before the Conference be referred to the Committee on Consolidation of Benevolences, and to report to the next General Conference. This was, on motion of G. G. Whitworth, laid on the table.

The amendment of S. E. Ryan, that the societies that at present have two secretaries have the same ar-

rangement continued, was, on motion of P. J. Maveety, laid on the table.

MAY 24.
TWEN-
TIETH
DAY.
Morning.

The motion of F. M. Bristol, to lay the amendment of W. J. Welsh on the table, was lost, and the amendment was adopted.

The motion of C. P. McClellan to except the Missionary Society, was, on motion of A. E. Swisher, laid on the table. The report, as amended, was adopted, as was also the report of the Committee on Consolidation, as amended. (See Reports, p. 463.)

Missionary
Secretaries.

P. G. Junker, Jacob Kaufman, Leonard Peter, J. P. Lewis, and G. B. Chase were excused from further attendance.

Recess was taken.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, a communication from the fraternal delegate of the Reformed Episcopal Church was referred to the Committee on Fraternal Delegates.

Reformed
Episcopal
Church.

Under suspension of the rules, F. L. Hart introduced the following, which was laid over to be printed in the *Daily Advocate*:

Whereas, It is highly desirable for the sake of uniformity in administration that the decisions of the Bishops should be preserved and made available to the Church; therefore,

Episcopal
decisions.

Resolved, That the following be inserted in the Discipline:

"Each question requiring an interpretation of the laws or Constitution, submitted to any Bishop bearing on a question then pending, shall be reduced to writing, and his decision shall also be written and signed by himself; and said decision shall be binding at the time and recognized as authority by the Church at large as soon as published, as hereinafter provided. However, the ultimate decision rests with the General Conference.

"The decisions given under the above provision shall be made in duplicate and be placed in the hands of the Conference Secretary, to be forwarded by him to the Secretary of the Book Committee, and the Book Committee shall cause to be published in *The Christian Advocate* at New York each year one copy of each of the decisions given during the year preceding.

"The Secretary of the Book Committee shall refer the remaining copy of the decisions to the succeeding General Conference for its acceptance, modification, or rejection of any or all such decisions.

"As soon as may be after each General Conference following the General Conference of 1904 the Publishing Agents shall publish an annotated edition of the Discipline, each time incorporating all the decisions in force."

E. J. Gray moved that the Conference adjourn *sine die* next Tuesday at 12:30 p. m. The motion to amend, so as to adjourn at 5 p. m., was laid on the table. On motion of W. L. McDowell, the previous question was ordered, and the original motion prevailed.

Hour of ad-
journment.

MAY 24. On motion of A. B. Leonard, the following was adopted:

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

Morning.

Spanish Course of Study.

Resolved, That the Publishing Agents of the Book Concern, with the approval of the Book Committee, be authorized to print or cause to be printed in the Spanish language the Conference Course of Study and such other literature as may be called for by the Publishing Committee of any of our Missions in a Spanish-speaking country.

On motion of M. S. Hard, the following was adopted:

United Presbyterian Church.

Whereas, The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church convenes in the Woodlawn Presbyterian Church of this city to-day;

Resolved, That a committee of two, one minister and one layman, be appointed by the Board of Bishops to convey our fraternal greetings.

General Conference Districts.

Bishop Earl Cranston read the report of the Committee on Boundaries, with reference to General Conference Districts, and it was adopted. (See Reports, p. 427.)

On motion of C. P. McClellan, the following was adopted:

Ballots.

Resolved, That in balloting for Secretaries for the Missionary Society and the Church Extension Society, each ballot shall contain the names of two candidates for Secretary, and the candidate of each set receiving the highest majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected Corresponding Secretary, and the one receiving the next highest majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected First Assistant Corresponding Secretary of each of said societies.

Publishing Agents.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered to proceed at once to the election of Publishing Agents.

Names of nominee and nominator.

J. M. Buckley moved that the Secretary, in reading the nominations, shall give only the name of the nominee and his mover and seconder, and, on motion of John Lanahan, the place of his residence.

On motion of W. H. Shier, the previous question was ordered, and the motion of J. M. Buckley was adopted.

H. M. Hamill offered the following, which, on motion, was laid on the table:

When the chairman shall announce that the election of any officer of the Conference is in order, nominations shall proceed in the following manner:

1. Nomination shall be in writing and shall be restricted to the name only of the candidate proposed for the office; no other name or names (that is, of nominators) to be written upon the nominating slip.
2. The tellers shall collect these nominations, and the Secretary shall read the names only of the candidates, reading each name once only until the nominations shall be closed.

On motion of W. H. Shier, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by B. L. Paine, to postpone the election, was laid on the table.

J. W. Van Cleve moved that where the ballot was correct for one of these Agents but incorrect for the other, the one that is correct shall be counted, but the one that is incorrect shall not be counted. Carried.

MAY 24.
 TWEN-
 TIETH
 DAY.
 Morning.
 Incorrect
 ballots.
 Balloting.

The first ballot for Publishing Agents was taken, and the tellers retired.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Walden.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 24.

Bishop W. N. Ninde called the Conference to order in Studebaker Hall at 3 P. M.

MAY 24.
 TWEN-
 TIETH
 DAY.
 Afternoon.
 Bishop
 Ninde
 presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by J. H. Price, of the South Kansas Conference.

The Journal of the morning's session was read and approved.

Bishop Ninde announced the result of the first ballot for Publishing Agents, and declared Homer Eaton and G. P. Mains elected for the New York Book Concern, and H. C. Jennings for the Western Book Concern. (See Ballots, p. 499.)

Homer
 Eaton,
 G. P. Mains,
 H. C. Jen-
 nings
 elected.

Another ballot was ordered for one Publishing Agent at Cincinnati. The vote was received, and the tellers retired.

Balloting.

On motion of T. McK. Stuart, it was ordered that the Conference meet to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 and adjourn at 4:30, and that the General Conference Districts hold their meetings in designated places immediately after adjournment.

General
 Conference
 Districts to
 meet.

On motion of C. U. Wade, all speeches were limited to three minutes.

R. S. Copeland presented Report No. II of the Committee on Epworth League.

Epworth
 League
 Report
 No. II.

W. H. Crawford presented a minority report as a substitute. The motion of C. P. McClellan, to grant W. H. Crawford more time to speak, was, on motion of J. M. Buckley, laid on the table.

The motion of W. L. Slutz, that the minority report be laid on the table, was lost.

On motion of C. J. Little, the previous question was ordered. The minority report was accepted as a sub-

MAY 24.
TWEN-
TIETH
DAY.
Afternoon.

stitute for the majority report by a count vote of 358 to 221, and the minority report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 455.)

The ballot for one Publishing Agent at Cincinnati was announced. There was no election. (See Ballots, p. 499.)

L. Curts
 withdraws.

Lewis Curts withdrew his name for Publishing Agent of the Western Book Concern.

On motion of C. P. McClellan, another ballot was ordered. The vote was received, and the tellers retired.

Northwest-
 ern Univer-
 sity.

The Secretary read the invitation of the authorities of the Northwestern University to visit its home next Saturday afternoon.

F. M. Bristol moved the acceptance of the invitation. Carried.

Arrangements therefor were referred to the Committee on Invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic, which Bishop Walden now announced. (See Committees, p. 415.)

Bishop P. F.
 Stevens.

On motion of F. B. Lynch, the rules were suspended, and a letter read from Bishop P. F. Stevens, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, bearing greetings to this body, and the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates was instructed to return suitable response.

Sunday
 Schools
 and Tracts
 Report
 No. I.

R. H. Gilbert moved to suspend the rules for the presentation of the report from the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts. Carried.

H. M. Hamill presented Report No. I of the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts, and after stating that the issue between the majority and the minority reports is comprehended in the following paragraphs, read a part of the report, as follows:

Editor of
 Sunday
 school
 publica-
 tions.

1. Paragraph 424, section 1: "The Book Committee shall appoint an editor of Sunday school books and periodicals, other than the Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society, who shall, in consultation with the Publishing Agents, have charge of the department of Sunday school requisites, including books of instructions for Sunday schools and normal classes." And the remainder of the paragraph is precisely what is now in the Discipline.

Section 2 of that same paragraph: "The salary of the editor of Sunday school books and periodicals shall be fixed and ordered paid by the Book Committee, to whom, like all other official editors, he shall make an annual report."

C. S. Baker presented the minority report as a substitute, as follows:

MAY 24.
TWENTY-
TIETH
DAY.
Afternoon.

Resolved, That we have carefully considered the memorial for the election of an editor of Sunday school periodicals as a separate officer, and recommend that there be no change in paragraph 424 of the Discipline, which reads: "The Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union and the Tract Society shall be editor of the Sunday school papers and tracts," etc.

S. H. Pye
elected.

Bishop Ninde announced the third ballot for one Publishing Agent for the Western Book Concern, and declared that S. H. Pye, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected Publishing Agent at Cincinnati.

On motion of C. P. McClellan, the previous question was ordered, and the minority report was accepted as a substitute for the majority report and adopted. (See Reports, p. 449.)

A motion to proceed to the election of Secretaries of the Benevolent societies did not prevail.

On motion, the Conference adjourned, Bishop Ninde pronouncing the benediction.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25.

MAY 25.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu called the Conference to order.

Bishop Mal-
lallieu pre-
siding.

The devotional services were conducted by W. H. Nelson, of the Central Alabama Conference.

The Journal of Thursday afternoon's session was read and approved.

Under the suspension of the rules, and on motion of W. J. Welsh, the following was adopted:

Taxing
legacies.

Whereas, The United States government, under that part of the War Revenue Act which provides for a tax on legacies, imposes a tax on legacies of \$10,000 and over given for charitable, educational, and religious purposes, varying from five to fifteen per cent, as the amount of the legacy may be; and,

Whereas, In the judgment of this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church such tax is contrary to public policy and to the aim and spirit of our national institutions, and is practically taxing directly the institutions which do most to aid government, and benefit our people, and is in effect to take money dedicated to public use; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the opinion and feeling of this General Conference, expressed in the second part of the foregoing preamble, be made known to Congress, and that Congress be and hereby is respectfully petitioned to take the matter of such tax into consideration at the earliest practicable time, and to so amend the law as to remove such tax.

2. That the Secretary of the General Conference is hereby directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and of these resolutions to the President of the United States and the presiding officer of each House of Congress.

- MAY 25.** Edward M. Taylor, of the New England Conference, was seated in place of Bishop-elect John W. Hamilton.
- TWENTY-FIRST DAY.** The following were granted leave of absence: J. R. Rote, D. M. Yetter, A. W. Harris, and J. E. Holland.
- Morning.* R. E. Pattison presented Report No. II of the Committee on the State of the Church, and it was adopted. (See Reports, p. 433.)
- E. M. Taylor seated. Leave of absence.
- State of the Church Report No. II. The report of the trustees of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church was read, and the persons named in it for trustees of said church were elected. (See Church Boards, p. 497.)
- Trustees of John Street Church. C. B. Lore presented the following reports of the Committee on Judiciary, which were adopted: Nos. VI, VIII, IX, XII, XIII. (See Reports, pp. 456, 457, 459.)
- Judiciary Reports Nos. VI, VIII, IX, XII, XIII. On motion of J. M. Buckley, the action whereby three minutes was made the limit to each speaker, was reconsidered, and, on his motion, five minutes was made the limit, including the time for the chairman of a committee in closing the debate.
- Speeches. Election of Secretaries. C. P. McClellan moved to proceed to election of Secretaries for the Benevolent societies, and that the Secretary read the names of the nominees, after which the ballot shall be immediately taken.
- On motion of J. D. Hammond, it was ordered that if any one part of the ballot be defective, only that defective part shall be thrown out.
- Nominees' list. The motion that the Secretary again read the list of names immediately after the ballots had been distributed did not prevail. After the ballots were distributed, this action was reconsidered, and the list of names of nominees was again read.
- On motion of W. F. Whitlock, it was ordered that the ballot be not folded.
- Select reports. A motion by W. H. Jordan, to constitute a committee to select reports for presentation, was, on motion of J. E. Farmer, laid on the table.
- Balloting. The ballot for Secretaries of Benevolent societies was taken, and the tellers retired.
- On motion of G. E. Ackerman, the following was adopted:

Whereas, The venerable and beloved Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D., LL.D., has completed thirty-one years of continuous connection with our work in the South; and,

Whereas, He has endeared himself to multitudes of every department of that work and builded for himself a monument more enduring than marble or granite; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Rev. Richard S. Rust, D.D., LL.D., be, and he is hereby, continued in his present position as Honorary Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

2. That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Journal of the General Conference, and that an engrossed copy of the same be presented to our honored brother.

MAY 25.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
 Dr.
 R. S. Rust.

I. G. Penn presented the following, and, on motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that it be entered upon the Journal:

Whereas, The colored members of this Conference have been publicly in the press misrepresented as being sore from defeat, and have expressed their intentions to leave for the African Methodist Episcopal Church;

Misrepresentation of colored members.

We thank God for what the African Methodist Episcopal Church has accomplished and bid them Godspeed; but we wish to say, what has been said for us and by us, that we are loyal. We are at home. We are not going anywhere. We will peaceably wait in our own Church until the Church, seeing and admitting our needs from every standpoint, grant us what we need. If any Church hopes to profit by the failure of this General Conference to elect a Bishop of African descent, let the hope be gone. We contend for a principle, and, if we die without the sight, we will report to God that we were faithful over a few things. We believe Methodism will study, reason, pray, and work itself out of any condition for the glory of God. We will not frustrate her purpose by running, but will hold our ground, world without end. Amen.

J. L. Humphrey, of the North India Conference, was excused from further attendance on the Conference sessions on account of sickness.

J. L. Humphrey excused.

On motion of R. H. Gilbert, the morning recess was omitted.

On motion of R. S. Copeland, S. H. Pye was invited to a seat on the platform.

S. H. Pye.

Benjamin Longley was seated in place of E. P. Robertson, of the Minnesota Conference, and William H. W. Reese in place of E. L. Eaton, of the Des Moines Conference.

Changes in delegations.

J. E. C. Sawyer presented Reports Nos. I, II, VI, and XI of the Committee on Revisals, and they were adopted. (See Reports, p. 428.)

Revisals Reports Nos. I, II, VI, XI, XVIII.

When Report No. XVIII of the same committee was presented, J. M. Buckley moved to strike out that part of the report which relates to the preacher making report of his collections on the floor of the Conference.

MAY 25.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Reporting
 collections.

A motion by J. M. King, that the Conference be prohibited from presenting resolutions compelling a preacher to answer the question as to the amount of money he had raised for Benevolent collections, was, on motion of T. N. Boyle, laid on the table.

The motion of G. E. Stockwell, to lay Report No. XVIII on the table, was not sustained.

J. M. Buckley moved to lay his own amendment on the table. Carried.

Adopted.

On motion of C. P. McClellan, the previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 430.)

Trustees of
 Methodist
 Episcopal
 Church.

The motion of L. H. Stuart, under the suspension of the rules, presented the report of the Committee to Nominate Trustees, and the persons whose names were therein nominated for Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were elected. (See Reports, p. 496.)

On motion of Summerfield Baldwin, the following was adopted:

Salaries.

Resolved, That the Book Committee of the coming quadrennium be and are hereby directed to publish in the official Church papers the salaries of all the General Conference officers as soon as said salaries shall have been fixed.

Election of
 Editors.

Hudson Sampson moved to proceed to the election of Editors. Carried.

The Secretary read the nominations for Editors.

The motion of H. H. Green, that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Conference for W. V. Kelley for Editor of the *Methodist Review*, was, on motion of S. P. Cadman, laid on the table.

*Pacific
 Christian
 Advocate.*

L. M. Shaw moved that the Editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate* be elected by the Book Committee. The motion to lay on the table, made by G. W. Gue, did not prevail.

On motion of J. P. Ashley, the election of the Editor of said paper was postponed.

On motion of L. M. Shaw, this motion was reconsidered, and, on his motion, it was laid on the table.

Balloting.

The ballot for Editors was taken, and the tellers retired.

Reception
 by G. A. R.

Bishop-elect Moore made an announcement concern-

ing the reception of the Conference on Saturday afternoon by the Grand Army of the Republic of Chicago, and of the Northwestern University.

MAY 25.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Under suspension of the rules, F. L. Hart called up the resolution heretofore presented, concerning episcopal decisions, and, on motion of D. S. Monroe, the matter was referred to the Board of Bishops, to act in the premises as they might deem best.

Episcopal
decisions.

M. L. Cook was excused from further attendance upon the Conference.

M. L. Cook
excused.

On motion of M. S. Hard, the following was adopted :

Whereas, The gavel by which this General Conference was opened was designed and made by Rev. T. H. Haggerty, and by him given to the Conference ; therefore,

Gavel.

Resolved, That the gavel, made out of the wood of three important churches, be thankfully received and at the close of the Conference be turned over to John Bentley, Esq., of 1040 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., a trustee of John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to be kept as a treasure in that church.

A motion by W. N. McElroy, that the report of the Committee on Federation be made the Order of the Day immediately after the reading of the Journal this afternoon, was, on motion of J. F. Harmon, laid on the table.

Federation.

B. F. Adams was excused from further attendance on account of sickness.

B. F. Adams
excused.

The following resolution, presented by A. B. Leonard, was adopted :

Whereas, The Discipline provides, paragraph 286, that the Book Committee shall estimate the amount necessary to furnish a competent support to each effective Bishop ; and,

Bishops'
support.

Whereas, This paragraph refers to the General Superintendents exclusively ; and,

Whereas, The Missionary Bishops are supported by missionary money and not from the Episcopal Fund ; therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter the salaries of Missionary Bishops be estimated by the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society.

The motion of F. A. Arter, to excuse R. J. Boyce, was lost.

Under the suspension of the rules, J. M. Buckley presented Report No. X of the Committee on Episcopacy, and it was adopted. (See Reports, p. 422.)

Episcopacy-
Report
No. X.

The Doxology was sung, and Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

MAY 25.
 TWENTY-
 FIRST DAY.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25.

Afternoon.
 Bishop
 Fowler
 presiding.

At 2:30 P. M. the Conference met in Studebaker Hall, and was called to order by Bishop Charles H. Fowler.

The devotional services were conducted by P. S. Merrill, of the Genesee Conference.

Secretaries
 elected.

The result of the balloting for Secretaries of the Benevolent societies was announced by the Bishop. He declared the following to have been elected: A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Missionary Society; W. A. Spencer, Secretary of the Board of Church Extension; M. C. B. Mason, Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society; William F. McDowell, Secretary of the Board of Education; J. M. King, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Church Extension. (See Ballots, pp. 499, 500.)

Another ballot was ordered to be taken at 3 o'clock.

Temporal
 Economy
 Reports
 Nos. I and
 VI.

J. M. King presented Reports Nos. I and VI of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and they were adopted. (See Reports, p. 431.)

No. II.

J. M. King also presented Report No. II of the same committee.

On motion of R. V. Watt, the previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 431.)

Balloting.

Another ballot for Secretaries was taken at 3 o'clock, and the tellers retired.

L. H. Beach was excused from further attendance.

Editors
 elected.

The Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editors, and declared the following as having been elected: W. V. Kelley, Editor of the *Methodist Review*; J. M. Buckley, Editor of *The Christian Advocate*; Arthur Edwards, Editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*; C. W. Smith, Editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*; I. B. Scott, Editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*; A. N. Fisher, Editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*; A. J. Nast, Editor of the *Apologist*; Frederick Munz, Editor of the *Haus und Herd*; J. F. Berry, Editor of the *Epworth Herald*. (See Ballots, pp. 500-502.)

Under suspension of the rules, L. M. Shaw presented Report No. III of the Committee on the Book Concern, and it was read and adopted. (See Reports, p. 438.)

MAY 25.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Afternoon.

Book Con-
cern Report
No. III.

R. E. Pattison presented Reports Nos. IV, V, and VI of the Committee on the State of the Church, and they were adopted. (See Reports, pp. 433, 434.)

State of the
Church
Reports
Nos. IV, V,
VI, VII.

R. E. Pattison also presented Report No. VII from the same committee, recommending as follows:

1. That the following words be omitted from paragraph 248, beginning with the eighth line, namely, "dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools."

2. That the following be inserted as an additional section in Chapter III of the Discipline, now called Special Advices:

"Our Church has from the beginning of its history insisted that 'dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools' and other amusements which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus, are perilous to the spiritual life and influence of the members of our Church and enervating to the spiritual power of the Church in the great work of saving souls.

"The tendency in social circles toward worldly and dangerous amusements was never stronger than it is at the present time, and therefore we deem it wise to reaffirm our historic attitude upon this subject, and urge our people to abstain from, and bear their unwavering testimony against, all amusements and diversions which endanger Christian life and depress the spiritual power of the Church.

"This advice must not be interpreted as the waiving of the Church's right to call to account anyone who continues to indulge those diversions which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus."

C. J. Howes presented a minority report as a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That we have carefully considered memorials for, and protests against, legislation pertaining to paragraph 248 of the Discipline, and recommend that no action be taken at this time.

E. D. Whitlock moved to amend, so as to strike from paragraph 248 of the Discipline all that occurs between the words "words" and "becoming."

The Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editors. There was no election. (See Ballots, p. 501.)

No election.

Another ballot was immediately taken for Editors of the *Western* and of the *Central Christian Advocates*.

Balloting.

L. G. Adkinson was excused, and Frank Walker, of the Louisiana Conference, was seated in his place.

F. Walker.

The ballot for Secretaries of the Benevolent societies was announced, and the Bishop declared T. B. Neely, elected Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society. (See Ballots, p. 500.)

T. B. Neely
elected.

On motion of C. P. McClellan, the time was extended,

Balloting.

MAY 25.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Afternoon.

Custodian
of ballots.

and another ballot for Secretaries was taken, and the tellers retired.

On motion of J. M. King, the Secretary of the Conference was made the custodian of the ballots until after the meetings of the General Conference Districts, to be held immediately after adjournment.

Conference adjourned, and Bishop Fowler pronounced the benediction.

MAY 26.
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

Bishop
Vincent
presiding.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop John H. Vincent called the Conference to order. The devotional services were conducted by L. H. Murlin, of the Kansas Conference.

The Journal of the morning and afternoon sessions of Friday was read and approved.

The motion of H. N. Herrick, to suspend the rules, was not sustained.

General
Conference
Districts
report.

On motion of J. D. Hammond, the rules were suspended, and each of the fourteen General Conference Districts was called and reported its nominations for the Administrative Boards, etc. (See Boards, p. 492.)

W. F. Whitlock presented the following:

Lewis
Curts.

Whereas, By action of this General Conference, Rev. Lewis Curts, D.D., is left without employment or support therefrom; therefore,
Resolved, That his present salary be continued until the next session of his Annual Conference, unless the presiding Bishop shall find suitable employment for him at an earlier date.

J. S. Hill moved to amend so as to include all General Conference officers that have not been reelected.

Salaries.

Jacob Berger moved to amend so that Lewis Curts be paid one half the amount of his salary until the next session of his Conference.

The motion of C. C. Wilbor, to lay the amendment of J. S. Hill on the table, was not sustained, and the amendment was adopted.

On motion of C. P. McClellan, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment of Jacob Berger was passed by a count vote of 243 to 151.

W. H. Wilder moved that the salaries be paid for three months. On motion of C. P. McClellan, it was laid on the table.

George Elliott moved, as a substitute, that all such cases be referred to the board or committee having in hand the fixing of salaries. Laid on the table.

MAY 26.
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

A motion by W. J. Welsh, to lay the whole subject on the table, was not sustained.

The motion of J. T. Riley, to strike out the name of Lewis Curts, and insert in its place the clause, "all General Conference officers who have not been reelected," prevailed, and the original motion, as amended, was adopted as follows:

Whereas, By the action of this General Conference those General Conference officers who have not been reelected are left without appointments; therefore,

Resolved, That one half the present salary be continued until the next session of their respective Annual Conferences, unless the Bishops find suitable employment for them at an earlier date.

The Bishop announced the ballot for Secretaries of the Missionary and Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Societies, and declared W. P. Thirkield elected Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. (See Ballots, pp. 499, 500.)

Secretaries
 elected.

Another ballot was ordered and taken for a Secretary of the Missionary Society.

Balloting.

George B. Johnson was seated in place of H. C. Minnich.

G. B.
 Johnson.

A. E. P. Albert and H. A. Mosher were excused from further attendance.

Excused.

The Bishop announced the ballot for Editors, and declared Levi Gilbert elected Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and C. B. Spencer, Editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*. (See Ballots, p. 501.)

Editors
 elected.

The list of nominations from the tenth General Conference District was read and confirmed.

C. B. Spencer and W. A. Spencer were, on motion, invited to seats on the platform.

C. B.
 Spencer, W.
 A. Spencer.

The Bishop announced the ballot for Assistant Missionary Secretary, and declared that H. K. Carroll had been elected to the same. (See Ballots, p. 499.)

H. K. Carroll
 elected.

Consideration of Report No. VII of the Committee on the State of the Church was resumed.

State of the
 Church
 Report No.
 VII.

On motion of J. P. Ashley, the previous question was ordered on the whole matter.

MAY 26.TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.*Morning.*Hon. H.
Price.

Appeal

On motion of S. Baldwin, Hiram Price, President of the National Anti-Saloon League, was invited to a seat on the platform.

The amendment of E. D. Whitlock, to the minority report presented yesterday, was laid on the table.

F. A. Arter presented an amendment, which he afterward withdrew. During its discussion, Samuel Dickie raised a point of order, and after a decision by the chair he took an appeal. The Bishop stated the grounds of his decision as follows:

The Rules of Order provide, "Third, The President shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Conference, and in case of such appeal the question shall be taken without debate, except that the President may state the grounds of his decision, and the appellant may state the grounds of his appeal." The President has ruled Brother Arter in order because he addressed the chair. He proposed an amendment, and proceeded to enumerate a list of items to be added to the list already there. The house became so excited and there was so much noise that the chair was not able to hear two thirds of what Brother Arter read, and knowing nothing of his motive decided that he was in order and that he had a right to read what he had to present as an amendment to the substitute now before the house. Will the appellant please state the grounds of his appeal?

Samuel Dickie: The ground of my appeal is based on the fact that it is the duty of the presiding officer to decide whether a proposed measure is an amendment, a substitute, or, in this case, an argument, and the appeal is based on the evident fact that the amendment was not presented in good faith, but was an argument in disguise, fraudulently put before the Conference.

The Bishop put the question: Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Conference?

The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 333 to 243. Brother Arter has the floor.

G. B. Johnson was excused during the remainder of the session.

G. B.
Johnson
excused.

MAY 26.
 TWENTY-
 SECOND
 DAY.
 Morning.

G. R. Frenger called for the ayes and noes, and 110 members having voted in favor, the Secretary called the roll of members and each responded as follows on accepting the substitute:

Ayes: Ackerman, Addicks, Albert, Albrook, Alderman, Aldridge, Ames, Andersson, Andreassen, Andrews, Appel, Arnold, Ashley (A.), Atkins, Atkinson, Baker (C. S.), Baldwin (C. W.), Baldwin (S.), Balson, Barnes, Beach (E. C.), Beach (E. M.), Bedford, Beebe, Beecher, Berger, Berry, Billups, Bittner, Blakeslee, Boynton, Brokaw, Brooks, Brown (H.), Brown (W. G.), Browne (F. G.), Bunyan, Butler (J. W.), Butler (Pierce), Buttz, Callen, Carpenter, Carter, Case, Cass (A. T.), Cass (C.), Chavis, Clancey, Cline, Clough, Cobb, Coker, Collins, Congdon, Conner (B. C.), Corkran, Cowan, Cox (G. A.), Coxe (J. C. W.), Cozine, Criss, Crow, Cunningham (E. W.), Dart, Davies, Davis (J. M.), Demand, Dewey, Dickhaut, Dickie, Diefendorf, Doan, Doty (H. A.), Doty (J. J.), Dowd, Draeger, Duncan (S.), Duncan (W. R. R.), Dye, Eddy, Edwards (C. C.), Edwards (John), Elvigen, English, Engstrom, Ericson, Evans (J. G.), Fair, Farmer, Fiegenbaum, Filter, Fisher, Fletcher, Foote, Forsythe, Fortson (T. S.), Fortson (W. A.), Frazier, Frenger, Funk (E. J.), Gaddis, Gartner, Gassaway, Getty, Gilbert, Gilliam, Gillum, Glassco, Gleason, Golder, Gorst, Graham, Graw, Gray (J. R. T.), Greeno, Griffin, Grove, Gue, Guth, Hagan, Halbert, Hale (L. C.), Halleron, Hamill, Hander, Hanson (C.), Hanson (L. W.), Hardin, Harman (C. W.), Harmon (J. F.), Haw, Heavener, Henline, Herrick (H. N.), Hollowell, Howes (C. J.), Howes (G. W.), Husbands, Hutchin, Hutchinson, Israelson, Jackson (J.), Jacobs (C. C.), Jansen, Jennings (H. C.), Jennings (S. H.), Johnson (P. C.), Johnson (P. M.), Johnson (R. H.), Johnson (S.), Johnson (W. H. H.), Jones, Kellogg, Kellom, Kettlekamp, Key, King (W. L.), Kling, Knapp, Knox, Koeneke, Korner, Kummer, Lane (C. E.), Lane (J. I.), Lean, Lemcke, Leonard (A. B.), Leonard (James), Lich, Lindsay, Lippitt,

MAY 26.
 TWENTY-
 SECOND
 DAY.
 Morning.

Lippy, Logan (W. H.), Lothian, Lynch (F. N.), Lytle, Madison, Magee (J. C.), Mann (Ernst), Mann (Heinrich), Manning, Marble, Marietta, Marshall (J. W.), Marshall (T. S.), Martindale, Mason (A. M.), Mason (M. C. B.), McBirney, McKay, McMullen, Mead, Merrill, Merritt, Metoyer, Mickey, Mills (E. M.), Mills (Jacob), Mitchell (S. T.), Monroe (D. S.), Moors, Morse, Moses, Mosher, Moss, Muller, Munz, Murlin, Murray, Nast, Nelson (Mart.), Nelson (W. H.), Noftsker, Norton, Odell, Olander, Olds, Olsen, Ott, Paine, Parker (S.), Parr, Payne, Payran, Pease, Peck, Penn, Pettibone, Pitts, Prather, Pratt (G. W.), Pratt (H. O.), Price (J. H.), Price (L. J.), Proctor, Pyle, Rader, Rawlings, Regnell, Reuss, Rich, Riemenschneider, Riley (W. L.), Ritter, Roberts (A. H.), Roberts (L. W.), Rohrbaugh, Rose, Rowley, Ruble, Ryan (E. W.), Sackett, Salzer, Samson, Samuels, Sawyer (E. J.), Schaub, Scott (I. B.), Senseney, Sharp, Shaw (S.), Sherbourne, Sheridan, Shier, Shumpert, Simonsen, Skirm, Slaughter, Small (C. J.), Smith (F. B.), Smith (J. M.), Smith (R. C.), Smith (W. T.), Smithers, Speer, Stafford (C. L.), Starnes, Stauber, Stevenson, Stewart (L. H.), Stockwell, Sulliger, Swann, Sweet, Taggart, Talbott, Thomas (C. L.), Thomas (I. L.), Thrall, Tindall, Titus, Town, Trimble, Trotter, Turner, Ulerich, Van Cleve, Van Treese, Voshall, Wade, Wagnsson, Waitt, Walker, Walthall, Warner (W.), Warnock, Washington, Waters (W. G.), Watt (R.), Wayland, Webster (A. D.), White (E. A.), Whitfield, Whitlock (E. D.), Whitlock (S. H.), Wilbor, Wiley, Williams (A. D.), Wilson (H. S.), Wilson (J. E.), Wilson (S. E.), Wilson (W. G.), Winkler, Wood, Woods, Zimmerman.—327.

Noes: Alexander (W. B.), Allen (W. S.), Allyn (G. S.), Arbuckle, Arter, Ashley (J. P.), Auten, Bacon (L. M.), Baker (P. S.), Bartholomew, Bashford, Beach (W. H.), Beers, Benton (H.), Benton (S. O.), Black, Boles, Bovard (F. D.), Bovard (G. F.), Bowen, Boyce, Boyle, Bragdon, Bridgman, Bristol, Bronson, Brown (of Troy), Brown (Joel), Buck (C. H.), Buckley, Bulwin-

MAY 26.
 TWENTY-
 SECOND
 DAY.
 Morning.

kle, Burgess, Burt, Cabell, Cadman, Carroll, Carson, Chapman, Childres, Chrisman, Cissel, Clark (A. J.), Clark (H. D.), Coates, Coleman, Conner (J. B.), Cooke (R. J.), Cookingham, Coon, Cooper (T.), Cooper (W. W.), Copeland, Coultas, Cox (Tipton), Cranston, Crawford (W. H.), Cunningham (J. O.), Curl, Curts, Davidson, Davis (John), Davis (R.), Dawe, Day, Dearborn, Decker, Deering, DeLamarter, De Long, Dennett, Diek, Dille, Dobbins, Doherty, Douglass, Duncan (J. M.), Dunham (M. B.), Dunn, Dunton, Durrell, Edwards (Arthur), Edwards (W. S.), Elliott, Evans (W. W.), Fearon, Ferguson, Field, Fifield, Forbes, Force, Fuller, Gamble, Gann, Gibbs, Gibson, Gobin, Goss, Goucher, Grant, Gray (D. S.), Gray (E. J.), Green, Greenslet, Hale (W. D.), Hammond, Handley, Hard, Hart, Havighorst, Hawes, Heilner, Hill, Hingeley, Hinners, Holmes (E. M.), Holmes (O. W.), Holmes (W. H.), Holt, Hornby, Horton, Howard, Hughes (J. S.), Hughes (W. H.), Hukill (G. E.), Hukill (G. P.), Hurt, Isham, Jackson (H. S.), James, Jeffery, Johnson (A. J.), Johnson (J. A.), Johnson (Milton), Johnson (M. N.), Johnson (T. S.), Johnson (W. F.), Jordan, Julian, Kelley, Kennedy, Kent, Kepler, King (J. M.), Kinney, Klingel, Laidlaw, Lanahan, Lane (T. W.), Langley, Lauder, Lewis (C. W.), Libby, Little, Locke, Lore, Lovinggood, Lynch (F. B.), Magee (C. R.), Magill, Mains, Mansell, Mansfield (J. A.), Marsh, Martin (W. M.), Marvin, Mason (J. E.), Mattison, Maveety, McClish, McDermott, McDowell (D. A.), McDowell (W. L.), McDowell (W. F.), McElroy, McKissack, McVeety, Millard, Miller (D. P.), Moore (A.), Morris, Moyer, Mudge, Munroe (E. S.), Murphy, Neely, Newcomb, Ogier, Oldham, Ovelton, Parker (T. F.), Pattison, Pearce (W. H.), Perrin, Pierce (D. F.), Platt, Plantz, Poland, Pope, Porter, Potter, Potts, Powell (G. K.), Powell (J. W.), Price (J. E.), Puffer, Pullman, Rawls, Raymond (B. P.), Raymond (R. F.), Rea, Reed, Ridenour, Riker, Riley (J. T.), Ripton, Robb, Robbins (J. W.), Rogers, Russell, Ryan (S. E.), Sawyer (J. E. C.),

MAY 26.
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

Scott (C.), Selby, Shaw (L. M.), Sheets, Sia, Simons, Simpson, Sims, Slutz, Small (A. A.), Smith (C. W.), Smith (G. B.), Smith (Julius), Snyder, Soper, Southwick, Stafford (John), Steele, Strang, Stroup, Stuart (T. McK.), Stuntz, Swift, Swisher, Takaki, Tanner, Taylor (J. O.), Thayer, Thompkins, Thompson (F. L.), Thompson (J. F.), Thompson (J. S.), Townsend, Trousdale, Tuttle (A. H.), Tuttle (E. B.), Upham, Wallace, Warner (H. E.), Warren, Washburn, Watt (R. V.), Watters (D. A.), Webster (M. R.), Welsh, Wharton, Whitlock (W. F.), Whitworth, Wilder, Williams (R. B.), Williams (S. J.), Wing, Woodcock, Wright, Yates (W. J.), Young, Youngman.—279.

Absent or not voting: Adams (B. F.), Adams (G. L.), Alexander (L. N.), Andrus, Bacon (C. E.), Barbour, Braum, Beach (L. H.), Bentley, Bliss, Bodine, Buck (G. M.), Butterworth, Carr, Chamberlin, Chase (G. B.), Chase (S.), Chynoweth, Cochran (W. G.), Connelly, Colton, Cook (M. L.), Crawford (H.), Dunham (L. M.), Eaton (Homer), Elford, Ellison, Excell, Fordham, Funk (J. P.), Guibord, Hammons, Harris, Hartman, Hays, Herrick (G. F.), Herron, Hoffman, Holland, Hoskins, Hough, Humphrey, Huntington (A. C.), Huntington (D. W. C.), Ingram, Jackson (H. G.), Jacobs (H. L.), Johnson (G. B.), Johnson (W. J.), Junker, Kaufman, Kemble, Kern, Kerrick, King (J. W.), Krantz, Lake, Lance, Langley, Lasby, Lent, Lewis (J. P.), Logan (G. G.), Lowry, Mansfield (J. H.), Matthews, McClelland, McKaig, Merry, Miller (O. P.), Miller (R. T.), Moler, Monroe (H. A.), Morgan, Mouser, Myers, Neumiller, Nicholas, Palmer (A. J.), Patten, Peter, Pettyjohn, Price (J. M.), Rees, Reynolds, Ross, Rote, Scott (J. H.), Smith (D. C.), Spellmeyer, Spensley, Stephens, Swearingen, Talley, Taylor (A. J.), Taylor (C. B.), Taylor (E. M.), Taylor (T. B.), Thomas (W. H.), Thompson (D. D.), Wagner, Waters (J. R.), Whipple, Winslow, Woolley, Worley, Yates (Richard), Yetter.—108.

Ayes, 327; noes, 279; absent or not voting, 108. Total, 714.

MAY 26.
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

During the call of the roll, on motion of James Mudge, the time was extended until the call was completed.

The Conference adjourned. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Vincent.

Adjourned.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28.

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop James N. FitzGerald called the Conference to order.

Bishop Fitz-
Gerald
presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by J. F. Thompson, of the South America Conference.

The Journal of Saturday morning's session was read and approved.

The reading of the list of ayes and noes of last Saturday was, on motion of E. W. Cunningham, dispensed with, but those claiming to have voted, but were not named in the list published in the *Daily Advocate*, were permitted to record their votes.

Votes to be
recorded.

H. J. Talbott, of the Indiana Conference, having resigned as a Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, E. B. Rawls, of the same Conference, was, on motion of L. H. Stewart, elected to fill the vacancy.

Trustee
Methodist
Episcopal
Church.

The Bishop having announced the acceptance of the minority report as a substitute for the majority Report No. VII, of the Committee on the State of the Church, it was, on motion of J. M. Buckley, laid on the table by a count vote of 256 to 253.

Report No.
VII laid on
table.

A motion by J. T. Riley, to suspend the rules in order to change Rule 19, so that it will take a majority vote of the Conference to sustain a call for the ayes and noes, was laid on the table.

Rule 19.

On motion of F. B. Lynch, the reception of a fraternal delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was made the Order of the Day for this morning after recess.

Fraternal
delegate.

Report No. I of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition was presented by Samuel Dickie, who moved its adoption.

Temper-
ance Re-
port No. I.

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

J. E. Price presented the following minority report, and moved its adoption as a substitute for a certain portion of the majority report :

The minority accepts everything in the majority report except the three paragraphs relating to the President of the United States and beginning with the words, "We are however chagrined, humiliated, etc.," and ending with the words, "from moral hazards incident to military life." For this the minority report respectfully offers as a substitute the following utterance from the Episcopal Address: "Aroused and indignant at the aggressions of the liquor power, at the inexcusable miscarriage of the Anti-Canteen Law, and at the new perils in which the nation is involving its new possessions, the Church will summon and pledge all our ministers and people to a more determined struggle against this enormous evil and urge each to contribute thereto according to his judgment, his testimony, his example, and his ballot."

J. M. Buckley presented the following, as an amendment to the minority report, and it was accepted as a part of said report :

We deeply regret that after the enactment of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages at army posts, and in forts, camps, and reservations, used for military purposes—a law plainly intended to effect this result and so understood by its friends and foes in and out of Congress, by the chief magistrate who signed it, and the secretary of war who issued an order enforcing it—by construction, it seems to us forced and unnatural, placed upon the law by the attorney-general, its plain intent was defeated, and the government of the United States, amid the exultation of all sympathizers with the liquor traffic, resumed the practice of selling intoxicating liquors to its soldiers; we are gratified that the House Committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported a bill so explicit in its terms that no antagonism to its object can obscure its meaning.

We earnestly appeal to the President of the United States to use his powerful influence to promote its adoption, and to our ministers and members to urge by petition and personal letters to their representatives in the House and Senate the speedy enactment of this measure of protection to our soldiers from a foe more deadly than shot or shell.

Consecra-
tion of
Bishops.

Bishop Andrews, as a privilege, announced the consecration of the newly elected Bishops to have taken place yesterday afternoon in accordance with the following program :

Examination and Invocation, by Bishop E. G. Andrews.

"Veni, Creator Spiritus," repeated by Bishop H. W. Warren.

Prayer of Consecration, by Bishop Earl Cranston.

Laying on of Hands :

David Hastings Moore, by Bishops S. M. Merrill, C. C. McCabe, and Earl Cranston, and Presentors J. C. Arbuckle and A. J. Nast.

John William Hamilton, by Bishops W. F. Mallalieu, J. M. Walden, and H. W. Warren, and Presentors W. F. Warren and M. C. B. Mason.

Edwin Wallace Parker, by Bishops C. D. Foss, J. F. Hurst, and Missionary Bishop J. M. Thoburn, and Presentors J. W. Waugh and James Mudge.

Frank Wesley Warne, by Bishops W. X. Ninde, D. A. Goodsell, and Missionary Bishop J. C. Hartzell, and Presentors P. H. Swift and Julius Smith.

Presentation of the Bible to :

Bishop D. H. Moore, by Bishop C. C. McCabe.

Bishop J. W. Hamilton, by Bishop J. M. Walden.

Missionary Bishop E. W. Parker, by Bishop J. F. Hurst.

Missionary Bishop F. W. Warne, by Bishop D. A. Goodsell.

Prayer, by Bishop D. A. Goodsell.

“Te Deum Laudamus,” by the Choir.

Benediction, by Bishop S. M. Merrill.

MAY 28.

TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.

Morning.

The announcements were made, and recess taken.

F. B. Lynch, on behalf of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, presented the credentials of the Rev. James E. Mason, D.D., of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and he was by the Bishop introduced to the Conference, which he addressed, and the Bishop made a suitable response.

Dr. J. E.
Mason.

Under the suspension of the rules, and on motion of E. J. Gray, it was ordered that sessions be held at 3 and 7:30 P. M., and the Committee on Arrangements was also requested to make more suitable provision for place of holding sessions.

Extra
sessions.

Under suspension of the rules, J. M. King moved that a committee of two Bishops and the chairmen of the several standing and special committees be constituted to determine which are the most important reports not yet considered, and that each standing and special committee in succession shall be permitted to present to the Conference one of the reports agreed upon by the joint committee, the call to begin with the standing committees not yet called in their regular order.

To consider
reports.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, this action was not to go into effect until after the completion of the call of committees.

G. H. Bridgman offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to appoint fraternal delegates as follows:

Appoint
fraternal
delegates.

Two to the British Wesleyan Conference and the Irish Methodist Conference, one of whom shall be a Bishop.

Two to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

One to the Methodist Church of Canada.

One to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

One to the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

One to the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

One to the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Two to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in 1902.

MAY 28. And others to other Churches whose relations to us may require such messages.
TWENTY-THIRD DAY. Also that the Bishops provide for suitable responses to any fraternal correspondence received by this body.
Morning.

Telegram. A telegram of greetings from the Baptists, in convention assembled in Detroit, was read by the Secretary, and, on motion of M. S. Hard, the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates was requested to make suitable response.

Report on Temperance resumed. The consideration of Report No. I of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition was resumed.

On motion of J. E. Farmer, the previous question was ordered.

W. A. Odell presented the following amendment, which, on motion of W. H. Crawford, was laid on the table:

Strike out all after paragraph No. 2, Other Organizations, and beginning with paragraph No. 3, Attitude toward the Traffic, and insert the following:

3. Attitude of the Church.

(1.) We hold that temperance, in its broader sense, "implies a subordination of all the emotions, passions, and appetites to the control of reason and conscience," and this takes on a wider range than merely the liquor traffic alone, but embraces all the vices that go to make a sinful world.

The Church of God should be always and everywhere the courageous, hopeful, and unflinching foe of all things impure and unholy, and to the accomplishment of this result we pledge our best endeavors.

(2.) That while all organized efforts of the Church, as such, should be limited to the moral and spiritual uplift of the Church and the salvation of souls, yet, as citizens, we severally owe allegiance to the commonwealth in which we hold citizenship, and are in duty bound to give diligent, intelligent attention to secular affairs, as becomes good citizens, exemplifying in our daily walk the principles of our holy religion.

4. Recommendation.

(1.) That the permanent Committee on Temperance be appointed by our Board of Bishops, to consist of one at large and one from each General Conference District.

W. F. Warren.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the name of W. F. Warren was substituted for that of J. W. Hamilton in the list of representatives from the General Conference Districts.

The call of F. M. Bristol for the ayes and noes, and the call by W. A. Odell for a vote by orders, on the minority report, were neither of them sustained.

G. W. Washburn moved to amend by striking out of the majority report that part which refers to the duty of Christians in their relation to political parties. Laid on the table.

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TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

A motion by G. E. Stockwell, to lay the substitute on the table, was not sustained.

J. M. Buckley moved to insert from the report of 1892, on Temperance, the following:

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution must not be considered as in the interest of any political party.

The motion of E. D. Whitlock, to lay the amendment on the table, did not prevail, and the amendment was adopted.

The minority report, as amended, was then accepted as a substitute for the report of the majority.

A motion by Richard Yates, to amend by striking out the four paragraphs that appear under the words "Political Action," was laid on the table.

A motion by L. M. Shaw, to amend by striking out the words "or refuses to put itself on record in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon," was laid on the table.

The motion of Horace Reed, to amend by inserting after the word "reservation," "The National Soldiers' Home," was adopted, and the report, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 434.)

Bishop Foss, as a question of privilege and on behalf of the Board of Bishops, presented the following recommendations concerning the Course of Study for Traveling Preachers:

Paragraph 56, section 1 (Appendix), as heretofore.

Section 2 to be amended so as to read as follows:

" § 2. Certificates from our regular Theological Seminaries and from Colleges approved by our University Senate, and from such institutions only, shall be accepted by the Conferences, provided: (1) That each Certificate shall distinctly show that the student has been a regular attendant on the class room instruction in the specified book; and (2) That he has passed a thorough examination in the book, gaining a standing equivalent to that fixed in paragraph 57, section 5; it being understood that the Annual Conferences shall examine all candidates in the Doctrines and Discipline of the Church.

" § 3. Any Conference may also, at its discretion, accept similar Certificates from the institutions above described, and from such only, indicating like proficiency in any particular study, secured by the use of a different book fully equivalent to the corresponding book in our Course of Study.

" § 4. All examinations occurring after May 1, 1901, shall be upon the Courses of Study given below.

" § 5. No candidate shall be examined in studies in advance of those of the class to which he belongs, except as the Discipline provides."

Paragraph 57, section 1, as heretofore.

" § 2. Amend the last sentence so as to read as follows: "This record shall include the credits allowed students for work done in

MAY 28. our Theological Seminaries and Colleges described in paragraph 56, section 2."

TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Morning.

The remaining sections as heretofore.

Paragraph 58, section 1, footnote No. 1. "Elementary English Branches" shall include such studies as are usually required to secure a Common School Teacher's Certificate, or to secure admission into high schools or academies.

Footnote No. 2. Throughout the entire course the student shall present written statements as to whether he has or has not given each book "To be Read" a complete and careful reading, and shall submit a syllabus of some one chapter or topic in each book, to be previously announced by the examiners in the Conference Minutes, or otherwise.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the paper was received, ordered printed, and to be considered in connection with the report of the Committee on Education on the same subject.

M. S. Hard presented the following, which was adopted:

Edit the
Discipline.

Resolved, 1. That Bishop E. G. Andrews be appointed to edit the Discipline.

2. That Bishop Andrews, J. M. Buckley, W. V. Kelley, Homer Eaton, G. P. Mains, and S. F. Upham are hereby appointed a committee to rearrange and index the Discipline in accordance with the action of the General Conference under the following restrictions: (a) They shall make no changes in the Articles of Religion or the chapter on the General Conference, nor on Boundaries, or the Ritual of the Church, except under the order of this body. (b) They shall make no changes in the language or arrangement of words which shall change the obvious meaning of any paragraph as it now stands. But they may rearrange, where necessary, in order to place them under their proper headings; provided, that these changes shall be effected without change of meaning.

Adjourned.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Fitzgerald.

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Afternoon.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28.

At 3 P. M. Bishop I. W. Joyce called the Conference to order in Studebaker Hall.

Bishop
Joyce
presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by R. N. McKaig, of the Northern Minnesota Conference.

The Journal of the morning session was read and approved.

Publishing
Committee.

On motion of C. W. Smith, the members of the Publishing Committee of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate* were elected. (See Committees, p. 497.)

On motion of G. E. Ackerman, the following was adopted:

Reception.

Whereas, The Northwestern University, through President Rogers, extended to this body an invitation to visit the university grounds and buildings at Evanston, placing at our disposal a completely equipped special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul

Railway on Saturday afternoon, May 26, the acceptance of which gave us a delightful outing; therefore.

Resolved, 1. That we gratefully recognize the thoughtfulness of Dr. Rogers and the generosity of the university authorities in thus making it possible for us to visit this magnificent school of Christian learning, and at the same time enjoying a restful ride to and from one of Chicago's most charming suburbs; and we hereby extend to all concerned our hearty thanks.

Resolved, 2. That we were deeply impressed with the rare advantages and opportunities offered to students, and also with the real greatness of this magnificent institution of Methodism.

Resolved, 3. That our Secretary be instructed to transmit to the Secretary of the Northwestern University a copy of these resolutions.

On the nomination of W. S. Edwards, Homer Eaton was elected Treasurer, and H. C. Jennings Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society.

L. M. Shaw presented and read Report No. IX of the Committee on the Book Concern, and it was adopted. (See Reports, p. 439.)

On motion of Masayoshi Takaki, the following was adopted:

Whereas, The work in our foreign mission fields under the supervision of Missionary Bishops is well represented by the quadrennial addresses of Missionary Bishops in charge; and,

Whereas, The work in our foreign missionary fields under the supervision of General Superintendents is not represented officially to the General Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference be requested to make it a rule that hereafter those General Superintendents who have charge of the work in our foreign mission fields present quadrennial reports to the General Conference, similar to those made by Missionary Bishops.

W. F. Oldham presented and read Report No. IX of the Committee on Missions.

A motion was made to act upon the items seriatim. The motion was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 446.)

Report No. I of the Committee on Education was presented by J. R. Day, who moved its adoption.

On motion of J. M. King, the action taken on the communication of the Bishops, regarding studies of candidates for the ministry, was reconsidered, and it was accepted by the committee as a substitute for their report.

W. H. Jordan moved to strike out the word "only."

The motion of W. H. Crawford, to lay this on the table, did not prevail.

On motion of W. L. Woodcock, the further consider-

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.

Afternoon.

Missionary
Society
Treasurer.

Book Con-
cern Re-
port No. IX.

Superin-
tendents
to report.

Missions
Report
No. IX.

Education
Report
No. I.

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
 Afternoon.

ation of the report was postponed and made the Order of the Day for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Church Ex-
 tension Re-
 port No. I.

Report No. I of the Committee on Church Extension was presented by John Field. So much of it as referred to the Rev. Dr. A. J. Kynett, one of the corresponding secretaries of the Board of Church Extension, was adopted by a rising vote. The remainder of the report was then read and considered.

T. B. Neely moved to amend by inserting in the last paragraph the words "but donations of money shall not be held to cover losses on the Loan Fund." Charles Ott moved to amend so that no money collected for Church Extension shall be used to pay part of interest or principal of the money due the Church Extension Loan Fund.

On motion of W. H. Crawford, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by C. P. McClellan, to lay the amendment to the amendment on the table, did not prevail, but upon a direct vote it was lost; the amendment of T. B. Neely was adopted, and the report, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 453.)

On motion of R. F. Raymond, the chairmen of committees were directed to give the date and page of the *Daily Advocate* in which their reports appear.

Sunday
 Schools
 and
 Tracts Re-
 port No. I.

H. M. Hamill presented Report No. I of the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts, and moved to amend so as to read:

"To amend by putting after the word 'elected,' in part 3, section 1, 'elected annually,' as applying to other officers and teachers. The other officers and teachers of the school shall be nominated annually, as is the superintendent."

On motion of C. W. Smith, the amendment was laid on the table by a count vote of 226 to 209.

Church
 Board.

W. D. Marsh moved to strike out section 1, of paragraph 350. On motion of C. W. Smith, this was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 449.)

Bishop Andrews read the nominations by the Bishops for the different Boards of the Church; also the appoint-

ees for the Board of Insurance, and they were approved. (See Boards, pp. 492-497.)

Report No. XIV of the Committee on the Judiciary was read, and, on motion of C. B. Lore, it was adopted. (See Reports, p. 458.)

J. M. Buckley, chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, presented certain papers which were referred to them by the Committee on Judiciary, having reference to the case of W. P. Maple, the nature of which he stated, and, on his motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of all the circumstances connected with the trial and appeal of W. P. Maple, of Calhoun County, Ia., particularly of the failure of the Bishop to rule, and the loss of the papers, the case of the said W. P. Maple be remanded for a new trial.

Report No. I of the Committee on Deaconess Work was presented by J. B. Albrook, who moved its adoption.

As a question of privilege, Bishop Hurst presented the names of the Trustees of Drew Theological Seminary, and they were confirmed. (See Boards, p. 496.)

On motion of F. B. Lynch, a committee of five was ordered, to whom shall be submitted all resolutions of thanks to persons to whom the thanks of this Conference are due. (See Committees, p. 414.)

Leave of absence was granted O. P. Miller, J. S. Hill, I. B. Scott, and W. F. McDowell.

On motion of L. M. Shaw, the nominations of the Committee on the Book Concern, for Local Committees at New York and also at Cincinnati, were confirmed.

Bishop Andrews announced the Committee on Complimentary Resolutions.

Conference adjourned with the benediction pronounced by Bishop Joyce.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

The Conference met in Studebaker Hall at 7:30 P. M., and was called to order by Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell.

The devotional services were conducted by E. D. Whitlock, of the Central Ohio Conference.

The Journal of the afternoon session was read and approved.

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Afternoon.

Episcopacy
Report in
case of W.P.
Maple.

Deaconess
Work Re-
port No. 1.

Drew Semi-
nary.

Compli-
mentary
resolutions.

Leave of
absence.

Local Com-
mittees.

Adjourned.

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Evening.

Bishop
Goodsell
presiding.

MAY 28.
 TWENTY-
 THIRD
 DAY.
 Evening.
 Deaconess
 Work.

Consideration of Report No. I on Deaconess Work was resumed. By consent, the chairman of the committee was permitted to make an addition and a correction.

On motion of W. J. Slutz, the previous question was ordered.

F. M. Bristol moved to amend section 7, as follows:

After the word "transfers" insert the words "to and," so that it will read "transfers to and within the bounds of;" then in place of "the" and "same" insert the word "a," so that it will read "transfers to and within the bounds of a Conference shall be subject to the approval of the Conference Board."

A motion by E. D. Whitlock, to lay the amendment on the table, did not prevail by a count vote of 207 to 158.

The motion of E. J. Gray, to lay the whole matter on the table, did not prevail, and the amendment of F. M. Bristol was adopted.

The amendment offered by W. J. Welsh, to strike out in the third section the words "and over," and insert "not under twenty-five and not over forty," was, on motion of C. A. Goss, laid on the table.

The amendment of W. H. Crawford to Article III, to insert "twenty-one" in place of "twenty-five," was on motion of J. M. Buckley, laid on the table by a count vote of 238 to 193.

Joseph Pullman moved to insert "twenty-three" in the place of "twenty-five."

The motion of J. M. Buckley, to lay the proposition of Joseph Pullman on the table, did not prevail.

J. H. Potts offered the following as a substitute for all before the Conference:

Resolved, 1. That we express our confidence and faith in the ability and zeal of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's Home Missionary Society concerning their appropriate work in their respective fields as set forth in their quadrennial report contained in the Quadrennial Handbook.

2. That we see no present need of any new society or further organization for the development of deaconess work in our Church. Since deaconess work is missionary work, whether in home or foreign land, we recommend whenever practicable deaconess work be affiliated with the two already organized Woman's Missionary Societies of the Church.

3. That the deaconess work of our Church should be subject to the provisions of our present Discipline, and should be under the direction of and should conform to the regulations of the Annual Conference Boards of Control of Deaconess Work in the territory in which it is located, as provided therein.

On motion of C. A. Goss, the substitute of J. H. Potts was laid on the table by a count vote of 283 to 154.

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Evening.

P. J. Maveety moved the following, which was adopted:

An amendment to section 4, that the word "shall" be changed into "may," and the word "all" be omitted, so that the section shall read: "The Conference Board may license women thus qualified and recommended, and shall arrange for their consecration as deaconesses," etc.

The amendment of Joseph Pullman, to insert "twenty-three" in the place of "twenty-five," was adopted by a vote of 241 to 214.

B. F. Stauber moved to amend, as follows:

Section 12, beginning at the third line, so that it shall read as follows: "All property for homes and other deaconess institutions that may hereafter be acquired shall be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church by either of the Women's Disciplinary Societies of the Church, or a local board of trustees elected by these societies with which these institutions are connected."

On motion of M. C. B. Mason, this amendment was laid on the table.

The motion of E. B. Lytle, to postpone the whole matter, did not prevail.

The report, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 460.)

The chairman, J. B. Albrook, was given permission to publish his closing speech, because inadvertently he was not given the floor before the vote on the adoption of the report.

Report No. I of the Committee on the Twentieth Century Thank Offering was presented by J. W. Bashford, who moved its adoption.

Twentieth
 Century
 Report
 No. I.

The following amendment was added as Item 6:

That each Fall Conference of 1900, at its annual session, shall name a date before the close of 1901 on which the Twentieth Century Thank Offering shall be received in all the churches of said Conference, and the amount which shall be asked from each member of the Church, and the total thank offering of each church shall be reported in Conference Minutes of the succeeding year. The same plan shall be followed by each Spring Conference in 1901, unless a majority of the presiding elders shall decide that the offering should be received before the next session of said Annual Conference, in which case the presiding elders, after such consultation with the pastors of their respective districts as may be practicable, shall fix the date and amount of said thank offering for their respective Conferences.

W. H. Shier moved to amend by adding "§ 8. For the erection of new church edifices." On motion of P. S. Merrill, this amendment was laid on the table.

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Evening.

On motion of W. H. Wilder, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of C. W. Smith, the proposition to strike out church debts was laid on the table.

The following, offered by Robert Watt, was, on motion of T. N. Boyle, laid on the table:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of every presiding elder to form a district association for the purpose of promoting efficiency in the prosecution of the several plans devised. The district association shall have supervisory control over the work in a district and shall make full reports to the Annual Conference with which it is identified. The presiding elder shall be *ex officio* president of the district association.

A motion by Joseph Pullman, to strike out "foreign mission," was, on motion of W. F. Oldham, laid on the table.

Adopted. The report was adopted with the accepted amendment. (See Reports, p. 465.)

Twentieth
 Century
 Revival
 Movement.

J. W. Bashford presented the report of the Committee on the Twentieth Century Revival Movement.

The amendment offered by G. W. Isham to section 5, in striking out "December 31, 1900," and inserting in lieu thereof "May, 1904," did not prevail.

On motion of Austin Blakeslee, the previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 467.)

Episcopacy
 Report
 No. XII.

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. XII of the Committee on Episcopacy, and moved its adoption.

Bishop
 Foster.

John Lanahan moved to except Randolph S. Foster, so that he might be allowed more than "one half the salary of his last year of effective service as a Bishop."

Summerfield Baldwin moved to strike out of the reports that part that limits the amount to be paid to the superannuated Bishops.

On motion of P. J. Maveety, the previous question was ordered on the two amendments.

On motion of J. H. Potts, the motion of Summerfield Baldwin was tabled.

On motion of E. B. Lytle, the amendment offered by John Lanahan, was laid on the table.

On motion of I. L. Thomas, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by Joseph Pullman, that Bishop Walden be given the privilege of addressing the chair, was, on motion of J. M. Buckley, laid on the table.

MAY 28.
TWENTY-
THIRD
DAY.
Evening.

The motion of L. H. Murlin, to strike out the word "Omaha," and to insert in lieu thereof the word "Topeka," was, on motion of C. A. Goss, laid on the table.

The motion of Heinrich Mann, to substitute "Frankfort-on-the-Main" for "Zurich," was laid on the table.

The request of the presiding Bishop to give an opportunity to Bishop Walden to speak to the Conference on his own behalf was strenuously objected to, and not granted.

The report was then adopted. (See Reports, p. 424.)

The report of the Commission on Federation was presented by W. N. McElroy, who moved its adoption.

Federation.

J. T. Riley presented a minority report.

C. J. Howes moved to substitute the minority report for the majority report.

C. B. Lore offered the following amendment to the substitute:

Strike out all after the word "Methodist," and substitute in lieu of it the following: "The other Church shall not organize a society nor erect a church building until the Bishop having jurisdiction in the case of the work shall be consulted and his approval obtained."

On motion of Horace Reed, the previous question was ordered.

The committee accepted the amendment of C. B. Lore.

The motion of E. B. Lytle, to lay the whole subject on the table, did not prevail.

On motion of J. N. Gamble, the report was recommended.

Recom-
 mitted.

The motion to adjourn prevailed. The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Goodsell.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Charles C. McCabe called the Conference to order.

The devotional services were conducted by E. M. Taylor, of the New England Conference.

MAY 29.
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
 Bishop
 McCabe
 presiding.

MAY 29.
**TWENTY-
 FOURTH
 DAY.**

Morning.
 Ecumenical
 Conference.

Under the suspension of the rules, and on motion of L. H. Stewart, the Commission on the Ecumenical Conference was empowered to fill vacancies caused by sickness, death, or inability to attend the Conference.

General
 Conference
 expenses.

Under the suspension of the rules, and on motion of L. M. Shaw, it was ordered that the matter of providing for the expenses and the place of the next General Conference be left with the Book Committee, with full power to act.

Woman's
 Home Mis-
 sionary So-
 ciety.

Under suspension of the rules, and on motion of D. S. Monroe, the Woman's Home Missionary Society was authorized to rewrite its constitution so as to suit its needs, provided that nothing be introduced into it that may be contrary to existing disciplinary restrictions.

Monday
 evening
 Journal.

The Journal of Monday evening's session was read and approved.

Permit to
 Secretary.

On motion, the Secretary was given permission in his editing and publishing the Journal to make such verbal changes in motions, reports, etc., as are necessary, without changing the subject-matter.

To retire.

On motion of W. N. McElroy, the Commission on Federation was given leave to retire for consultation.

*Daily
 Advocate.*

On motion of E. W. Cunningham, the Publishing Agents were instructed to send the *Daily Advocate* of to-morrow to the post office addresses of the several delegates.

Education
 Report
 No. I

J. R. Day moved the adoption of Report No. I from the Committee on Education, being the paper presented by Bishop Foss and accepted by the committee.

W. H. Jordan presented the following amendment, namely:

That certificates shall be received on elementary branches, rhetoric, logic, and history from other schools than our own, and of sufficient and approved grade.

This amendment was accepted by the Committee, as was also the suggestion of J. W. Bashford to strike out the word "shall," and in lieu thereof insert the word "may."

A. J. Coultas moved to insert between the word "from" and the word "colleges" a clause which would

make the report read "and from our own and other colleges approved by our University Senate." A motion to lay this on the table did not prevail.

MAY 29.
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

On motion, the previous question was ordered.

The motion of A. J. Coultas was not adopted, and the report, with the accepted amendments, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 447.)

Bishop Earl Cranston took the chair.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, Francis Murphy, a noted temperance lecturer, was invited to a seat on the platform.

Francis
 Murphy.

The motion of George Elliott, that amendments which are sent up to the Secretary's desk before the previous question is called, may be voted upon in their order, was not adopted.

Amend-
 ments.

A motion by G. F. Washburn, to suspend the rules in order that a resolution may be introduced to limit all speeches to three minutes, did not prevail.

C. B. Lore presented the report of the Committee on the American Bible Society, and it was adopted. (See Reports, p. 474.)

American
 Bible Soci-
 ety.

S. F. Upham presented Report No. II of the Committee on Itinerancy, and moved its adoption.

Itinerancy
 Report
 No. II.

Henry Brown moved to amend by inserting in the proper place the words "on the recommendation of the Committee on Conference Relations, he may be located."

A motion by C. E. Ott, to lay the report on the table, did not prevail.

On motion of A. I. Decker, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of W. L. Woodcock, the previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 426.)

On motion, the report of the Committee on Boundaries was adopted, but with the direction that, if any error has been or shall be discovered in the report, a delegate from the Conference affected may send to the Secretary the correspondence that will make the needed correction in the report. (See Reports, p. 476.)

Committee
 on
 Boundaries.

MAY 29.
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.

Morning.

Fraternal
 greetings.

Permission was granted Bishop C. H. Fowler and Bishop J. W. Hamilton to hand to the Secretary a statement that they had presented the fraternal greetings of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the British Wesleyan Conference, and like permission was given to J. F. Berry, as the fraternal delegate to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Revisals
 Report
 No. XIII.

Report No. XIII of the Committee on Revisals was presented and read by J. E. C. Sawyer, who moved its adoption.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the previous question was ordered.

G. W. Isham moved the following as a substitute for the report of the committee:

Upon recommendation of his Presiding Elder an Annual Conference may by a vote authorize a Preacher on trial when actually in charge to solemnize marriage according to the laws of the State in which he is located.

This substitute was, on motion of W. H. Jordan, laid on the table.

The following, offered as a substitute for the whole report by W. G. Wilson, was laid on the table:

When an unordained Preacher is appointed Pastor of a Charge he shall be authorized as long as the above conditions exist to solemnize marriage according to the laws of the State in which he lives.

The report was then adopted. (See Reports, p. 430.)

Treasurers
 elected.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, G. P. Mains was elected Treasurer, and S. H. Pye, Assistant Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund; and G. P. Mains, Treasurer of the Tract Society, and Daniel Denham, Treasurer of the Sunday School Union.

Committee
 on Refer-
 ences
 Report
 No. I.

T. B. Neely presented Report I of the Committee on References to Committees.

General
 Conference
 Districts.

The amendment offered by J. W. Van Cleve, to put the boundaries of General Conference Districts in charge of the Committee on Boundaries, was accepted by the committee.

Memorials.

The motion of H. C. Klingel, that the presentation of memorials, etc., be limited to the first week, was laid on the table.

The report was adopted, and ordered printed in the Appendix of the Discipline. (See Reports, p. 472.)

On motion of S. E. Ryan, and by consent, John Stafford, of the Minnesota Conference, was elected from the Ninth District as a member of the Board of Insurance in place of H. P. Magill.

MAY 29.
TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.
Morning.
 Church insurance
 Treasurers elected.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, H. C. Jennings was elected Treasurer, and Homer Eaton, Assistant Treasurer of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

Robert Forbes conducted the sale of the table used by the Bishops during the session, and which had been made by the training school in Venice, Italy. It was purchased by W. L. Woodcock for \$500, the money to go to the benefit of said school.

Table sold.

Bishop David H. Moore took the chair.

Bishop Moore presiding.

J. M. King presented outline of Report No. III of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and moved its adoption.

Temporal Economy Report No. III.

The amendment of P. P. Pope, that the word "adult" be inserted in the report, so that it shall read, "On written request of ten or more adult members," was accepted by the committee.

T. B. Neely moved to strike out of the report all reference to the election of stewards.

On motion, the previous question was ordered.

The motion of Horace Reed, to lay the report on the table, did not prevail.

The amendment of T. B. Neely prevailed, and the report, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 432.)

The motion of C. W. Smith, to refer Division I of the report of the Commission on Organic Law to the General Conference of 1904, was adopted.

Organic Law.

R. E. Pattison presented Report No. IX of the Committee on State of the Church, and moved its adoption.

State of the Church Report No. IX.

George Elliott presented a minority report, recommending no change in the ratio of representation, and moved it as a substitute for that of the majority.

The motion of F. A. Arter, to lay the minority report on the table, did not prevail.

On motion of E. M. Holmes, the previous question

MAY 29. was ordered, and the minority report was accepted and adopted.
TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Morning.
 Chair sold.

The chair occupied by the Bishops while presiding at this session was purchased by G. F. Washburn for \$100, to be by him presented to the People's Temple, Boston.

Gavel from Africa.

Bishop J. C. Hartzell presented to Bishop D. H. Moore, for the General Conference, a gavel made in Africa by one of the black boys of St. Paul River Industrial School, near Monrovia. The head is of ivory and the handle of ebony. The box which contains the gavel was made in Madeira Island of teal, and is lined with cedar.

Further business.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that at 12 o'clock all the business lie on the table, except complimentary resolutions; that the Journal be read, and the roll called; after which the Conference stand adjourned *sine die*.

Bishop Hamilton presiding.

Bishop J. W. Hamilton took the chair.

American University.

By consent, R. E. Pattison read the nominations of the trustees for the American University. After J. M. Buckley had withdrawn his name because of the urgency of many other duties, the nominees were elected. (See Boards, p. 497.)

The following reports of the Committee on the Book Concern were presented by L. M. Shaw:

Book Concern Report No. XXI.

Report No. XXI; after moving its adoption he moved to amend by adding Report No. XX. The amendment prevailed, and the report, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, pp. 443, 444.)

Report No. V.

He also moved the adoption of Report No. V, which was unanimously adopted. (See Reports, p. 438.)

Report No. XVI.

He also moved the adoption of Report No. XVI.

W. H. Wilder moved the following amendment:

Salaries.

Whereas, It is understood that the salaries of General Conference officers have been fixed for some time past upon what may be called a horizontal scale; and,

Whereas, The responsibility imposed by these officers differs in nature and character; therefore,

Resolved, That the Book Committee and the general committee of the Benevolent societies be and are hereby instructed to fix the salaries of all General Conference officers on a graduated scale corresponding to the nature and degree of the responsibility belonging to the office.

A motion to lay this amendment on the table did not prevail.

MAY 29.
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

The amendment was accepted by the committee, and the report, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports, p. 442.)

He also moved the adoption of Report No. XIII.

Report
No. XIII.

On motion of J. M. Bulwinkle, because the same result could be better accomplished in another way, the report was laid on the table.

Also, on his motion, Report No. XII was adopted. (See Reports, p. 442.)

Report
No. XII.

He also moved the adoption of Report No. XVIII.

Report
No. XVIII.

A minority report was offered as a substitute, which was accepted and adopted. (See Reports, p. 443.)

Reports Nos. III and V of the Committee on Education were presented by B. P. Raymond, and, on his motion, were adopted. (See Reports, pp. 448, 449.)

Education
Reports
Nos. III, V.

The report of the Commission on Federation was reported back by the committee.

Federation.

C. J. Howes moved to strike out from the report the words "the Bishops."

On motion, the time was extended to finish the consideration of this report.

J. T. Riley moved the following amendment:

We recommend that the respective Annual Conferences enact provisions to the effect that where either Church is doing the work expected of Methodism the question of the organization of new societies or the building of new churches shall be settled by the Bishop in charge of that Conference, the presiding elder, and the preacher in charge.

On motion of L. H. Stewart, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of J. C. Arbuckle, the amendment of J. T. Riley was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. (See Reports, p. 469.)

Bishop Merrill took the chair.

Bishop
Merrill
presiding.

The complimentary resolutions were presented by F. B. Lynch, and adopted by a rising vote, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Conference are due and are hereby tendered to the Executive Committee representing the Chicago Social Union, and to the chairmen of the various subcommittees for the painstaking and laborious care with which they have provided

Complimen-
tary Reso-
lutions Re-
port No. I.

MAY 29.
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

for all the needs of the largest General Conference held in the history of the Church, furnishing facilities for its work, various departments never surpassed, if ever before equaled.

Grateful acknowledgment should be made of the kindness of the pastors and trustees of those churches and other organizations that have furnished accommodations for the meetings of committees and for other gatherings of the Conference.

To the press we are under special obligations for the unusually full, intelligent, and accurate reports they have made of the daily proceedings of the body.

The unwearied efforts of the Committee on Entertainment have done much to insure our great comfort and convenience, and to them we also extend thanks.

Acknowledgment is also here made of the distinguished services rendered by Mr. Robert Stronach and Professor Walter Keller, who have acted as organists; to Mrs. Louise Conlon, the cornetist; and to Professor H. A. Cozine, the precentor. Also to the following choirs that have served at the Sunday afternoon services, namely, the choir of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Englewood, to that of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, also that of Ravenswood Methodist Episcopal Church, and to the Juanita Glee Club.

Also the thanks of the Conference to the Grand Army for the reception given to the Conference last Saturday; also to the Northwestern University.

Also to the Mayor of the city for detailing police, who have rendered such efficient service.

Also to Richard Dymond, who has rendered efficient service and is ill in the hospital.

Also to the University Quartette for their musical service.

Also to the Rubinstein Club, of Oak Park, Ill., Mrs. P. S. Hulbert, directress, for their delightful singing on the occasion of the meeting in behalf of city evangelization.

Special note is here made of the courtesy of the postmaster, the Hon. Charles U. Gordon, in establishing a branch post office in the Auditorium, and to his assistants who have so cheerfully and efficiently attended to their trying duties.

We desire also to return thanks to our faithful and accurate Secretary and his associates, to the editor of the *Daily Christian Advocate* with his assistants, and especially to the Bishops, who by their impartial and able presiding have won the merited applause of all who have been in attendance upon our sessions and have witnessed the skill with which our chief pastors have guided our deliberations.

Itinerancy
 Report
 No. VIII.

Report No. VIII of the Committee on Itinerancy was presented by S. F. Upham and adopted. (See Reports, p. 427.)

By general consent, and on motion of A. I. Decker, the report was ordered published in the Appendix of the Discipline.

At the request of Bishop Merrill, Bishop Bowman addressed the Conference in a few words:

Bishop
 Bowman's
 address.

I was not expecting this, brothers. I am greatly obliged to you for this kindness. I have enjoyed this General Conference very highly. In 1868 I was here at a General Conference of a very different character from what it is to-day. And then, in 1872, when you concluded to put me into the Bishop's office, you took in the laymen with me. You were a sensible body then. I put myself with the laymen right there. I am very happy to be with you, and I thank you for all your kindness, and I hope that we may all meet in that better world after a while. God's blessing be upon you all!

The Journal was read and approved.

The roll was called by the Secretary, and the following answered to their names :

Ackerman, Adams (B. F.), Albrook, Alderman, Aldridge, Alexander (L. N.), Alexander (W. B.), Allen (W. S.), Ames, Andersson (J. A.), Andreassen, Andrews, Appel, Arbuckle, Arnold, Arter, Ashley (A.), Atkins, Bacon (C. E.), Bacon (L. M.), Baker (P. S.), Baldwin (C. W.), Baldwin (S.), Balson, Barbour, Barnes, Bartholomew, Bashford, Beach (E. C.), Beach (W. H.), Beebe, Beecher, Beers, Bentley, Benton (H.), Benton (S. O.), Berger, Bittner, Black, Blakeslee, Bovard (F. D.), Bovard (G. F.), Bowen, Boyle, Bridgman, Bristol, Bronson, Brooks, Brown (of Troy), Brown (H.), Brown (Joel), Browne (F. G.), Buck (C. H.), Buckley, Bulwinkle, Bunyan, Burgess, Burt, Butler (J. W.), Butler (Pierce), Buttz, Cabell, Callen, Carpenter, Carr, Carroll, Carson, Carter, Cass (A. T.), Chamberlin, Chapman, Chrisman, Cissel, Clark (A. J.), Clark (H. D.), Cline, Clough, Coates, Cobb, Coker, Coleman, Colton, Congdon, Conner (B. C.), Conner (J. B.), Cooke, Coon, Cooper (W. W.), Coultas, Cowan, Coxe, Cozine, Crawford (H.), Crawford (W. H.), Criss, Cunningham (E. W.), Curl, Davidson, Davies, Davis (John), Decker, Deering, De Lamarter, De Long, Demand, Dennett, Dewey, Dick, Dickhaut, Dickie, Diefendorf, Dille, Dobbins, Doherty, Doty (H. A.), Doty (J. J.), Douglass, Dowd, Duncan (S.), Duncan (W. R. R.), Dunham (J. M.), Dunn, Dunton, Durrell, Dye, Eaton (Homer), Eddy, Edson, Edwards (C. C.), Edwards (W. S.), Elliott, Elvigen, English, Evans (J. G.), Evans (W. W.), Fair, Farmer, Ferguson, Fiegenbaum, Field, Fifield, Fisher, Foote, Forbes, Force, Forsythe, Fortson (T. S.), Fortson (W. A.), Frazier, Funk, Gaddis, Gamble, Gassaway, Getty, Gibbs, Gibson, Gilbert, Gillum, Gleason, Gobin, Gorst, Goss, Goucher, Graham, Grant, Graw, Gray (D. S.), Gray (E. J.), Gray (J. R. T.), Green, Greenslet, Griffin, Grove, Gue, Hagan, Halbert, Haile, Hale, Halleron, Hamill, Hammond, Hander, Handley, Hanson (Carl), Hanson (L. W.), Hard, Harmon, Hart, Havighorst,

MAY 29.
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
 Roll call.

MAY 29.
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

Hawes, Heavener, Heilner, Hingeley, Hinners, Holmes (E. M.), Holmes (O. W.), Holmes (W. H.), Hollowell, Hornby, Horton, Howes (C. J.), Howes (G. W.), Hughes (J. S.), Hughes (W. H.), Hukill (G. E.), Hukill (G. P.), Huntington (A. C.), Husbands, Hutchin, Hutchinson, Isham, Israelson, Jackson (H. G.), Jackson (S. H.), Jackson (J.), Jacobs (C. C.), Jacobs (H. L.), James, Jansen, Jeffery, Jennings (H. C.), Jennings (S. H.), Johnson (J. A.), Johnson (Milton), Johnson (M. N.), Johnson (P. C.), Johnson (P. M.), Johnson (R. H.), Johnson (Samuel), Johnson (W. F.), Johnson (W. H. H.), Jones, Jordan, Kelley, Kellogg, Kellom, Kennedy, Kepler, Key, King (J. M.), King (W. L.), Kinney, Kling, Klingel, Knapp, Koeneke, Krantz, Kumler, Laidlaw, Lanahan, Lance, Lane (C. E.), Lane (J. I.), Lane (T. W.), Langley, Lean, Lemecke, Lewis, Leonard (A. B.), Leonard (J.), Libby, Lich, Lindsay, Lippitt, Lippy, Little, Locke, Logan (G. G.), Lore, Lothian, Lovinggood, Lowry, Lynch (F. B.), Lytle, Madison, Magee (C. R.), Magee (J. C.), Magill, Mains, Mann (E.), Mann (H.), Manning, Mansell, Mansfield (J. A.), Mansfield (J. H.), Marble, Marietta, Marsh, Marshall (J. W.), Marshall (T. S.), Martin (W. M.), Martindale, Marvin, Mason (M. C. B.), Mattison, Maveety, McBirney, McClellan, McClish, McDowell (W. L.), McElroy, McKaig, McKay, McKissack, McMullen, McVety, Mead, Merrill, Merritt, Merry, Metoyer, Millard, Miller (D. P.), Miller (O. P.), Mills (E. M.), Mills (Jacob), Molar, Monroe (D. S.), Monroe (H. A.), Moors, Morris, Morse, Moses, Moss, Mouser, Moyer, Mudge, Muller, Munroe, Munz, Murphy, Murray, Nast, Neely, Nelson (M.), Nelson (W. H.), Newcomb, Noftsker, Odell, Olander, Oldham, Olsen, Ott, Paine, Palmer, Parker (S.), Parr, Patten, Pattison, Payne, Payran, Pease, Peck, Penn, Perrin, Petri, Pettibone, Pettyjohn, Pierce (D. F.), Pitts, Platt, Poland, Pope, Porter, Potter, Potts, Powell (G. K.), Powell (J. W.), Pratt (G. W.), Pratt (H. O.), Price (J. E.), Price (J. H.), Price (L. J.), Proctor, Puffer, Pyle, Rader, Rawlings, Rawls, Raymond (B.

MAY 29.
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

P.), Raymond (R. F.), Reed, Regnell, Reuss, Reynolds, Rich, Ridenour, Riemenschneider, Riley (J. T.), Ripon, Robb, Robbins, Roberts (A. H.), Rogers, Rohrbach, Rose, Rowley, Ruble, Russell, Ryan (S. E.), Sackett, Salzer, Samson, Samuels, Sawyer (E. J.), Sawyer (J. E. C.), Schaub, Scott (C.), Scott (J. H.), Selby, Senseney, Sharp, Shaw (L. M.), Shaw (S.), Sheets, Sherbourne, Sheridan, Shier, Shumpert, Sia, Simmons, Simonsen, Simpson, Sims, Skirm, Slaughter, Slutz, Small (A. A.), Small (J. C.), Smith (C. W.), Smith (D. C.), Smith (G. B.), Smith Julius), Smith (J. M.), Smith (R. C.), Smith (W. T.), Smithers, Snyder, Soper, Southwick, Spellmeyer, Stafford (John), Starnes, Stauber, Steele, Stewart (L. H.), Stuntz, Sulliger, Swann, Sweet, Swearingen, Swift, Swisher, Taggart, Takaki, Talbott, Talley, Tanner, Taylor (C. B.), Taylor (E. M.), Taylor (J. O.), Taylor (T. B.), Thayer, Thomas (C. L.), Thomas (I. L.), Thompkins, Thompson (F. L.), Thompson (J. F.), Thompson (J. S.), Thrall, Tindall, Titus, Town, Townsend, Trimble, Trousdale, Turner, Tuttle (A. H.), Tuttle (E. B.), Ulerich, Upham, Van Cleve, Van Treese, Wade, Wagnsson, Waitt, Walker, Wallace, Walthall, Warner (H. E.), Warner (William), Warren, Washburn, Washington, Waters (W. G.), Watt (Robert), Watt (R. V.), Watters (D. A.), Wayland, Webster (A. D.), Webster (M. R.), Welsh, White (E. A.), White (J. A.), Whitfield, Whitlock (E. D.), Whitlock (S. H.), Whitlock (W. F.), Wilder, Wiley, Williams (A. D.), Williams (R. B.), Williams (S. J.); Willis, Wilson (H. S.), Wilson (J. E.), Wilson (W. G.), Wing, Winkler, Winslow, Wood, Woodcock, Worley, Wright, Yates (Richard), Yates (W. J.), Young, Youngman, Zimmerman.

Upon the call of the roll of Bishops the following answered to their names:

Bowman, Merrill, Andrews, Warren, Foss, Hurst, Ninde, Walden, Mallalieu, Fowler, Vincent, FitzGerald, Joyce, Goodsell, McCabe, Cranston, Moore, Hamilton, Thoburn, Hartzell, Parker, Warne.

MAY 29.
TWENTY-
FOURTH
DAY.

Morning.
 John
 Farson.

Adjourned
sine die.

Four stanzas of Hymn No. 797 were sung. Bishop Warren led in prayer, after which was sung:

“Blest be the tie that binds
 Our hearts in Christian love.”

Bishop Merrill responded to the short address to the Conference by Mr. John Farson, President of the Chicago Methodist Social Union.

The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Merrill. The Conference adjourned *sine die*.

THOMAS BOWMAN,
 STEPHEN M. MERRILL,
 EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
 HENRY W. WARREN,
 CYRUS D. FOSS,
 JOHN F. HURST,
 WILLIAM X. NINDE,
 JOHN M. WALDEN,
 WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
 DAVID S. MONROE, *Secretary.*

CHARLES H. FOWLER,
 JOHN H. VINCENT,
 JAMES N. FITZGERALD,
 ISAAC W. JOYCE,
 DANIEL A. GOODSSELL,
 CHARLES C. McCABE,
 EARL CRANSTON,
 DAVID H. MOORE,
 JOHN W. HAMILTON,

Bishops.

APPENDIX I.

- A.—REPORTS OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS.
- B.—REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS.
- C.—CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.



A.

REPORTS OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

Bishop Foss, upon introducing Bishop Thoburn, said: "You have appointed for this hour a special order, and a very important one, namely, the reception of the quadrennial reports of two officers of the Church who have labored in very difficult and very important fields—the Missionary Bishops. They have opportunity to report to the Church in any formal way only once in four years. This is their one opportunity, and I beg that this procedure may not be interrupted by any questions of privilege not absolutely necessary, nor by any request of any sort. Let us decorously hear these honored servants of the Church. In introducing Bishop Thoburn the chair begs leave to refer very briefly to the novel and unique method instituted four years ago for the increase of episcopal supervision in those foreign mission fields to which Missionary Bishops have been assigned.

"The General Conference of 1896 put into the Discipline a new regulation concerning this great department of foreign missionary administration, namely, 'That once in every quadrennium every Mission over which a Missionary Bishop has jurisdiction shall be administered conjointly by the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishop.' Pursuant to this arrangement, by assignment of the Board of Bishops, I made, in 1897-98, a visitation of our work in India and Malaysia. The cordial indorsement of the new plan by our workers in those vast fields was expressed by unanimous resolutions in the several Annual Conferences and Mission meetings, and also in the biennial Central India Conference.

"One provision of the new law is that 'in case of a difference of judgment the existing status shall continue unless overruled by the General Superintendents, who shall have power to decide finally.' I am happy to say that, although in a few important matters Bishop Thoburn and I at first differed in opinion, mature consideration and discussion brought us in every instance to a sincerely harmonious judgment; so that I had not a single matter of disagreement to report to the Board of Bishops.

"It therefore gives me peculiar pleasure to present to the Gen-

eral Conference that veritable prophet of God in this generation—who needs no introduction wherever Methodism is known—our Missionary Bishop for India and Malaysia, Bishop James M. Thoburn, who will submit his quadrennial report.”

REPORT OF JAMES M. THOBURN, MISSIONARY BISHOP FOR INDIA
AND MALAYSIA.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

For the third time I appear before you to give a brief account of the progress and present condition of your missionary work in Southern Asia. The four years which have passed since the date of my last report have been years of sore trial and dark portent in many parts of our great field, bringing with them conditions which have not been favorable to the present progress of missionary work. Four years ago a sore famine was impending over extensive portions of central and northern India, while the pestilence which walketh in darkness was beginning to pursue its devastating course in Bombay and western India. The famine came, did its relentless work, and passed by, as we hoped, not to return for many years. Meanwhile the plague which first appeared in Bombay has slowly but persistently pursued its stealthy way until it has become firmly established in nearly all the seaport cities and towns, and is spreading widely among the villages of the interior. We had hoped, as I have remarked, that with the disappearance of the famine three years ago a long series of years of plenty was before us, but instead of this the closing year of the century has witnessed another visitation of this terrible scourge, perhaps on a wider scale, and in a more serious form, than has been known during the last hundred years.

THE FAMINE.

It need hardly be said that these extraordinary calamities have in various ways interfered with the normal progress of our missionary work in many parts of our field. A great famine is an awful visitation at best, and all missionaries who are providentially located in districts visited by it can do little else than spend and be spent in ministering to the starving and the dying. The poorer people in remote places become scattered

abroad, and many of them never return to their homes. In this way it is estimated that several thousands of our converts disappeared from their homes in the famine three years ago. Some of these have turned up elsewhere, but of the majority no trace has been found. At the close of that famine our missionaries were left with 3,000 orphans under their care, as so many wards of the Mission. What such a responsibility means can hardly be appreciated by persons living on the opposite side of the globe, but it may help you to realize the gravity of the situation when I remark that our orphanages in Southern Asia contain more children than can be found in all the other Methodist orphanages of the world.

As an illustration of the sudden arrest of our work caused by a great calamity of this kind, I may mention the case of Gujerat, a province lying north of Bombay and containing ten millions of people. It was at a village in this province that Bishop Foss and Dr. Goucher baptized 225 persons at a single meeting during their visit two years ago. At that time our work in that region was new and full of promise. No famine had visited the province for a hundred years. Inquirers were heard of in many places, and our missionaries indulged the reasonable hope that for many years they would be able to gather in at least a thousand converts every year. But, both plague and famine have invaded the province, and now the strength of the missionaries is not equal to the new strain which these calamities impose upon it. The purely missionary part of their work has not wholly ceased, but in the nature of the case all else must become secondary to the extraordinary obligation which the famine and the plague impose upon the workers. I mention this case solely as an illustration. For nearly a thousand miles to the north and north-east, and another thousand miles to the south and southeast, from the spot where Bishop Foss was so profoundly moved by the spectacle of an eager people enrolling themselves among the disciples of Christ, the dark advance of sore famine has overshadowed the land.

SLOWER GROWTH.

In some respects our recent statistical tables do not indicate a continuance of the rapid advance made during the previous five or six years. We are not obliged to report a positive de-

crease, nor has the general prospect become less promising, but for the present our progress has been checked in a measure for reasons which may easily be understood. I have spoken of the famine and the plague, but these do not account for the arrest of our numerical growth, except in a moderate degree. The chief cause can be traced to a wise decision to instruct all our native preachers to baptize no more converts except when ample provision could be made for their instruction, and inasmuch as many thousands of those already baptized had not yet been properly taught, the new order has practically put a stop, for the present at least, to most of our forward movements. Painful experience has taught us that our Saviour's command is the only safe rule in receiving converts. The command to teach is no less imperative than the obligation to baptize. I have seldom known a convert to turn out badly who had been properly taught after baptism, but when this is neglected many lapse, while others lead very imperfect lives. We all learn by our own mistakes and failures, and in India our most experienced missionaries are now convinced, not that it is wrong to baptize converts without long delay for testing purposes, but that this duty should not be too freely put into the hands of men who will eagerly baptize ignorant converts and then thoughtlessly neglect them.

Another explanation of a large apparent decrease in one section was found by a careful revision of the church registers. It was discovered that some of our native pastors like too many pastors in the United States, had failed to give careful attention to these registers. Names of members had been sometimes erased in case of death, but not otherwise, and a rigid revision of the membership lists led to the removal of several thousand names.

I make these explanations not to account for any decrease in our numerical strength, but only to show why our increase has not been larger. We are stronger to-day in all the essential elements of strength than we have ever been before. Our Methodist community now numbers 111,000 souls. Our church membership, including probationers, numbers over 78,000 persons. Our Sunday school host is 92,000 strong, divided between 51,000 Christians and 41,000 non-Christians. Our 315 Epworth Leagues enroll nearly 12,000 members. Our schools of

all grades contain 32,000 pupils. Every one of these items indicates a numerical increase, and taken together they indicate the presence of a vigorous Christian organization in Southern Asia, animated by a genuine Christian vitality and prepared for noble achievements in coming years. We have 156 Indian members of Conference, 556 local preachers, and 695 exhorters. Nearly all of these so-called local preachers and exhorters give their whole time to the work of preaching. Woman's work is nobly represented by 74 missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 105 assistant missionaries, 83 wives of missionaries, and a whole host of Bible readers and other native female workers.

The open door which God first set before us, especially in North India, remains wide open still. If we are baptizing fewer converts than formerly, it is solely because we have discovered that we cannot provide nurture for 20,000, or even 10,000, tender babes every year. In many other parts of the empire other doors are opening, so that practically the opportunities before us are boundless. To meet such an emergency we should select scores, and even hundreds, of young men, and put them under training at once, so that they may at the earliest possible day be prepared to enter upon the great work of training these coming multitudes in the first elements of Christian truth and the first rules of Christian living. At present we cannot attempt anything further in this direction without adding to financial obligations which are already too heavy to be borne.

INCREASED RESPONSIBILITIES.

Four years ago I explained in my report how it happened that our missionaries in India had for years resisted the policy which made the Missionary Board and the General Committee responsible for the support of our work beyond the limits of the old North India Conference. Permit me now to go a step farther back and state what was the plan which Dr. Durbin approved when it was first decided to establish a Mission in India. Dr. Butler selected a field containing about 40,000 square miles and 17,000,000 inhabitants, and proposed a plan for employing 25 missionaries in the new Mission. Dr. Durbin approved the plan, and fixed upon \$50,000,

one fifth of the entire income of the Missionary Society at that time, to support the work. But to-day our field includes a land surface of 2,000,000 square miles instead of 40,000, with a population of 360,000,000 instead of 17,000,000. If \$50,000 was a fair estimate for the support of the original Mission, we should be now receiving more than a million dollars a year in support of what has become the largest organized Mission in the world. I would mention these facts not by way of complaint, but to correct the persistent mistake into which many fall when they lightly assume that we have been specially favored in our annual appropriations, and at the same time to explain why it is that we seem so financially helpless in the face of the great opportunities which God has set before us.

MISSIONARIES EXPANSIONISTS.

In the nature of the case all our missionaries may be expected to become expansionists, in the missionary sense of that term. We have often been told to restrain our ardor, and not to add to responsibilities which are already beyond our strength, but it seems impossible to resist a law of life. We might almost as well try to make living trees cease to grow as to reverse a law of spiritual life, which ever seems to prompt a living Christian organization to move onward. Four years ago I stated in my report that our brethren in Southern Asia were preaching in sixteen languages, and would probably be preaching in twenty before the close of the century. The century has not yet closed, and now throughout our vast field, from Quetta, in Balúchistán, to Manila, in the far East, these tireless messengers of Christ are preaching in twenty-five languages. Two of their number have been set apart for the exclusive work of translating the Scriptures into oriental tongues, and in the future we may expect heavy demands to be made upon us for this and other kinds of literary work. One of our presiding elders in Malaysia has crossed the boundary line into Siamese territory, and we have received urgent invitations to send missionaries to Bangkok, the capital of Siam. For this advance movement I am not personally responsible, for, happily, the boundary line had been crossed and a Methodist church organized within the territory of Siam before I heard of the movement.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

But our most noted advance has been to the new American possessions in the far East. By the action of the last General Conference these rich and beautiful islands had been included in the Malaysia Mission Conference, and, accordingly, as soon as they had been formally ceded to the United States, Bishop Andrews and Dr. Leonard, acting in behalf of the Missionary Society, cabled to me a request to proceed to Manila and carefully examine the situation. For more than a dozen years God had been turning my thoughts in that direction, and it was with a thankful heart that I set out upon that voyage. My stay in Manila was brief, but I secured a theater and began preaching, and before leaving made arrangements for permanent religious services. I also took steps to open a place both for religious meetings and public resort for our soldiers. During the year this provisional arrangement, although attended with many difficulties, received God's blessing, and when I returned two months ago I found not only a good work among the soldiers, but over eighty Filipino probationers in our church, with four or five well-attended preaching places among the natives of the city and suburbs. Owing to ill health, I had brought Dr. F. W. Warne with me from Calcutta not only to do the preaching, but to take my place in everything except my purely official duties. God blessed this good brother's labors, a revival began, and although a delegate to the General Conference, he cheerfully remained behind to carry on the work for a few weeks, while I proceeded on my way. A recent letter from Brother Warne states that we have now an American church in Manila with 50 members, a Filipino church with 200 members, and weekly services attended by about 600 Filipino adherents. Four ladies represent the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and active work has been commenced among the Filipino women. We have also a small but hopeful band of Chinese Christians, and in the early future hope to have a vigorous Chinese work among the large Chinese population of Manila. A few hours before leaving Manila I had the pleasure of ordaining the first Protestant Filipino preacher ever admitted to the Christian ministry. In order to provide for this extraordinary emergency I cabled to Bishop Vincent, through Dr. Leonard, to have the brother admitted on trial by the South Kansas

Conference, elected to deacon's orders under the missionary rule, and transferred to the Malaysia Mission Conference. A prompt response enabled me to place an intelligent pastor over the Filipino converts, and thereby greatly strengthen the brave company of those who had come out from the house of priestly bondage. In that hour of need I felt devoutly thankful that I served a Church which had a flexible economy.

SOME REQUESTS.

Our Central Conference, which, as authorized by your body, now meets every two years, at its last session adopted a resolution in favor of hereafter holding only one session every four years, and I trust that the authority asked for to make the change will be granted. A request will also be presented asking that the province of Burma, which now forms a part of the Bengal-Burma Conference, may be constituted a Mission Conference, and I hope that this request will be granted also. Burma, when independent, was an empire in itself, and both its geographical extent and its remote situation entitle our workers in that province to a separate organization.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

The financial stringency under which we have struggled for the past twelve years still continues, but now that India has adopted a basis for stable currency, there seems ground for hope that in the course of a few years our finances will be placed upon a more satisfactory basis. For ten years or more the Missionary Society has not made any grants for real estate in our field, and it should surprise no one to learn that in consequence debts have accumulated to a serious extent. At the same time the steady expansion of our work has created a demand for buildings of various kinds, such as mission houses, schools, colleges, publishing houses, orphanages, and other enterprises, such as are inseparable from all mission work. By a wise forethought, and no doubt prompted from above, the Missionary Board some time ago decided to appeal to the Methodist public for the sum of \$2,000,000, being one tenth of the whole amount of the Twentieth Century fund asked for by our bishops, and the same proportion as that designated by the English Methodists, to be applied exclusively to mission work in foreign lands.

In view of the present condition of all our foreign Missions,

and the extraordinary demands which so many large and expanding fields must soon make upon the Church, this call of the Missionary Board seems peculiarly providential. Our people generally, and even many of our responsible leaders, do not seem to take note of the rapid strides which our foreign Missions have been making in recent years. No other Church in Christendom has advanced its lines so rapidly, and no other Protestant Church is attempting to occupy so many fields in foreign lands as our own. It will be absolutely impossible for us to hold our present ground, much less to make further progress, unless our resources can be largely increased within a very few years.

The present seems the opportune hour, and the Twentieth Century movement the providential means, for inaugurating measures which, with God's blessing, may place our foreign work on a new vantage ground, and give our Church the leading position among the great missionary agencies of the world. In view of our own direct relation to this movement I trust that I may be permitted to express the hope that this subject may receive your careful attention, and that the authority of the Missionary Board may be supplemented by that of the General Conference in devising measures for carrying this movement to a successful issue.

BISHOP FOSS AND DR. GOUCHER.

The visit of Bishop Foss and Dr. Goucher to our field two years ago, supplemented by the fortunate presence of Bishop Joyce, in pursuance of a plan of a coordinate administration once in four years, was an occasion of sincere pleasure to our missionaries, forming as it did a delightful episode in our ordinary routine. Bishop Foss endeared himself to our people by his kind and affectionate intercourse with them, while his ministrations and counsels were not only appreciated at the time, but will be gratefully remembered for long years to come. We especially appreciate the splendid service which these two honored brethren have rendered to our cause since their return to the United States. Our people in India, without exception, feel deeply grateful for the testimony which they have borne to the character of both our work and workers, and are assured that for years to come the influence of this testimony will be felt throughout the Church. As a means of maintaining a close affiliation with the home Church, and especially of increasing the interest of

our people in their foreign Missions, visits of this kind cannot but prove of very great value.

But while placing the highest estimate upon such visits from the home land, I owe it to all our brethren in India to say to you with all possible frankness that such visits, even if increased in number, hardly touch the question of missionary superintendency. This question, which seemed to us of vital importance four years ago, has now assumed a phase which makes action at your present session an imperative necessity. For four years past I have worked up to the full measure of my strength, with the disheartening consciousness all the time that I was not doing one half, perhaps I should say one fourth, of the work for which I had been solemnly set apart. Next year we shall have five Annual and two Mission Conferences and about thirty District Conferences, with an equal number of woman's conferences, and all of these a bishop ought to attend. We have 1,251 regularly enrolled members of these District Conferences, all of whom are in reality traveling preachers, pursuing courses of study and devoting their whole time to preaching. In addition to these we have 848 unclassified workers who attend the District Conferences and help in lowly ways to serve the Mission. Many of these District Conferences cover territory as large as one or more American States. I have not been idle during the past twelve years, and yet I have not been able to visit some of these districts more than once or twice during the entire period.

Now, dear fathers and brethren, permit me to say that you should either give us a strong enough force to work our ecclesiastical machinery, or else change the system. When John Wesley gave our fathers their charter of independence he selected two superintendents to serve the wants of less than 15,000 members living in a narrow fringe of territory along the Atlantic coast, and surely my request is extremely moderate when I ask for two colleagues to help to administer the interests of a work vastly more extended and in a dozen ways more complicated than any work of any Church in the United States even at the present day.

NEEDED SUPERINTENDENCY.

Our brethren in India are unanimous in the conviction that at least two more superintendents for Southern Asia should be chosen at the present session of the General Conference. They

are also unanimous in the opinion that these superintendents should reside permanently in India, and that a continuity of administration is essential to a successful episcopal superintendence in a great mission field like ours. They are not unanimous in asking for missionary bishops, but a very large majority have expressed a preference for that class of superintendents. Some think the General Conference can be induced to send out two general superintendents with instructions to stay there, and have expressed their preference accordingly. It need hardly be said, however, that any proposal to do this will inevitably give rise to constitutional questions involving a delay of at least four years, if not much longer. But our emergency is such that I feel constrained to say, in the language of Mr. Wesley, when commending the first two bishops to our fathers, "The matter admits of no delay." As practical men you must see that all proposals to settle questions of status in connection with the election of these superintendents are practically proposals to delay action for at least four years. If constitutional changes are made hereafter, it will be easy to adapt the men abroad to the new official conditions, but we cannot force anticipated changes in advance of General Conference action.

Much was said four years ago about the great expense which would be entailed upon the Missionary Society by increasing the number of missionary bishops, and this objection influenced many to vote against the measure then pending. The objection was not well founded, but in the present case it can be easily met. Speaking for Southern Asia alone, and carefully expressing the hope that our precedent may not be applied to other fields, I propose that salaries of missionary bishops in Southern Asia be substantially reduced, beginning with my own. If this is done, one objection at least will be removed out of the way, and it will become possible to maintain two missionary bishops at no greater cost than that of one general superintendent.

It may be said that two men are not needed, and that it will suffice to send me back to India with only one colleague. But, dear brethren, this would be to repeat the mistake of four years ago. I sorely needed a colleague then, and begged that one might be given me. Four years have passed, the work has expanded, and burdens have been multiplied, while my strength has not increased. Let me beg of you not to repeat the unfortunate

mistake made by the last General Conference, but to give what the work demands, what the men at the front ask for, and what I venture to think our people generally in this country wish you to give.

CONCLUSION.

And now, dear fathers and brethren, while I cherish a persuasion that my work in Southern Asia is by no means finished, yet in one sense I cannot repress the feeling that this report is my official valedictory. Twelve years ago you sent me forth alone to assume a responsibility which many regarded as an experiment. I may return again, but if so, not alone. No medical adviser will permit me to return alone, and hence the feeling that I have reached the end, not of my working days, but of my isolated and exceptional administration. When I reached my field twelve years ago the situation was exceptional in many ways. The problems to be solved were many and the precedents few. Difficulties abounded, and the narrow way before me every now and then seemed to be blocked by an impassable avalanche. At the end of my first day in Calcutta, after I had carefully surveyed the situation, the outlook seemed hopeless, and in the early morning of a sleepless night I deliberately came to the conclusion that a year of such burden-bearing would cost me my life. But a little later I entered a quiet little meeting in an adjacent church, and while explaining to those present the nature of spiritual power God spread the curtains of his tabernacle around me and girded me with a strength which has enabled me to endure through all these twelve long years. During this period my mistakes have been many and my failures have sometimes been conspicuous, but I only ask you to believe what I am sure you are willing to believe, that in the midst of constant perplexities and abounding difficulties I have done what I could.

REPORT OF JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, MISSIONARY BISHOP FOR
AFRICA.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN :

In presenting my first quadrennial report of episcopal work on the continent of Africa, the initial word shall be one of praise and thanksgiving to God for his most gracious care and guidance, on sea and land, among peoples civilized and uncivilized. Divine help and guidance have been so frequently manifest during these years in times of sudden illness under unfavorable conditions; in the unexpected opening of doors at critical moments, by which counsel and help have come; in the uniform cordiality of the officials and citizens of all grades, including native chiefs and their people, in the several countries and barbarous territories covered by my journeys; and especially in the sympathy and interest manifested in me and my work as a representative of the Church of Christ—that, if before you elected me to this work there was in my heart the shadow of a doubt that Christ seeks to guide and tenderly care for his collaborators on earth, that doubt has gone forever. I wish to add to my own testimony that of my wife, who twice made the tour with me of South and East Africa.

BISHOP WILLIAM TAYLOR.

My second word shall be concerning my predecessor, Bishop William Taylor, who, obeying the will of the General Conference, retired from the field, and now in extreme feebleness and old age awaits the Master's summons to his eternal rest. His first words to me after my election were: "Brother, there is no other man whom I would prefer as my successor. I will treat you fairly." From the moment of that greeting, given me by him on the General Conference platform four years ago, until this hour he has faithfully kept that word. It was to me a special pleasure to relieve him at once of financial care and responsibility by personally assuming all obligations for current expenses in connection with his missions in Africa and his out-

standing drafts incident to conducting large enterprises. If it is my lot to lay down my armor on the field, it will be well; but if that armor is laid down by direction of the General Conference, as in the case of my predecessor, I will have in his spirit and conduct toward me a worthy example to follow in my relations to my successor.

The personality of Bishop William Taylor will be an abiding force in the Church of Christ. His plans included continents and races. His methods may not always have been practical, but the spirit of lofty faith and heroic endeavor abode permanently wherever he had walked and planned. His work in Africa is not to be measured by statistics. For twelve years he held that continent and its millions in the thought and heart of America, and prepared the way for an advance movement, when the convictions of the Church should become intelligent and strong toward that continent, and the way cleared for full official superintendence of all the work and workers.

MY FIRST DUTY.

Travelers know the countries they visit intelligently and profitably in proportion as they study their geography and peoples before visiting them. So with missionaries and those who are to superintend Church enterprises in foreign lands. Their efficiency depends very largely on what they know of the work they are to do, the countries where they are to live, and the people whose good they seek, before they embark on their mission of love and responsibility. My first duty, therefore, was to study the continent to which I had been assigned, the mission fields and work I was to superintend, and to aid in harmonizing the divergent views concerning our missions in Africa throughout the Church at home, and secure unity of plan and cooperation.

THE WORK FOUR YEARS AGO.

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa four years ago was in two parts. One part was in Liberia, on the West Coast, and consisted of the missionaries and stations in the Liberia Annual Conference among English-speaking citizens of the republic. Here the first foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1833 under the

immortal Cox. Years ago under Bishops Burns and Roberts, and for some time afterward, large Church missionary appropriations were made to this work—at times \$30,000 a year. In later years only \$2,500 had been the annual appropriation. Bishop Taylor, according to his statement, when elected in 1884, superintended the expending of the money and held the annual sessions of the Liberia Conference; but gave his time and efforts chiefly to the development of his self-supporting missions among the heathen in Liberia and elsewhere. Only one missionary, and he a lay teacher, had been sent to this Americo-Liberian work for twenty years. This was all the missionary work in Africa for which the Church was responsible, and the annual appropriation of \$2,500, with an occasional gift for buildings, covered the financial responsibility of our Missionary Society for the redemption of that continent. To say that this part of the work was for many years considered the forlorn hope of our foreign fields is only to repeat the judgment of the larger portion of those officially connected with the Missionary Society and of the Church at large.

The second and greater part of the work in Africa under my predecessor was known under the title of "Bishop William Taylor's Self-supporting Missions." They were among the heathen in Liberia, on the Congo River, and in Angola, on the West Coast, and in Portuguese territory on the East Coast. On these various missions Bishop Taylor had received from friends of Africa and expended during twelve years about four hundred thousand dollars. While the permanent results as a whole may have been disappointing to him and to the many who gave him money, it is impossible to estimate the good accomplished in and for Africa by his movements. Not the least, and perhaps at the time and for the future the most, important service rendered by Bishop Taylor's self-supporting missionary movements in Africa was to demonstrate that the organized methods of the Church, representing the Christian judgment as well as the administrative experience of the whole body, as directed by the General Conference and carried out in detail by the central board of management, are more certain to insure permanent and large success than any individual or private movement, no matter how great the responsibility or how large or well equipped that private organization.

TRANSFER OF BISHOP TAYLOR'S MISSIONS.

In his report to the General Conference four years ago Bishop Taylor proposed to transfer his self-supporting missions in Africa to the Church on certain specific conditions. The Conference, not having sufficient data to act intelligently, referred the proposition to the General Missionary Committee with power. This placed upon me a double responsibility concerning those missions. It was necessary that I should assume their administration and support for six months until the General Committee should meet in November, and also that I should make as full a study of the condition and needs of those missions as possible before visiting them, and furnish the information gathered to the General Missionary Committee, so that it could act intelligently.

The first important step was the legal transfer by Bishop Taylor, in so far as he could, to me as his successor in the bishopric of Africa all properties of every kind held or bequeathed to him for work in that continent. The transfer included about \$40,000 in unsettled estates and sundry provisions in wills. More than half this amount has been realized from these sources. Titles to various properties in Angola were held by the Building and Transit Fund Society of New York, an organization which had cooperated with Bishop Taylor, and the transfer of these titles was also provided for. I corresponded with every missionary in the field and secured the consent and cooperation of all in the change from independent to regular missionary methods. I also corresponded with the large number of people who were regular contributors to Bishop Taylor's work, inclosing in each one of the hundreds of letters a printed message from Bishop Taylor himself, containing a cheerful acquiescence in his retirement and a benediction upon me and my work. The results, consultations, and correspondence, extending through several months, were presented to the General Missionary Committee. That body accepted all of Bishop Taylor's self-supporting missions in Africa, and constituted them foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It also authorized the Board of Managers to carry out in detail matters relating to overdue annuities and other liabilities, the transfer of properties, and for the recognition of missionaries. This preparation for the actual unification of the work in

Africa was the first important step in my work for the quadrennium. That this consummation was accomplished with the consent and cooperation of all parties interested, notwithstanding the years of separation, misunderstanding, and at times alienation between Bishop Taylor and his friends and the Church, officially and at large, was a result over which to be devoutly thankful.

EPISCOPAL TOURS.

My episcopal tours during the quadrennium have aggregated fully 70,000 miles. Much the larger portion of this was on the sea and rivers, in almost every style of craft, from the magnificent ocean liner to the rowboat propelled by natives. In the two visitations through South and East Africa I journeyed by railroads and stagecoaches, in ox wagons and on foot. On the West Coast I held the four annual sessions of the Liberia Conference, spending each time from two weeks to two months in the republic, and have visited—some of them several times—all the principal points along the coast and in the interior. I had one hammock trip of eleven days from the head of navigation on Saint Paul River. On the Congo I visited Boma, Vivi, Matadi, and other centers. My journeys in Angola included nearly a thousand miles mostly by hammock, varied by rides on bullock-back and walking. Some of my greatest inspirations have been experienced while following native caravan paths where for thousands of years barbarism has reigned. The very stars, which appear so near in that tropical sky, seemed to call for men and women of God to come and save the multitudes of heathen about me.

THE WORK IN LIBERIA.

The Republic of Liberia lies a few degrees north of the equator on the West Coast of Africa, with about 350 miles of coast line, and extending perhaps 200 miles inland. Its population consists of about 20,000 Americo-Liberians (black people who have migrated from the United States since 1820, and their descendants), a few thousand civilized natives, and more than a million raw heathen. This little black republic holds the unique position of being the only civilized government in Africa under control of Negro leadership. No white man can vote or own land in the republic. While as a nation it has not

accomplished all its sanguine friends anticipated, it has yet lived and maintained a fair government and exerted a great influence upon the heathen peoples about it. These people turn first to the United States for sympathy and cooperation; and next they have faith in England. Germany has the largest commercial interests within its territory. The United States has a moral responsibility to this little republic which she ought more fully to recognize. With the breaking out of the civil war and the absorption of American thought in her own Negro problems, during the reconstruction period and since, Liberia has largely dropped out of American thought and interest. That interest should be revived, and while there should be no thought of annexation or of a protectorate, there are many things which the United States could and ought to do to encourage and help that people.

The Liberia Annual Conference consists of 23 full members, 10 ministers on trial, 15 ministerial supplies, and 47 lay teachers, making a total working force of 95. The Church membership is a little over 3,500; there are 66 Sunday schools, with 3,347 scholars; 53 churches, valued at \$68,155. Last year there were paid on buildings over \$3,000, and about \$2,500 on pastors' support, and the benevolent collections amounted to over \$400.

At each of the four annual sessions of the Conference I have been gratified by the evidences of progress. The increase in numbers has not been large, and for this I am not anxious at present. The greatest work is to thoroughly instruct and build up in Christ Jesus the membership we have. There are 33 stations among the raw heathen; most of them were organized under Bishop Taylor. Some of them are doing excellent work, but there is not one sufficiently outfitted in buildings and workers. Self-support has been strenuously insisted upon among the Americo-Liberians, and as far as possible among the natives. The attempt to support missions among the heathen in Liberia by raising coffee and other agricultural products has not succeeded. It is much more difficult and expensive to develop a paying coffee plantation than the inexperienced can realize. Of the 87 persons sent to Liberia by Bishop Taylor up to 1879, 10 had died, 64 had left the field, and 13 remained.

Our church at Monrovia, the capital, is the largest and most influential in the republic. The property consists of a good lot

and a substantial brick church. There is a membership of 343, a large and well-conducted Sunday school, an active Epworth League, and the church is entirely self-supporting, having raised for all purposes last year \$1,200.

At Cape Palmas we have another church nearly as strong. The great lack of the Conference has been a larger number of intelligent, efficient ministers and teachers. I have sent out ten, five men and five women, graduates from our schools in the South, every one of whom, as pastor or teacher, is doing good work. I have given special attention to the educational work and the establishment of industrial schools. The name of Monrovia Seminary was changed to the College of West Africa. I placed in charge a faculty consisting of President Camphor and five other competent teachers, and made this the central institution for the republic. Twenty-nine schools, with an attendance of nearly 2,000 pupils of primary grade, are being conducted throughout the Conference. Among these students are over 400 natives from surrounding tribes. Over \$2,000 worth of the best American school text-books has been sent out. A class of ten was graduated from the grammar department of the college, and the exercises were of a highly creditable character. A normal department has been organized, and with the cooperation of certain organizations in Washington, Boston, and Philadelphia interested in Liberia I have been enabled to supplement the appropriations for this central school. A teachers' institute has been organized, in which several leading men of the republic take an active interest. We need and must have a theological department. There are few competent public school teachers. The old printing and book house established many years ago in the mission, but allowed to decay and go to ruin, has been rebuilt, and a printing outfit costing \$5,000 shipped out and placed in it. The dedication of the building and its contents to religion, education, good government, and commerce was an interesting event. The president of the republic and his cabinet, resident ministers and consuls from other nations, and many other leading citizens attended. It is the best establishment of its kind on the West Coast of Africa from Cape Town to Gibraltar. *The New Africa*, a thirty-two-page monthly paper, is issued, and job work in printing done. The man in charge was taken from one of our schools in the

South. The printing presses and other machinery, the type, furniture, and the paper and ink for two years required two days' work by twenty-four stalwart natives to move from the water side to the printing house. A class of native boys is being trained in printing. That establishment, with its printing outfit, is proving a source of inspiration and instruction to all our people, and is making a profound impression in behalf of our educational and church work, not only in the republic, but for many hundreds of miles up and down the coast.

The Liberia work has an encouraging outlook, but will need to be greatly reinforced for years to come by workers and money. It holds the unique position of furnishing the only opportunity where Negro missionaries and teachers can work for the redemption of Africa in a government administered by their own people. It has been my high privilege to be of service to the republic in its diplomatic relations in Europe and America. During the recent session of the Conference President Coleman invited me and thirty of my ministers to have breakfast with him. After a most enjoyable occasion he told me that he was soon to start into the interior to grapple with some difficult problems with the natives, and before we separated I led in prayer, asking God's blessing upon him and his cabinet and the people of that Christian republic. Its people are a little company on the edge of a vast continent, facing problems which, up to this time, have baffled the best wisdom of the wisest nations on earth. I especially prayed that God would direct and help in giving to the republic prestige and success among the heathen about them.

THE WORK ON THE CONGO.

Two thousand miles down the coast we reach the mouth of the Congo River, through which flows the water of more than 10,000 miles of navigable rivers in the interior. Up to this river Bishop Taylor inaugurated one of his greatest African movements, which included methods of transportation by steamer and carrier beyond the upper falls and the establishment of mission stations. Splendid Christian men and women gave their services, and many of them their lives, but for various reasons the work on the Congo did not prosper. Of the fifty-eight people who were sent there, including three children, thirty-one

had left the field, twenty-two had died, and five remained to greet me at the two remaining stations. Other missionary societies had prospered and now fully occupy the territory of the lower Congo. I had neither the money nor the workers to push further inland, and there was but one thing left for me to do, and that was for the present to entirely withdraw from the Congo and concentrate our work in that section of West Africa in Angola, 250 miles to the south. The steamer *Anne Taylor* I sold for \$3,000, and turned over Vivi Station, the only one left of any value, to the Swedish mission, whose work encompassed it.

One of the missionaries withdrew, another and her daughter returned home, and the remaining one, with the children in her care, was transferred to Angola. One incident occurred on the Congo of great significance to me. I had asked God as quickly as possible to permit me to baptize a native African who had been converted to Christianity from heathenism. That prayer was answered at Vivi Station, where I baptized by immersion in the Congo a native boy who gave every evidence of conversion, and who is now growing up to Christian manhood.

THE WORK IN ANGOLA.

Two hundred and fifty miles south of the Congo River is Saint Paul de Loanda, the capital city of Angola, which contains more white people than any other city on the West Coast of Africa. Its inhabitants number about 18,000, 12,000 of whom are Portuguese, with a few people, mostly traders, from other nations. Here in 1885 Bishop Taylor landed with a large number of missionaries and entered upon the heroic work of establishing a line of stations hundreds of miles into the interior. If ever the bishop was divinely led in selecting a place in which to inaugurate a great missionary work, I believe it was then. The company reached Saint Paul de Loanda in March, 1885, and consisted of seventeen men, seven women, and sixteen children, making a total of forty. Another company arrived in the spring of 1886, and eight more subsequently, so that in all eighty-six men, women, and children had been sent to Angola. Of these up to May, 1897, twenty-three had died, fifty-one returned home, and twenty-four were on the field. I doubt if a more heroic and consecrated band of missionaries was ever found struggling in

the midst of enormous difficulties, left by force of circumstances to mostly support themselves, fighting almost death itself, largely from lack of proper hygienic conditions. I found that little company holding aloft with heroic faith the banner of Christ in the midst of heathenism. My first work was to buy two and a half tons of provisions, put them on a steamer, go 160 miles to Dondo, the head of navigation on the Coanza River, and then with the brethren thread my way along caravan paths, from station to station, until we reached Melange, 350 miles from the coast. After studying the work at every point I organized the Congo Mission Conference at Quihongoa July 9, 1897, under the authority given by the General Conference. There were eight full members, one probationer, thirteen teachers, and eight native helpers, a total working force of thirty. The most important step was to select a few of the best stations on which to concentrate the depleted forces, and where to build at least one or two central missions which would represent in their best forms evangelistic, educational, medical, and industrial work. Some progress has been made in the establishment of schools for native apprentices and children's homes; faithful and efficient spiritual work has been done, but the number of natives actually brought to Christ has been small. Some of the missionaries had to be sent home at once, and recently several more have been compelled to return for a vacation. With our depleted force it is possible to do but little more than hold the ground and care for the properties until reinforcements can be sent out. The properties at the several stations cost \$32,698. The present valuation by the Conference is \$15,568.

There is scarcely a more important or promising field in Africa than Angola. We have 200,000 square miles of territory all to ourselves, with only one Roman Catholic mission in it. The natives are of a high order. We have six industrial schools, with eighty-six under instruction. There are five church organizations and fifty-seven communicants. There are five central stations and several outstations. Much excellent work has been done in mastering the Portuguese and native languages. Two of the gospels and many hymns have been translated and published, and a printing press and material have been sent out.

THE WORK IN MADEIRA ISLANDS.

The Madeira Islands, under the government of Portugal, are located on the West Coast of Africa. Funchal is the principal city and has a population, with its environments, of nearly 50,000 people. The city rests upon a plateau which, beginning at the sea, rises gradually toward and into the mountains which surround it, and with its location and with its semitropical climate is one of the most beautiful and healthful cities in the world. It lies on the ocean highways from Europe to West and South Africa and from Europe to South America. Fifteen hundred vessels will anchor in its harbor the present year. It is a health resort for many hundreds annually. There is a colony of perhaps two hundred English and a few of other nationalities, but the mass of the people are Portuguese who are held in the grip of popish superstitions. In all my trips to and fro from Europe to West or East Africa, or from one coast to another, this historic and beautiful island is my stopping place. This is the natural spot for an episcopal residence, in so far as I can have one. Here also should be a sanitarium where invalided missionaries could rest and recuperate.

By a manifestly providential series of circumstances a most interesting missionary work has sprung up. We have five missionaries at work and two Bible readers. The use of an excellent property has been secured in the heart of the city, opposite the public gardens, for a mission residence, services among English-speaking people, and a sailors' rest. Fourteen miles away in the mountains a most interesting work has developed among the Portuguese. We have secured lands in spite of priestly intrigue to defeat us, and a sixteen-room building is being finished. There are about thirty communicants, and on my way to America this time I had an audience of nearly one hundred souls. Many of them testified to the power of salvation in Christ independent of priestly intervention, and all of them manifested a most profound and reverent interest in the simple Protestant services. We also have day and Sunday schools. More than fifty years ago Dr. Kalley, a Scotch Presbyterian medical missionary within a short distance of this our Mount Faith Mission, had a most wonderful work. In the course of a few years nearly two thousand people were converted. Persecutions arose, and the people were driven from the island, and to-day the work among

the Portuguese in South America, in central Illinois, and in Portugal, including a great printing establishment at Lisbon—in fact, nearly all evangelistic work among Portuguese in various countries—is the outgrowth of the seed scattered by those persecuted people fleeing for their lives. An old man gave me the identical Portuguese Testament that Dr. Kalley gave him when a boy, which led to his conversion. He now has one with large type, and his daily work is to read the precious word to the people who gather about him. I have never seen such evidences of the power of the simple word of God among people as I have witnessed in that work at Madeira Islands.

THE WORK IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Inhambane, on the southeast coast of Africa, is one of the oldest and most interesting Portuguese towns. In territory adjacent to this center we have three mission stations, with large tracts of land, four missionaries, and a fine staff of well-trained native teachers and preachers. One of these natives translated the New Testament into the Tonga language, and is now translating it from the Tonga to the Schwetsaa language. We are in the midst of a population of fully 3,000,000 people in a comparatively healthy region. From among these natives go many thousands of laborers each year to the mines of the Transvaal, and have money and are willing to support “God men and women,” as they call the missionaries. I have sent out a printing press there, and within a few months literature will be printed in the two languages named. Our buildings are fairly good and the properties well adapted to the work. In no other part of Africa where I have been are the conditions so favorable for the rapid development of self-supporting industrial and educational missions.

DELAGOA BAY AND BEIRA.

In addition to the work among the natives in Portuguese East Africa there are great opportunities at Delagoa Bay and Beira. Delagoa Bay is the eastern port of the Transvaal, 350 miles east of Johannesburg. It has a magnificent harbor, and is certain to be a city of large proportions. Its railway will connect it with the developing railway system of the continent. A business man of that city places at my disposal \$7,500 to begin the work among the white people. Beira is 500 miles up the coast. A few

years ago there were a few small houses ; now there is a thriving town of several thousand, 1,100 of whom are Europeans. There is neither church nor Christian services. This is the ocean port connected by railway with Rhodesia, and is also destined to be a large and wealthy city, and forms another unoccupied strategic point for the kingdom of Christ in Africa. I have been urged to send a man to this center. Stalwart men wept as I preached to them in the hotel dining and bar rooms.

FOUNDATION LAYING AT NEW AND OLD UMTALI IN MASHONALAND.

Two hundred and twenty-five miles by rail from Beira, in a healthful mountainous region, we reach the town of New Umtali, in Mashonaland, Rhodesia. This town is but four years old, and numbers 600 European inhabitants, lies 3,500 feet above the sea, and is in the midst of a large gold-bearing country. I first saw the valley in which the town lies, surrounded with picturesque mountains, in November, 1897, after a long day's ride in drenching rains, through swollen rivers, and mud that seemed impassable. The last thirty miles of the railroad had been made impassable for trains by rains. The moment my eyes rested upon the beautiful situation with its environments I recalled the conviction that came to me a few moments after you elected me to go to Africa four years ago. Just as my election was announced the map of Africa was before me. I had recently made a careful study of every part of it, little dreaming that I would ever see the country myself, but that I might more intelligently help thoughtful Negroes in America who were studying the land of their forefathers. With the view of that map came the conviction, clear and distinct, that somewhere among the foremost waves of advancing Anglo-Saxon civilization from the south northward toward the heart of Africa, and under the British flag, the Methodist Episcopal Church must have some great mission stations.

I need not go into details as to correspondence with the officials of the British South Africa Company and subsequent consultations in London and elsewhere with representative men, or my recent tour during which I spent four months in Mashonaland, or the work accomplished in perfecting titles and taking possession of the donated lands and buildings, or in opening

schools and Church work both among Europeans and natives at New and Old Umtali.

One important item I must not overlook, and that is the fraternal relations established between myself, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Wesleyan brethren and their work and Church in South Africa. By a happy arrangement a division of territory has been adjusted, so that Mashonaland and in Portuguese East Africa there is no lapping over of mission or missionary work. The territory of each is abundantly large, and opens northward for both to advance toward the heart of the continent. The same fraternal rule applies elsewhere.

The spirit with which my approaches to the British South Africa Company for cooperation and help have been met has been characterized all through by the noble sentiments expressed by Lord Grey in his letter dated May 21, 1898, he at that time being administrator, or governor, of Rhodesia. After stating that the government would be glad to meet my wishes for help and cooperation he says:

My colleagues and I view with great satisfaction your desire to establish an important center of your Church in Rhodesian territory. We heartily welcome the cooperation of your countrymen, and are particularly glad to receive your assurances that it is the wish of your people in the United States to take an active part with England in her endeavors to establish the rules and security of Anglo-Saxon civilization in territories which have hitherto been submerged with barbarianism.

CONCESSIONS IN LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

The donations from the British South Africa Company for mission work in Mashonaland, East Rhodesia, include in New Umtali four valuable lots within the town for school and church purposes, and a pledge of twenty acres in the suburbs when larger grounds are needed; an appropriation of \$2,000 a year for the support of a school among Europeans, which, with the \$1,000 received from students' tuition, guarantees the local support of the institution; and also \$5,000 is assured when a school building is to be erected. The school is equipped with the best American desks, and for a year and a half has been doing excellent work. From this grammar school will grow work of higher grades as may be needed, and here also in the future should be an institution for the training of missionaries on the

ground for our work in Africa. Church services are held twice a week.

Over a pass 800 feet high into an adjoining valley we come into the great landed estate which has been donated to us for industrial mission work among the natives. The gift includes 13,000 acres located in a series of valleys as beautiful as those of East Tennessee. The estate measures eight miles and a quarter one way and six miles and a half the other. Two rivers run through it. The plateau of valleys is 3,500 feet above the sea, and the hills and mountains rise from a few hundred to 1,500 feet higher. On one edge of the estate, at the foot of the highest mountain, are twelve buildings which are included in the gift, all of them built of brick with corrugated iron roofs and verandas. These were selected and held for me when the village, for railway reasons, was removed to the new site ten miles away, the government having bought the entire town. There are also a million good brick left on the ground, with which we can build our industrial shops as needed. One building was a sixteen-room hotel, and is now our mission home. What was the government barracks, consisting of an inclosure 300 feet long with a series of buildings at each end, is now our mission compound, and the buildings at one end have been set apart for administration purposes, and in those at the other end a hospital has been opened for Europeans and natives. The remaining buildings will be for residences or other purposes. The buildings cost over \$100,000, but \$60,000 would be a fair estimate of their present value. Schools of carpentry, blacksmithing, and agriculture have already been inaugurated. The masters' and servants' laws of Cape Colony, which represent hundreds of years of experience in the treatment of the natives, have recently been made applicable to Rhodesia, and under these young native children and boys can be apprenticed to the mission. A young children's home has been opened, gardens and orchards have been fenced and planted, and a herd of stock numbering 200 is already on the estate. Several hundred dollars are represented by farming implements, wagons, and tools of various kinds. We have two missionaries on the ground in New Umtali, and five with several helpers at Old Umtali.

STRATEGIC LOCATION.

The value of these great concessions is largely increased by their strategic location in relation to healthfulness, proximity to gold-mining and agricultural developments, insuring a large population of intelligent, aggressive European people in sympathy with the industrial training of the natives. It is an excellent stock-raising region, and this with farming will bring local support. Native villages can be located on the estate under proper rules as to labor, attendance upon school and church, and the care of their children. Already chiefs are making application to come to us with their people.

Soon after the concessions in lands and buildings in Mashonaland were assured, and the beginning of a great industrial mission for natives in that section of Africa made certain, where, under Christian leadership evangelistic, educational, medical, and industrial training was to be given to increasing numbers as the years go by, I climbed to the summit of the mountain at the base of which our buildings are located. As far as the eye could reach in every direction there were rich valleys and beautiful mountains with large possibilities of wealth in mines and agriculture. I heard the murmur of coming peoples, both European and native, and saw them living side by side in contentment, peace, and prosperity. Near by was a great pile of stones, a surveyor's beacon; I kneeled beside it, and with faith in Christ and his Gospel and the Church I represented I claimed a new spiritual empire for God among men.

LEGISLATION ASKED.

It is my desire that the General Conference should authorize the division of the Congo Mission Conference, which now includes all the work south of the equator. This work is in two distinct parts—that in Angola, on the West Coast, and that in Portuguese East Africa, on the East Coast. The distance between these sections of the continent is so great that it is impossible for the workers to come together in annual session. My request is that the work on the West Coast be organized into the West Central Africa Mission, to include the work on the west and south of the equator. Also that the work in Portuguese East Africa and Mashonaland be organized into the East Central Africa Mission, to include the work on the east and south of the equator.

CONCLUSION.

My purpose in this report has been to give specific information. The best type of missionary statesmanship rests its judgment on well-assured facts, studies environments, takes Christ at his word, and then utilizes with careful wisdom government, commerce, and social power. Studied by statistics, the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa may not be large. First in the plans of the Church for foreign mission work sixty-seven years ago, compared with other continents, it has been last in results. But a new day has dawned upon Africa as a continent, in the removing of obstacles and preparing the way of the Lord among its millions. A new day has also dawned upon America in its relations to world-wide responsibilities, and in this larger America the Methodist Episcopal Church stands a chief factor for aggressive Christian work at home and abroad. Our well-defined centers of operation in Liberia, in the regions south of the Congo, in Portuguese East Africa, and in Rhodesia will have, may we not hope? a new and larger and permanent place in the administrative policy and heart of the Church. With swiftly culminating events and forces in Africa our growth there will be more rapid than we dream if we do our part. In America our Negro people are rising to a profound conviction of duty to the land of their forefathers. That conviction will be intensified, directed, and utilized. Bishop Gilbert Haven said when in Liberia, in 1876, "Africa in America will be solved by America in Africa." The greatest factor in the uplift of any man or people is an overwhelming conviction to help in the uplift of others. Africa in America must rise with mighty faith and lay hold of Africa beyond the seas. For the first time in 1,500 years Christian missions have an open way and a fair chance in Africa. Europe has not only divided the continent politically, but will give it good government and develop its God-given resources. This means that the continent is in the grip of Christendom; that the power of Mohammedanism is broken, and that barbarous heathenism will pass away.

My labors on the outskirts of civilization passing to and fro between Christian cities and homes and the kraals and huts of African heathenism have done three things for me personally for which I cannot be too thankful. They have given me a larger and more practical faith in God as caring alike for his chil-

dren, from the lowest in the scale of being and opportunity to the highest; they have given me greater faith in man as such, no matter what his condition or state; and they have taught me that man, as the appointed instrument in the salvation of men, must not only have conviction and enthusiasm, but preparation in heart and brain and plan.

During the last sessions of the Liberia Annual Conference the Supreme Court met in special session to deliver judgment in a number of cases. The chief justice, who is one of our ordained local preachers, sent an invitation to me and the Conference to attend, and we did so. The decision in which centered the greatest interest was one which reversed the findings of the lower court, and set at liberty a native man who had killed a white man in self-defense. The scene when the prisoner, who had stood for many months under the shadow of the gallows, was released was dramatic in the extreme. His wife and friends had come to accompany him home. He walked out of prison with a steady, measured step, the muscles of his stalwart body quivering with emotion. He thanked the jailer, the court officials, and the judges for their kindness; but when asked who he thanked the most he looked upward with trembling lip and moistened eye and said, "*God.*" I do not know how clear were his conceptions of a diving being, but in his heart there must have been a helpful consciousness of a kindly power higher than himself. So it is everywhere; with the lowest heathen on the Congo, on the Ganges, or in Chicago; with the Christian missionary, teacher, statesman, and Gospel minister in all lands, it is God, infinite in love, and always present, our refuge and victory.

B.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON FEDERATION.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
Chicago, May, A. D. 1900.*

DEAR FATHERS AND BROTHERS: The Commission on Federation with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, appointed by the Bishops in harmony with the action relating to the same by the last General Conference (*Journal*, p. 101), beg leave to present the following report.

On May 19, 1894, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adopted this resolution:

“Resolved, by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now in session, That the Bishops be requested to appoint a Commission on Federation, consisting of three Bishops, three ministers, and three laymen, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this action, and request it to appoint a similar Commission.

“Resolved, That this Commission shall have power to enter into negotiations with said similar Commission from the Methodist Episcopal Church, if one shall be appointed, with a view to abating hurtful competitions and the waste of men and money in home and foreign fields.

“Resolved, That any arrangements which such Commission may make shall be reported to the next General Conference for adoption, alteration, or rejection.”

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1896 met this overture in a fraternal spirit, and requested the Bishops to appoint a similar Commission with equal power, which they did. On January 7, 1898, the following Commissioners met in joint session the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Washington, D. C.: Bishop S. M. Merrill, Bishop W. X. Ninde, Bishop John F. Hurst, Rev. L. B. Wilson, Rev. R. J. Cooke, Robert T. Miller, Esq., and Thomas H. Murray, Esq. The meetings of the Joint Commission, which continued for three days, two sessions each day, were characterized by the utmost frankness, Christian courtesy, and fraternal regard. While unrestrained and incisive discussion of the many delicate questions with which we had to deal was felt to be a necessity in order that a full, clear, and satisfactory understanding might be reached on every proposition sub-

mitted for consideration, not a word was spoken nor a spirit shown from the beginning to the end that was not in harmony with the law of Christ and the fraternal spirit of the two Churches.

The many questions involved in the fraternal relations between the two episcopal Methodisms, and which came before us, need not be mentioned here, as they may be found in the printed Minutes attached to this report; but the adjustment of the foreign missionary work of the Churches in the matter of episcopal oversight, the publishing interests of the two Churches in foreign fields, the seeming competitive attitude of the Churches in various parts of the United States, the need of a common Catechism and Hymn Book and of uniformity of public worship, International Epworth League Conferences, the transfer of ministers from one Church to the other, and the claims of the American University were all carefully and prayerfully examined, with an eye single to the glory of God and the concord and effectiveness of the Churches in their divine mission of extending the kingdom of God without injury to either or to the common cause of our Lord Jesus Christ. As a result of the conference held the following resolutions were adopted by the Commissioners of both Churches in joint session, and are now submitted to you for adoption, alteration, or rejection, according to the terms upon which the Commission was appointed.

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the General Conferences of our respective Churches to adopt measures for the joint administration of our publishing interests in China and Japan."

2. Respecting joint missionary work in foreign fields the following was unanimously adopted: "Appreciating fully the Christian comity which prevails among our Missions in foreign lands, and having given careful consideration to the principle and desirability of cooperative administration as a means for lessening the expenditure of funds in prosecution of the work; we therefore, without attempting to formulate any plan for such cooperation, commend the subject to the consideration of the two General Conferences."

3. *Resolved, further*, That we recommend the taking of prompt steps for the preparation of a common Catechism, a common Hymn Book, and a common order of public worship, and that other branches of Methodism be invited to cooperate in this undertaking."

4. With reference to both Churches occupying the same territory the following was agreed to: "*Resolved*, That we recommend the respective General Conferences to enact provisions to the effect that where either Church is doing the work expected of Methodism the other Church shall not organize a society nor erect a church building until the Bishop having

jurisdiction in the case of the work shall be consulted and his approval obtained."

5. Relative to transfer of ministers, we agreed "to recommend to our respective General Conferences the provision of a plan by which a traveling preacher of an Annual Conference in either Church may be received into an Annual Conference of the other Church, retaining his credentials, without the formality of having his orders recognized."

6. Concerning the Epworth League International Conferences, the following action was taken: "*Resolved*, That we have observed with much interest the growth of the Epworth Leagues in our respective Churches, and rejoice in the spirit of fraternity manifested in their biennial International Conferences, and commend to the several governing bodies of the Churches interested the question as to whether official recognition of these meetings can be given and whether authoritative regulations are required to increase or promote their efficiency."

Recognizing the relation and importance of our Educational Institutions and of the American University to our general Methodism, the Joint Commission passed resolutions commending these institutions of Christian learning to the thoughtful consideration of the Churches in their contributions to the Twentieth Century Thank Offering, especially emphasizing the claim of the American University to the confidence and benefactions of both Churches.

Such, dear fathers and brothers, is the result of this laudable effort to promote fraternity between the two episcopal Methodisms. We submit these acts to your judgment, praying that the same Holy Spirit whose guidance we daily sought may also influence you in your deliberations and conclusions; and to the end that you may have before you all needful data, we here append, in addition to the printed Minutes of the Joint Commission, the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, upon the report of the Commissioners appointed by that Church:

"COMMITTEE ON FEDERATION, REPORT No. 1.

"The Committee on Federation beg leave to report that we have carefully considered the report of the Commission on Federation, appointed by our last General Conference. We learn from this report that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session in 1896, in response to the action of our General Conference, appointed a like Commission to confer with ours. We do not learn of any action on the subject by any other Methodist body.

"We are gratified to note the fraternal spirit that characterized the proceedings of the Joint Commission, and we cordially

approve the action of our Commissioners and the measures adopted by the Joint Commission, and we offer for adoption by this General Conference the following:

“*Resolved*, 1. That the General Conference hereby approves and adopts the acts passed by the Joint Commission on Federation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will recognize them as in force when they shall have been adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

“2. That the Commission be continued for the ensuing quadrennium, and with the same powers that were conferred upon them originally.

“3. That they have power, together with the College of Bishops, to execute the measures adopted so far as they refer to matters of general administration.

“4. That they have power, with the Board of Missions, to execute the measures agreed upon in regard to the mission fields of the Church.

“We call special attention to the agreement to have a complete doctrinal Catechism for both Churches, and we recommend that the College of Bishops be authorized to appoint a committee to prepare such a Catechism, in connection with a similar committee, should one be appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church; and when they shall have secured the approval of their work by the College of Bishops, its publication is authorized.

“We would also most cordially invite the cooperation of other Methodist bodies in the preparation of the proposed Catechism and in all the other objects aimed at in the appointment of our Commission on Federation.”

In recommending the adoption of our report we would also recommend to your consideration the resolution of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, continuing the Commission for the ensuing quadrennium with the same powers as were conferred upon them originally.

Respectfully submitted,

S. M. MERRILL, *Chairman.*

R. J. COOKE, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIC LAW OF THE CHURCH.

The Commission on the Organic Law of the Church, ordered by the General Conference of 1896, met according to adjournment in New York, January 4, 1900, at 10 A. M., the President, Bishop Warren, in the chair.

The following members were in attendance:

Bishops: C. H. Fowler, D.D., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. W. Warren, D.D., Denver, Colo.

Ministers: J. M. Buckley, D.D., New York, N. Y.; H. A. Gobin, D.D., Greencastle, Ind.; W. H. Shier, D.D., Detroit, Mich.; C. W. Smith, D.D., Pittsburg, Pa.; S. F. Upham, D.D., Madison, N. J.; W. F. Warren, D.D., Boston, Mass.

Laymen: Hon. E. L. Dobbins, Morristown, N. J.; Ex-Governor R. E. Pattison, Philadelphia, Pa.; Judge W. R. Warnock, Urbana, O.

In accordance with the instructions of the General Conference, immediately after the adjournment in January, 1899, the Secretary, the Rev. S. F. Upham, sent to all the official and semi-official papers of the denomination a copy of the report of the Committee, that they might receive the benefit of the criticism of the Church preparatory to perfecting the draft to be submitted to the General Conference.

Various private suggestions had been sent to the President, Secretary, and members of the Commission.

Copies of all the official and semi-official papers of the Church had been inspected.

Copies of all editorials and articles which appeared in the papers of the Church were before the Commission, and, to make it impossible that any should not receive consideration, a Committee was appointed to prepare a summary of criticisms and suggestions for the improvement of the report.

The Commission held four sessions of three hours each, besides several meetings of subcommittees, during which each article, paragraph, sentence, and word was carefully considered.

The Secretary was instructed to send to the papers of the Church the report as revised from the first draft, and it is herewith submitted:

DIVISION I.—THE EXISTING ORGANIC LAW OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

With reference to the existing Organic Law of the Church, it was voted that in the judgment of this body the Organic Law of the Methodist Episcopal Church is embodied in and limited to the Articles of Religion, the General Rules, and the Sections on the General Conference in the Discipline of 1808 enacted by the General Conference of that year, together with such modifications thereof as have been adopted since that time in accordance with the provisions for amendment contained in said Section, as hereinafter set forth; and it is also recommended that its arrangement should be in the following order: Part I. The General Conference. Part II. The Articles of Religion. Part III. The General Rules.

PART I.—THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Article I.—The General Conference shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates.

Article II.—Ministerial Delegates. The ministerial delegates shall consist of one delegate for every —— members of each Annual Conference, to be appointed either by seniority or choice, at the discretion of such Annual Conference, yet so that such representatives shall have traveled at least four full calendar years from the time that they were received on trial by an Annual Conference, and are in full connection at the time of holding the Conference.

Article III.—Sessions.—Section 1. The General Conference shall meet on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord 1900, and thenceforward on the first Wednesday in May, once in four years perpetually, at such hour and in such place in the United States as the General Conference may from time to time direct.

Sect on 2. But the general superintendents, or a majority of them, by and with the advice of two thirds of the Annual Conferences, shall have power to call an extra session of the General Conference, to be constituted in the usual way. But if there be no general superintendent, two thirds of all the Annual Conferences shall have power to call such extra session.

Article IV.—Quorum. At all times when the General Conference is met it shall take two thirds of the whole number of ministerial and lay delegates to form a quorum for transacting business.

Article V.—Presiding Officers. One of the general superintendents shall preside in the General Conference; but in case no general superintendent be present the General Conference shall choose a president *pro tempore*.

Article VI.—Powers and Restrictions. The General Conference shall have full power to make rules and regulations for our Church under the following limitations and restrictions; namely,

1. The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, nor change our Articles of Religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our present existing and established standards of doctrine.

2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference; nor of a less number than one for every forty-five; nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference; provided, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; and provided, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and of one lay delegate.

3. The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away episcopacy, nor destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency; but may appoint a missionary bishop or superintendent for any of our foreign missions, limiting his episcopal jurisdiction to the same respectively.

4. The General Conference shall not revoke nor change the General Rules of the United Societies.

5. The General Conference shall not do away the privileges of our ministers or preachers of trial by a committee and of an appeal; neither shall it do away the privileges of our members of trial before the society or by a committee and of an appeal.

6. The General Conference shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern, nor of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of traveling, supernumerary, superannuated, and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows, and children.

Article VII.—Amendments. Provided, nevertheless, that, upon the concurrent recommendation of three fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences who shall be present and vote on such recommendation, then a majority of two thirds of the General Conference succeeding shall suffice to alter any of the above restrictions excepting the first article; and, also, whenever such alteration or alterations shall have been first recommended by two thirds of the General Conference, so soon as three fourths of the members of all the Annual Conferences shall have concurred, as aforesaid, such alteration or alterations shall take effect.

**DIVISION II.—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MODIFICATIONS
OF THE ORGANIC LAW.****PART I.—PASTORAL CHARGES, QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CON-
FERENCES.**

Article I.—Pastoral Charges. Members of the Church shall be divided into local societies, one or more of which shall constitute a pastoral charge.

Article II.—Quarterly Conferences. A Quarterly Conference shall be organized in each pastoral charge, and be composed of such persons and have such powers as the General Conference may direct.

Article III.—Annual Conferences. The traveling preachers shall be organized by the General Conference into Annual Conferences, the sessions of which they are required to attend.

PART II.—THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Article I.—How Composed. The General Conference shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates, to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

Article II.—Ministerial Delegates.—Section 1. Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one ministerial delegate. The General Conference shall not allow more than one ministerial delegate for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor less than one for every forty-five; but for a fraction of two thirds or more of the number fixed by the General Conference as the ratio of representation an Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate.

Section 2. The ministerial delegates shall be elected by ballot by the members of the Annual Conference, at its session immediately preceding the General Conference. Such delegates shall be elders, at least twenty-five years of age, and shall have been connected with an Annual Conference four successive years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the General Conference shall be members of the Annual Conference which elected them. An Annual Conference may elect reserve delegates, not exceeding three in number, and not exceeding the number of its delegates.

Section 3. No minister shall be counted twice in the same year in the basis for the election of delegates to the General Conference, nor vote in such election where he is not counted, nor vote in two Conferences in the same year on a constitutional question.

Section 4. Members of Mission Conferences duly organized by the General Conference shall have electoral membership in Annual Conferences to which they may be assigned by the bishops having charge of such Mission Conferences, and in said Annual Conferences they shall be counted in the basis of representation, shall have the right of voting for delegates and upon constitutional changes, and shall be eligible to election as delegates to the General Conference, if otherwise qualified.

Article III.—Lay Delegates.—Section 1. A Lay Electoral Conference shall be constituted quadrennially within the bounds of each Annual Conference for the purpose of electing lay delegates to the General Conference. It shall be composed of laymen, one from each pastoral charge within its bounds, chosen by the lay members of the charge over twenty-one years of age in such manner as the General Conference may determine. Each pastoral charge shall also elect in the same manner one reserve delegate. Laymen not less than twenty-one years of age, and holding membership in the pastoral charges electing them, are eligible to membership in the Lay Electoral Conference.

Section 2. The Lay Electoral Conference shall assemble at the seat of the Annual Conference, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second day of the session immediately preceding the General Conference, unless the General Conference shall provide otherwise.

Section 3. The Lay Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a president and secretary, shall adopt its own rules of order, and shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Section 4. Each Lay Electoral Conference shall be entitled to elect as many delegates to the General Conference as there are ministerial

delegates from the Annual Conference. A Lay Electoral Conference may elect reserve delegates, not exceeding three in number, and not exceeding the number of its delegates. These elections shall be by ballot.

Section 5. Any layman twenty-five years of age, holding membership in a pastoral charge within the bounds of the Lay Electoral Conference, and having been a lay member of the Church five years next preceding, shall be eligible to election to the General Conference. Delegates-elect who cease to be members of the Church within the bounds of the Lay Electoral Conference by which they were elected shall not be entitled to seats in the General Conference.

Article IV.—Credentials. The secretaries of the several Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences shall furnish certificates of election to the delegates severally, and send a certificate of such election to the secretary of the preceding General Conference immediately after the adjournment of said Annual or Electoral Conference.

Article V.—Sessions.—Section 1. The General Conference shall meet at ten o'clock on the morning of the first Wednesday in the month of May, in every fourth year from the date of the first delegated General Conference—namely, the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twelve—and at such place in the United States of America as shall have been determined by the preceding General Conference, or by a commission to be appointed quadrennially by the General Conference and acting under its authority; which commission shall have power also in case of emergency to change the place for the meeting of the General Conference, a majority of the general superintendents concurring in such change.

Section 2. The general superintendents, or a majority of them, by and with the advice of two thirds of all the Annual Conferences, shall have the power to call an extra session of the General Conference at any time, constituted in the usual way; such session to be held at such time and place as a majority of the general superintendents and also of the above commission shall designate.

Section 3. In case of a great emergency two thirds of the general superintendents may call special sessions of the Annual Conferences, at such time and place as they may think wise, to determine the question of an extra session of the General Conference, or to elect delegates thereto.

Article VI.—Presiding Officers.—Section 1. The General Conference shall elect by ballot from among the traveling elders as many general superintendents as it may deem necessary.

Section 2. The general superintendents shall preside in the General Conference in such order as they may determine; but, if no general superintendent be present, the General Conference shall elect one of its members to preside *pro tempore*.

Section 3. The presiding officer of the General Conference shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the General Conference; but questions of law shall be decided by the General Conference.

Article VII.—Organization. When the time for opening the General Conference arrives the presiding officer shall take the chair and direct the secretary of the preceding General Conference, or, in his absence, one of his assistants, to call the roll of delegates-elect. Those who have been duly returned shall be recognized as members, their certificates of election being *prima facie* evidence of their right to membership; provided, however, that in case of a challenge of any person thus enrolled, such challenge being signed by at least six delegates from the territory of as many different Annual Conferences, three such delegates being ministers and three laymen, the person so challenged shall not participate in the proceedings of the General Conference, except to speak on his own case, until the question of his right shall have been decided. The General Conference shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Article VIII.—Quorum. When the General Conference is in session it shall require the presence of two thirds of the whole number of delegates to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may take a recess or adjourn from day to day in order to secure a quorum; and at the final session may approve the Journal, order the record of the roll call, and adjourn *sine die*.

Article IX.—Voting. The ministerial and lay delegates shall delib-

erate together as one body. They shall also vote together as one body, with the following exceptions:

1. On every question which proposes a change in the Discipline they shall vote separately.

2. A separate vote shall also be taken on any other question when requested by one third of either order of delegates present and voting.

In all cases of separate voting it shall require the concurrence of the two orders to adopt the proposed measure; except that for changes of the Constitution a vote of two thirds of the General Conference shall be sufficient, as provided in Article XI.

Article X.—Powers and Restrictions. The General Conference shall have full power to make rules and regulations for the Church under the following limitations and restrictions; namely,

1. The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, nor change our Articles of Religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrine.

2. The General Conference shall not organize, nor authorize the organization of, an Annual Conference with a less number than two thirds of the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation in the Annual Conferences.

3. The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away episcopacy, nor destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency; but may elect a missionary bishop or superintendent for any of our foreign missions, limiting his episcopal jurisdiction to the same respectively.

4. The General Conference shall not revoke nor change the General Rules of our Church.

5. The General Conference shall not deprive our ministers of the right of trial by the Annual Conference, or by a select number thereof, nor of an appeal; nor shall it deprive our members of the right of trial by a committee of members of our Church, nor of an appeal.

6. The General Conference shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern, nor of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, and superannuated preachers, their wives, widows, and children.

Article XI.—Amendments. The concurrent recommendation of two thirds of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting, and of two thirds of all the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting, shall suffice to authorize the next ensuing General Conference by a two thirds vote to alter or amend any of the provisions of this Constitution excepting Section 1, Article X; and also, whenever such alteration or amendment shall have been first recommended by the General Conference by a two thirds vote, then so soon as two thirds of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting and two thirds of all the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting shall have concurred therein, such alteration or amendment shall take effect; and the result of the vote shall be announced by the general superintendents.

S. F. UPHAM, *Secretary.*

H. W. WARREN, *President.*

PROPOSITIONS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Submitted to the Annual Conferences in 1896-97.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned have the honor to present herewith the various propositions for amendment of the Constitution of the General Conference which have been submitted to the several Annual Conferences during the past quadrennium, together with a statement of the aggregate vote of the Annual Conferences upon each of said propositions (Statement A). We also submit herewith a statement in detail of the votes in the several Annual Conferences from which is made up the statement of the aggregate vote (Statement B).

EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
DAVID S. MONROE.

STATEMENT A.

ON ELIGIBILITY.

I. (Submitted by the General Conference, May 8, 1896.)

Amend by striking from ¶ 67, § 2, all that now follows the word "*provided*," in the fifth line of said section, and inserting instead thereof new clauses, so that the whole section shall read as follows, namely:

"§ 2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor of a less number than one for every forty-five; nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference; provided, that no person shall be chosen a delegate to the General Conference, or to an Electoral Conference, who shall be under twenty-five years of age, or who shall not have been a member of the Church in full connection for the five consecutive years preceding the election; and provided, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate; provided, nevertheless, that where there shall be in any Conference a fraction of two-thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction."

In favor of the Amendment,	- - - - -	7,455
Against " "	- - - - -	3,636

ON EQUAL MINISTERIAL AND LAY REPRESENTATION.

II. (a) (Submitted by the General Conference, May 27, 1896.)

Resolved, That the General Conference hereby submits the following proposition to the Annual Conferences to be held in 1896 and 1897, to wit: To amend § 2, ¶ 67, of the Discipline, so that the section shall read as follows: "The General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor of a less number than one for every forty-five; provided, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; and provided, also, that there shall be from each Annual Conference lay delegates equal in number to the ministerial delegates; and provided, further, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate."

In favor of the Amendment,	- - - - -	4,362
Against " "	- - - - -	6,364

III. (b) (Submitted by the Rock River Annual Conference.)

At its fifty-eighth annual session, held in Chicago, Ill., beginning October 6, 1897, the Rock River Annual Conference requested the bishops to submit to the several Annual Conferences, at the first regular session of each Conference held after January 1, 1898, the following proposition to amend the Discipline, to wit :

FIRST. Amend ¶ 60 of the Book of Discipline by striking out all the words after "The lay delegates shall consist of" and inserting the words "one layman for each Annual Conference, except such Conferences as have more than one ministerial delegate, which Conferences shall each be entitled to as many lay delegates as ministerial delegates;" so that ¶ 60 as amended shall read :

"¶ 60. The lay delegates shall consist of one layman for each Annual Conference, except such Conferences as have more than one ministerial delegate, which Conferences shall each be entitled to as many lay delegates as ministerial delegates.

SECOND. Amend § 2 of ¶ 67 of the Book of Discipline by striking out words "nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference" and inserting the words "nor of more lay delegates from any Annual Conference than there are ministerial delegates from such Annual Conference;" so that the Section as amended shall read :

"§ 2. The General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference; nor of a less number than one for every forty-five; nor of more lay delegates from any Annual Conference than there are ministerial delegates from such Annual Conference; provided, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; and provided, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and of one lay delegate."

In favor of the Amendment,	- - - - -	9,258
Against	" " - - - - -	1,524

ON RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.

IV. (Submitted by the East Maine Annual Conference.)

Amend § 2, ¶ 67, of the Book of Discipline by striking out the word "forty-five" and inserting the word "sixty," so that the section as amended shall read :

"The General Conference shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference; nor of a less number than one for every sixty; nor of more than two lay delegates for an Annual Conference; provided, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; and provided, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate."

In favor of the Amendment,	- - - - -	4,780
Against	" " - - - - -	3,205

ON ADMISSION OF PROVISIONAL DELEGATES.

V. (Submitted by the Baltimore Annual Conference.)

Resolved, 1. That the Baltimore Annual Conference at its session, held in Baltimore, Md., beginning March 1, 1899, hereby requests the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to submit to the several Annual Conferences, at the first regular session of each Conference held after the present date, the following proposition to amend the Discipline, to wit :

Resolved, 2. That, if three fourths of the members of the Annual Conferences present, and voting during 1899 and 1900, shall approve of this amendment, and it shall also receive the concurrence of two thirds of the General Conference of 1900, and the Electoral Conferences of 1899 and 1900 shall have selected provisional representatives, having the qualifications and selected in the manner now determining the election of lay delegates, so that the whole number of lay delegates and provisional representatives selected for any Conference shall equal the number of ministerial delegates for said Conference, the General Conference of 1900 may provide for their admission as lay delegates.

In favor of the Resolution,	- - - - -	2,738
Against	" " - - - - -	591

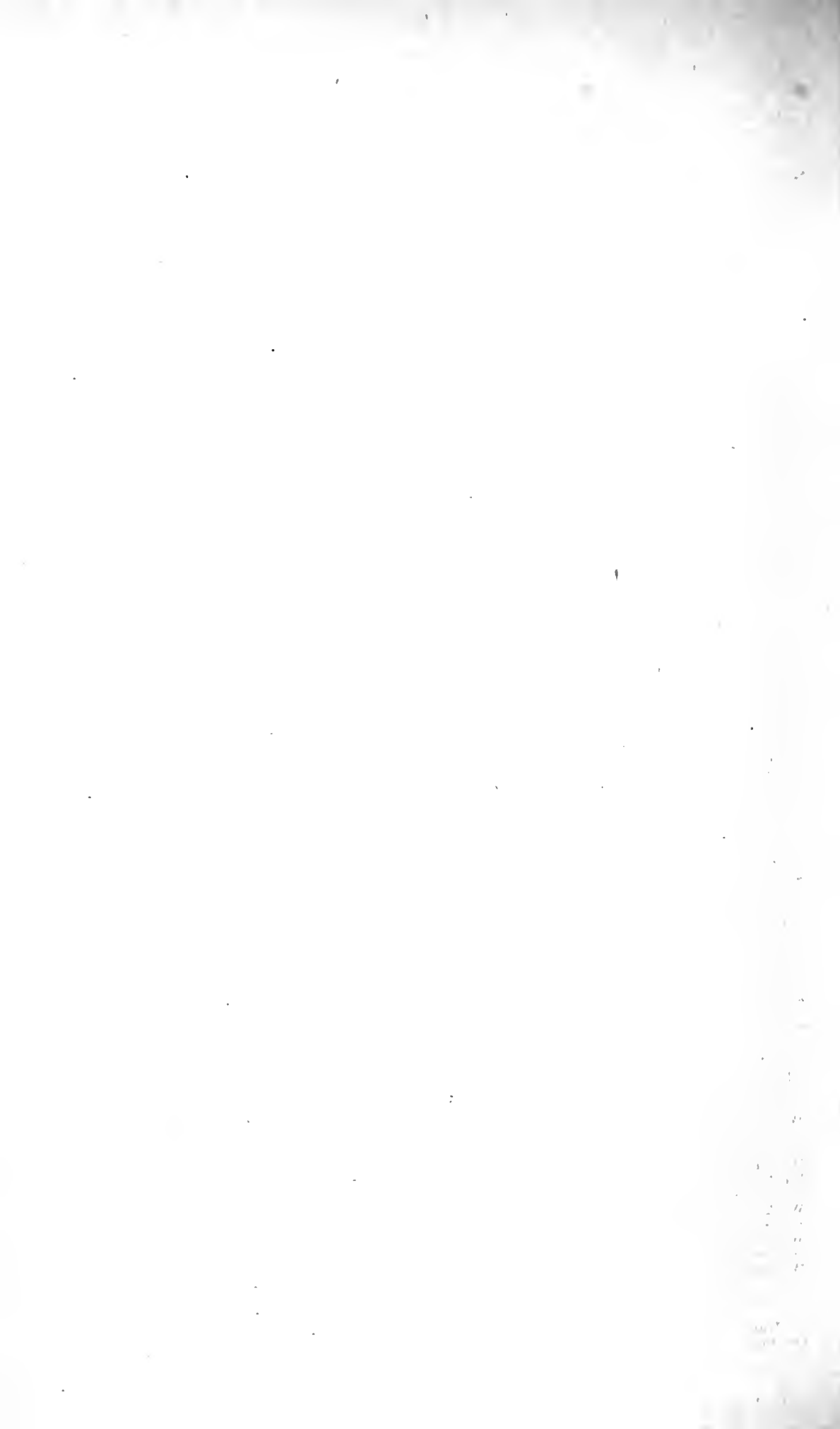
STATEMENT B. PROPOSITIONS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

CONFERENCES.	ON ELIGIBILITY.		EQUAL MINISTERIAL AND LAY REPRESENTATION.				RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.		ADMISSION OF PROVISIONAL DELEGATES.	
	PROP. I.		PROP. II.		PROP. III.		PROP. IV.		PROP. V.	
	Ayes.	Noes.	Ayes.	Noes.	Ayes.	Noes.	Ayes.	Noes.	Ayes.	Noes.
Alabama.....	19	7	2	24	19	3	12	19	0	22
Arkansas.....	23	0	13	11	14	7	22	1	27	0
Atlanta.....	37	12	33	18	51	4	2	46	.....	.....
Austin.....	7	12	6	14	22	.....	22	2	22	0
Baltimore.....	69	106	77	100	147	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bengal-Burma.....	16	2	11	7	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Hills.....	18	0	12	6	12	.....	10	5	.....	.....
Blue Ridge.....	30	6	28	1	23	3	7	16	.....	.....
Bombay.....	13	8	23	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	127	25	101	47	151	.....	133	11	.....	.....
California German.....	4	12	6	10	17	.....	12	3	.....	.....
Central Alabama.....	36	23	2	56	36	18	13	37	0	63
Central German.....	1	104	40	66	70	21	76	4	*	*
Central Illinois.....	134	19	100	52	156	9	124	.....	97	0
Central Missouri.....	29	34	10	59	18	53	8	54	.....	.....
Central New York.....	95	65	36	122	113	38	12	118	113	38
Central Ohio.....	132	11	98	37	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Pennsylvania.....	98	93	70	128	185	.....	74	92	.....	.....
Central Swedish.....	9	25	17	17	29	7	24	13	*	*
Central Tennessee.....	32	1	19	10	28	.....	30	.....	28	0
Chicago German.....	0	67	1	55	68	2	62	8	68	2
Cincinnati.....	130	29	114	40	141	9	38	95	*	*
Colorado.....	56	12	17	38	72	7	31	19	63	2
Columbia River.....	42	15	25	32	24	28	14	39	31	8
Dakota.....	46	11	33	23	58	.....	52	5	.....	.....
Delaware.....	68	27	6	83	80	15	2	88	*	*
Des Moines.....	117	42	100	65	141	3	150	8	141	3
Detroit.....	181	20	129	78	166	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
East German.....	2	44	3	43	25	20	28	14	.....	.....
East Maine.....	52	18	54	18	63	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
East Ohio.....	128	71	71	129	204	10	189	.....	2	155
East Tennessee.....	32	0	0	32	28	3	.....	.....	32	1
Erie.....	123	26	57	97	138	15	50	12	57	97
Florida.....	28	0	37	0	13	23	3	31	24	11
Foochow.....	44	0	14	29	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	129	50	78	100	160	16	25	126	*	*
Georgia.....	8	7	5	9	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holston.....	34	23	27	28	48	8	33	17	45	4
Idaho.....	14	3	14	3	14	.....	16	.....	15	0
Illinois.....	202	18	52	145	210	1	126	67	210	3
Indiana.....	139	47	143	33	192	7	4	136	161	0
Iowa.....	91	27	33	73	91	22	92	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	6	8	7	12	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	20	37	25	83	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	84	30	31	81	89	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	43	18	22	33	42	14	13	48	*	*
Lexington.....	77	4	19	60	81	.....	1	73	77	4
Liberia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Rock.....	52	2	20	34	19	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	47	52	2	81	19	83	1	93	80	14
Maine.....	65	6	40	26	57	3	.....	.....	69	0
Mexico.....	7	14	2	19	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	221	4	181	34	190	9	201	3	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	82	17	91	12	114	.....	72	6	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	63	11	3	69	24	52	13	63	*	*
Missouri.....	102	15	36	77	87	4	83	5	.....	.....
Montana.....	22	7	9	20	34	2	15	12	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	104	12	28	90	49	55	93	7	90	0
New England.....	129	49	147	26	134	25	82	59	*	*
New England Southern.....	90	62	32	45	119	2	53	49	*	*
New Hampshire.....	44	18	18	44	88	.....	79	11	54	0
New Jersey.....	68	103	36	125	110	65	61	77	.....	.....
New York.....	86	97	57	116	118	80	28	159	.....	.....

STATEMENT B. PROPOSITIONS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.—Continued.

CONFERENCES.	ON ELIGIBILITY.		EQUAL MINISTERIAL AND LAY REPRESENTATION.				RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.		ADMISSION OF PROVISIONAL DELEGATES.	
	PROP. I.		PROP. II.		PROP. III.		PROP. IV.		PROP. V.	
	Ayes.	Noes.	Ayes.	Noes.	Ayes.	Noes.	Ayes.	Noes.	Ayes.	Noes.
New York East.....	68	152	135	67	196	35	121	69	....	....
Newark.....	70	105	55	115	156	29	2	137	*	*
North Carolina.....	57	0	1	68	47	6	10	40	....	....
North China.....	25	6	2	23	27	1	....	....	....	....
North Dakota.....	39	9	30	17	47	1	38	6	....	....
North Germany.....	0	40	16	35	53	1	....	....	57	3
North India.....	33	27	26	38	60	9	....	....	....	....
North Indiana.....	127	34	37	79	145	2	148	....	....	....
North Nebraska.....	65	11	25	51	75	5	51	53	*	*
North Ohio.....	99	50	81	65	130	12	....	95	*	*
Northern German.....	10	51	16	46	48	....	44	11	....	....
Northern Minnesota.....	54	17	46	25	59	6	32	36	....	....
Northern New York.....	97	59	39	116	102	38	....	....	52	84
Northwest German.....	1	47	0	49	39	4	44	....	....	....
Northwest India.....	27	7	33	2	34	7	32	4	....	....
Northwest Indiana.....	92	6	58	45	108	10	108	20	....	....
Northwest Iowa.....	113	22	97	23	130	2	116	....	*	*
Northwest Kansas.....	53	0	7	47	67	9	....	67	....	....
Northwest Nebraska.....	8	8	2	14	6	10	10	5	*	*
Norway.....	13	41	7	32	58	4	....	....	44	0
Norwegian and Danish... ..	13	30	6	36	45	....	49	....	32	5
Ohio.....	153	26	67	113	168	8	....	....	*	*
Oklahoma.....	44	4	2	46	36	7	17	30	....	....
Oregon.....	52	8	25	34	37	21	*	*	....	....
Philadelphia.....	115	95	84	116	154	66	....	....	*	*
Pittsburg.....	65	70	18	103	113	....	106	30	*	*
Puget Sound.....	64	11	38	38	61	16	*	*	....	....
Rock River.....	162	60	113	102	200	6	124	88	....	....
St. John's River.....	10	4	8	6	8	6	12	1	....	....
St. Louis.....	84	24	31	72	92	19	101	11	75	0
St. Louis German.....	1	97	0	94	68	21	....	....	....	....
Savannah.....	21	10	12	23	....	....	....	36	....	....
South America.....	21	14	8	25	12	7	....	....	....	....
South Carolina.....	76	31	1	102	80	....	4	91	....	....
South Germany.....	0	41	16	48	34	35	....	....	....	....
South India.....	5	12	22	0	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Kansas.....	75	21	35	60	91	16	35	60	40	0
Southern California.....	79	24	77	27	86	....	74	26	....	....
Southern German.....	0	31	4	27	29	....	26	1	25	5
Southern Illinois.....	129	6	27	103	120	1	116	6	*	*
Southwest Kansas.....	97	11	37	72	69	14	29	40	*	*
Sweden.....	9	67	....	....	79	5	....	....	78	2
Switzerland.....	0	44	2	38	28	17	....	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	45	2	5	40	43	1	2	32	....	....
Texas.....	62	10	3	68	63	0	2	78	68	0
Troy.....	82	117	44	152	141	37	115	55	....	....
Upper Iowa.....	136	28	92	75	177	2	144	8	162	3
Upper Mississippi.....	78	4	0	83	26	55	28	57	*	*
Vermont.....	29	30	18	41	55	6	42	5	....	....
Virginia.....	17	15	0	27	15	7	19	5	*	*
Washington.....	108	9	5	114	90	14	37	69	90	17
West German.....	0	82	0	86	51	5	54	12	51	5
West Nebraska.....	36	15	27	24	33	12	38	3	47	3
West Texas.....	53	4	0	57	41	....	1	51	....	....
West Virginia.....	86	25	25	115	102	22	96	22	64	0
West Wisconsin.....	94	11	47	51	102	....	83	3	107	1
Western Nor.-Danish.....	11	6	13	1	13	1	19	....	15	0
Western Swedish.....	7	17	13	10	29	....	24	....	....	....
Wilmington.....	100	33	61	73	137	5	99	36	181	7
Wisconsin.....	103	30	94	36	110	....	86	13	94	36
Wyoming.....	75	74	46	104	103	62	102	42	....	....
Totals.....	7,455	3,636	4,362	6,364	9,258	1,524	4,780	3,205	2,738	591

Those Conferences marked thus (*) either declined to take action or laid the Resolutions on the table.



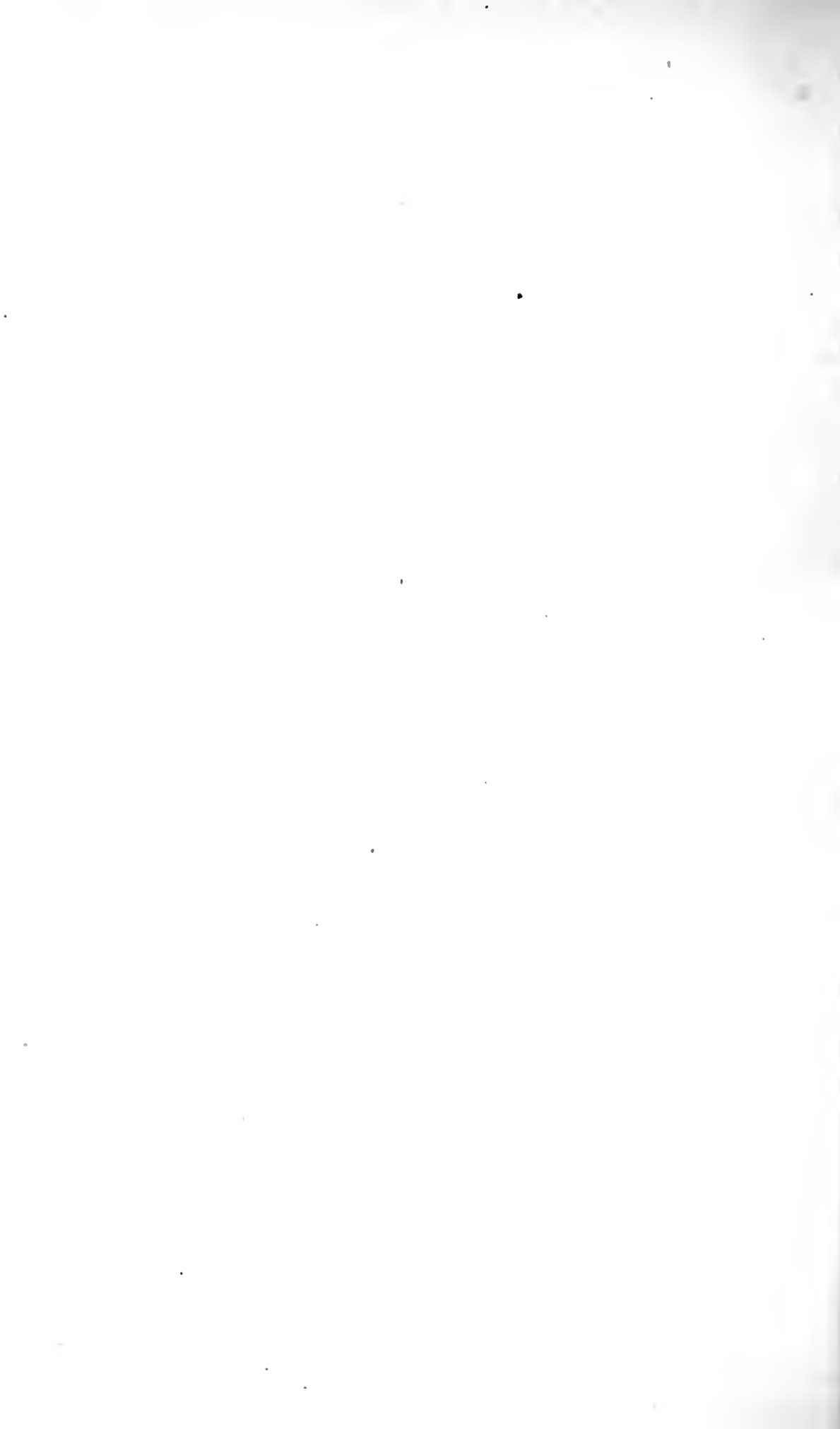
APPENDIX II.

A.—COMMITTEES.

B.—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

C.—MANAGERS OF SOCIETIES.

D.—BALLOTS.



A.

COMMITTEES.

1. STANDING. JOURNAL, PAGE 111.

EPISCOPACY.

J. M. BUCKLEY, *Chairman*; J. W. E. BOWEN, *Secretary*;
J. S. HILL, *Assistant Secretary*.

CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
Alabama	G. E. Ackerman, J. M. Atkins
Arkansas	A. J. Taylor, W. C. Chynoweth
Atlanta	M. C. B. Mason, L. J. Price
Austin	O. E. Olander, G. B. Collins
Baltimore	J. F. Goucher, J. S. Rawlings
Bengal-Burma	F. W. Warne, Robert Laidlaw
Black Hills	E. E. Clough, E. W. Martin
Blue Ridge	A. J. Johnson, N. S. Ridenour
Bombay	T. S. Johnson, Henry Stephens
California	J. D. Hammond, R. V. Watt
California German	George Guth, Christian Neumiller
Central Alabama	W. H. Nelson, D. B. V. Walthall
Central German	A. J. Nast, Gotlieb Golder
Central Illinois	H. D. Clark, Matthew Andrews
Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, H. L. Billups
Central New York	E. M. Mills, B. E. Titus
Central Ohio	E. D. Whitlock, E. P. Breckinridge
Central Pennsylvania	W. W. Evans, T. H. Murray
Central Swedish	Albert Ericson, B. J. Regnell
Central Tennessee	J. M. Carter, P. D. Carr
Chicago German	Henry Lemeke, Louis Appel
Cincinnati	A. B. Leonard, W. R. Warnock
Colorado	D. L. Rader, I. M. De Long
Columbia River	M. H. Marvin, William Warner
Dakota	W. H. Jordan, S. E. Morris
Delaware	J. H. Scott, H. S. Wilson
Des Moines	E. M. Holmes, L. M. Shaw
Detroit	J. F. Berry, R. S. Copeland
East German	Charles Reuss, Egbert Winkler
East Maine	W. W. Ogier, A. W. Harris
East Ohio	H. S. Jackson, J. A. Mansfield
East Tennessee	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Erie	W. P. Graham, Austin Blakeslee
Florida	Peter Swearingen, L. C. Haile
Foochow	J. H. Worley, Tieng Ang Sia
Genesee	P. S. Merrill, J. M. Duncan
Georgia	R. H. Robb, W. J. Auten
Holston	R. J. Cooke, J. A. Patten
Idaho	R. P. Hammons, E. A. Dowd
Illinois	H. M. Hamill, W. G. Cochran
Indiana	H. J. Talbott, B. F. Adams
Iowa	J. C. W. Coxe, Christopher Haw
Italy	William Burt, Fritz Baum
Japan	Julius Soper, Masayoshi Takaki

CONFERENCES.

NAMES.

Kansas	J. W. Alderman, D. C. Newcomb
Kentucky	C. J. Howes, R. T. Miller
Lexington	E. L. Gilliam, J. A. Washington
Liberia	W. T. Hagan, A. D. Williams
Little Rock	W. R. R. Duncan, R. C. Childres
Louisiana	L. G. Adkinson, R. C. Metoyer
Maine	E. O. Thayer, I. S. Locke
Mexico	J. W. Butler, George Manning
Michigan	J. H. Potts, J. H. Grant
Minnesota	H. C. Jennings, M. G. Norton
Mississippi	S. A. Cowan, G. M. R. Husbands
Missouri	E. B. Lytle, C. W. Proctor
Montana	Jacob Mills, William Lindsay
Nebraska	D. W. C. Huntington, J. H. Mickey
Newark	H. A. Buttz, Oscar Jeffery
New England	J. W. Hamilton, G. F. Washburn
New England Southern	S. O. Benton, Robert F. Raymond
New Hampshire	W. H. Hutchin, A. T. Cass
New Jersey	J. B. Graw, W. H. Skirm
New York	A. J. Palmer, J. E. Andrus
New York East	J. M. Buckley, J. M. Bulwinkle
North Carolina	J. D. Chavis, W. H. Thomas
North China	H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	S. E. Ryan, M. N. Johnson
North Germany	P. G. Junker, Ernst Gartner
North India	J. L. Humphrey, C. R. Hawes
North Indiana	C. U. Wade, A. A. Small
North Nebraska	D. K. Tindall, C. A. Goss
North Ohio	W. F. Whitlock, L. C. Laylin
Northern German	E. J. Funk, J. P. Funk
Northern Minnesota	Robert Forbes, Leonidas Merritt
Northern New York	C. C. Townsend, S. M. Coon
Northwest German	Frederick Schaub, H. A. Salzer
Northwest India	Rockwell Clancy
Northwest Indiana	S. B. Town, J. S. Talley
Northwest Iowa	J. B. Trimble, O. P. Miller
Northwest Kansas	B. T. Stauber, E. L. Getty
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Norway	Ole Olesen, Karl Andreassen
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Puget Sound	Wilmot Whitfield, H. J. Cozine
Rock River	P. H. Swift, William Deering
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St. Louis	D. W. Crow, M. F. Simmons
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Savannah	James Jackson, R. H. Johnson
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South Germany	Heinrich Mann, E. W. Korner
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Troy.....	Homer Eaton, G. B. Greenslet
Upper Iowa	J. C. Magee, J. F. Merry
Upper Mississippi	G. G. Logan, E. H. McKissack
Vermont	W. S. Smithers, S. R. Fletcher
Virginia	U. S. A. Heavener, C. F. Dye
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West Texas	Harry Swann, G. J. Starnes
West Virginia	A. B. Riker, A. J. Clark
West Wisconsin	S. W. Trousdale, N. B. Wharton
Western Norwegian-Danish	Martinus Nelson, A. L. Elvigen
Western Swedish	A. G. Engstrom, J. W. Israelson
Wilmington	Robert Watt, C. B. Lore
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Baltimore	Joel Brown, L. M. Bacon
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Black Hills	E. E. Clough, E. W. Martin
Blue Ridge	A. J. Johnson, N. S. Ridenour
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California German.....	George Guth, Christian Neumiller
Central Alabama.....	W. H. Nelson, W. L. Riley
Central German.....	H. G. Lich, Louis Hartman
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Central Missouri	R. E. Gillum, H. L. Billups
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Central Swedish	Albert Ericson, B. J. Regnell
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Chicago German.....	Jacob Berger, W. F. Filter
Cincinnati.....	G. H. Dart, J. N. Gamble
Colorado	W. F. McDowell, I. M. De Long
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Dakota.....	T. H. Youngman, H. S. Mouser
Delaware.....	J. R. Waters, W. J. Johnson
Des Moines	William Stevenson, G. S. Allyn
Detroit	Arthur Edwards, E. T. Rowley
East German.....	Charles Reuss, Egbert Winkler
East Maine	E. H. Boynton, A. W. Harris
East Ohio	O. W. Holmes, F. A. Arter
East Tennessee	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
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North China	H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	H. C. Klingel, M. N. Johnson
North Germany	P. G. Junker, Ernst Gartner
North India	J. L. Humphrey, C. R. Hawes
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Northern Minnesota	J. B. Hingeley, J. F. Force
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Northwest India	Rockwell Clancy
Northwest Indiana	J. H. Cissel, J. V. Kent
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Puget Sound	S. S. Sulliger, H. J. Cozine
Rock River	C. J. Little, O. H. Horton
St. John's River	L. L. Fisher, G. P. Carson
St. Louis	J. B. Young, G. W. Brown
St. Louis German	G. B. Addicks, J. L. Hinners
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Southern German	C. E. Draeger, E. W. Hander
Southern Illinois	L. W. Thrall, T. S. Marshall
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Western Swedish	A. G. Engstrom, J. W. Israelson
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Blue Ridge	A. J. Johnson, N. S. Ridenour
Bombay	T. S. Johnson, Henry Stephens
California	E. R. Dille, T. B. Hutchinson
California German	George Guth, Christian Neumiller
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Central German	H. G. Lich, H. C. Dickhaut
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Chicago German	Jacob Berger, W. F. Filter
Cincinnati	G. H. Dart, W. R. Warnock
Colorado	J. W. Gilluly
Columbia River	M. H. Marvin, William Warner
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Delaware	H. A. Monroe, Simon Chase
Des Moines	J. H. Senseney, H. K. Dewey

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Iowa	W. G. Wilson, Christopher Haw
Italy	William Burt, Fritz Baum
Japan	Julius Soper, Masayoshi Takaki
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Kentucky	G. R. Frenger, W. T. Atkinson
Lexington	E. L. Gilliam, J. A. Washington
Liberia	W. T. Hagan, A. D. Williams
Little Rock	W. R. R. Duncan, R. C. Childres
Louisiana	Stephen Duncan, C. C. Morse
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Nebraska	D. W. C. Huntington, John Davis
Newark	A. H. Tuttle, Oscar Jeffery
New England	W. F. Warren, G. F. Washburn
New England Southern	Costello Lippitt
New Jersey	John Handley, G. B. Langley
New York	C. W. Millard, C. P. McClellan
New York East	C. H. Buck, C. B. Rogers
North Carolina	J. D. Chavis, W. H. Thomas
North China	H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	H. C. Klingel, A. S. Elford
North Germany	P. G. Junker, Ernst Gartner
North India	E. W. Parker, C. R. Hawes
North Indiana	M. S. Marble, L. H. Bunyan
North Nebraska	D. K. Tindall, J. W. Balson
North Ohio	P. B. Stroup, L. C. Laylin
Northern German	E. J. Funk, J. P. Funk
Northern Minnesota	J. B. Hingeley, William Moses
Northern New York	C. C. Townsend, F. B. Beers
Northwest German	Frederick Schaub, H. A. Salzer
Northwest India	Rockwell Clancy
Northwest Indiana	D. M. Wood, J. V. Kent
Northwest Iowa	D. M. Yetter, Samuel Parker
Northwest Kansas	B. F. Stauber, E. L. Getty
Northwest Nebraska	A. R. Julian, G. H. Hornby
Norway	Ole Olsen, Karl Andreassen
Norwegian and Danish	N. E. Simonsen, Carl Hanson
Ohio	J. C. Arbuckle, G. D. Selby
Oklahoma	H. A. Doty, A. H. Boles
Oregon	G. W. Gue, F. B. Sackett
Philadelphia	J. R. T. Gray, Charles Scott

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Rock River	Lewis Curts, C. M. Whipple
St. John's River	L. L. Fisher, G. P. Carson
St. Louis	D. W. Crow, R. H. Rose
St. Louis German	William Koeneke, Friedrich Kettlekamp
Savannah	James Jackson, R. H. Johnson
South America	J. F. Thompson, H. T. Coates
South Carolina	C. C. Jacobs, M. H. Gassaway
South Germany	Heinrich Mann, Ernst Mann
South India	W. L. King, C. J. Muller
South Kansas	J. H. Price, J. J. Hurt
Southern*California	A. M. Hough, A. J. Wallace
Southern German	C. E. Draeger, E. W. Hander
Southern Illinois	J. F. Harmon, P. M. Johnson
Southwest Kansas	E. C. Beach, S. H. Jennings
Sweden	K. A. Janssen, O. L. Kling
Switzerland	Leonard Peter, Wilhelm Ritter
Tennessee	H. W. Key, T. S. Fortson
Texas	W. H. Logan, M. V. Burgess
Troy	W. H. Hughes, Alfred Guibord
Upper Iowa	H. C. Stuntz, A. E. Swisher
Upper Mississippi	G. G. Logan, E. E. Pettibone
Vermont	W. S. Smithers, L. W. Hanson
Virginia	U. S. A. Heavener, C. F. Dye
Washington	I. L. Thomas, T. R. Ovelton
West German	Charles Ott, Christian Hoffmann
West Nebraska	James Leonard, J. J. Doty
West Virginia	J. W. Bedford, J. M. Davis
West Wisconsin	W. J. McKay, A. F. Ellison
Western Norwegian-Danish	Martinus Nelson, A. L. Elvigen
Western Swedish	A. G. Engstrom, J. W. Israelson
Wilmington	W. F. Corkran, G. A. Cox
Wisconsin	J. E. Farmer, W. W. Cooper
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California	E. P. Dennett, T. B. Hutchinson
California German	George Guth, Christian Neumiller
Central Alabama	E. M. Jones, D. B. V. Walthall
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Central Pennsylvania	H. L. Jacobs, W. L. Woodcock
Central Swedish	Albert Ericson, B. J. Regnell

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Dakota.....	T. H. Youngman, S. E. Morris
Delaware.....	J. H. Scott, H. S. Wilson
Des Moines.....	T. McK. Stuart, John Gibson
Detroit.....	E. W. Ryan, J. E. Mason
East German.....	Charles Reuss, Egbert Winkler
East Maine.....	W. W. Ogier, A. W. Harris
East Ohio.....	A. N. Craft, J. A. White
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Erie.....	A. R. Rich, G. P. Hukill
Florida.....	Peter Swearingen, L. C. Haile
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Indiana.....	C. E. Bacon, J. B. Connor
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Japan.....	Julius Soper, Masayoshi Takaki
Kansas.....	W. H. Zimmerman, L. A. Palmer
Kentucky.....	C. J. Howes, R. T. Miller
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Liberia.....	W. T. Hagan, A. D. Williams
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New York.....	J. E. Price, A. D. Lent
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North China.....	H. H. Lowry
North Dakota.....	H. C. Klingel, M. N. Johnson
North Germany.....	P. G. Junker, Ernst Gartner
North India.....	E. W. Parker, C. R. Hawes
North Indiana.....	W. D. Parr, G. T. Herrick
North Nebraska.....	William Gorst, C. A. Goss
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Northern Minnesota.....	R. N. McKaig, William Moses
Northern New York.....	W. D. Marsh, F. B. Beers
Northwest German.....	Frederick Schaub, H. A. Salzer
Northwest India.....	Rockwell Clancy
Northwest Indiana.....	J. H. Cissel, W. C. Belman

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Northwest Kansas.....	T. J. H. Taggart, E. L. Getty
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Norway.....	Ole Olsen, Karl Andreassen
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St. John's River.....	L. L. Fisher, G. P. Carson
St. Louis.....	J. B. Young, G. W. Brown
St. Louis German.....	Frederick Munz, Henry Voshall
Savannah.....	James Jackson, R. H. Johnson
South America.....	J. F. Thompson, H. T. Coates
South Carolina.....	J. E. Wilson, E. J. Sawyer
South Germany.....	Heinrich Mann, Ernst Mann
South India.....	W. L. King, C. J. Muller
South Kansas.....	Hugh McBirney, Nelson Case
Southern California.....	A. M. Hough, A. J. Wallace
Southern German.....	C. E. Draeger, E. W. Hander
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Southwest Kansas.....	Harrison Waitt, F. R. Chrisman
Sweden.....	Gustaf Wagnsson, J. A. Andersson
Switzerland.....	Leonard Peter, Wilhelm Ritter
Tennessee.....	H. W. Key, T. S. Fortson
Texas.....	W. A. Fortson, R. S. Lovinggood
Troy.....	J. E. C. Sawyer, B. F. Diefendorf
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Upper Mississippi.....	B. H. S. Ferguson, E. E. McKissock
Vermont.....	L. O. Sherbourne, S. R. Fletcher
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Washington.....	E. W. S. Peck, I. C. Cabell
West German.....	John Demand, M. E. Bittner
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West Texas.....	A. M. Mason, J. W. Frazier
West Virginia.....	L. W. Roberts, R. A. Armstrong
West Wisconsin.....	W. J. McKay, A. F. Ellison
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	Martinus Nelson, A. L. Elvigen
Western Swedish.....	A. G. Engstrom, J. W. Israelson
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Wisconsin.....	J. E. Farmer, L. M. Alexander
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Bengal-Burma.....	F. W. Warne, Robert Laidlaw
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Central Tennessee	J. M. Carter, P. D. Carr
Chicago German	Jacob Berger, W. F. Filter
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East Ohio	G. B. Smith, Joseph Chapman
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Erie	R. C. Smith, M. B. Dunham
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Georgia	R. H. Robb, W. J. Auten
Holston	J. A. Ruble, C. P. Cass
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North Dakota	H. C. Klingel, A. S. Elford
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North India	J. L. Humphrey, C. R. Hawes
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Northwest India	Rockwell Clancy
Northwest Indiana	H. A. Gobin, J. V. Kent
Northwest Iowa	J. B. Trimble, C. E. Lane
Northwest Kansas	B. T. Stauber, C. W. Winslow
Northwest Nebraska	A. R. Julian, G. H. Hornby
Norway	Ole Olsen, Karl Andreassen
Norwegian and Danish	N. E. Simonsen, Carl Hanson
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St. John's River	L. L. Fisher, G. P. Carson
St. Louis	C. V. Criss, G. W. Brown
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South Germany	Jacob Kaufman, E. W. Korner
South India	W. L. King, C. J. Muller
South Kansas	H. J. Coker, E. W. Cunningham
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Sweden	K. A. Janssen, O. L. Kling
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Northwest India.....	Rockwell Clancy
Northwest Indiana.....	H. A. Gobin, M. M. Murphy
Northwest Iowa.....	J. W. Lothian, O. P. Miller
Northwest Kansas.....	T. J. H. Taggart, C. W. Winslow
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, G. H. Hornby
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St. John's River.....	L. L. Fisher, G. P. Carson
St. Louis.....	J. B. Young, M. F. Simmons
St. Louis German.....	William Koeneke, Friedrich Kettlekamp
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South Carolina.....	L. M. Dunton, J. H. Fordham
South Germany.....	Heinrich Mann, Ernst Mann
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California German.....	George Guth, Christian Neumiller
Central Alabama.....	W. H. Nelson, W. L. Riley
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Delaware.....	J. H. Scott, H. S. Wilson
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Florida.....	Peter Swearingen, L. C. Haile
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Holston.....	J. A. Ruble, C. P. Cass
Idaho.....	R. P. Hammons, E. A. Dowd
Illinois.....	C. B. Taylor, J. M. Glasco
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Iowa.....	C. L. Stafford, John Moler
Italy.....	William Burt, Fritz Baum
Japan.....	Julius Soper, Masayoshi Takaki
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East Maine	W. W. Ogier, A. W. Harris
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East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
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Northwest India	Rockwell Clancy
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South Germany	Jacob Kaufman, E. W. Korner
South India	W. L. King, C. J. Muller
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West Virginia.....	A. B. Ricker, M. A. Kindall
West Wisconsin.....	S. W. Trousdale, N. B. Wharton
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Western Swedish.....	A. G. Engstrom, J. W. Israelson
Wilmington.....	W. F. Corkran, J. E. Holland
Wisconsin.....	J. E. Farmer, E. M. Beach
Wyoming.....	M. S. Hard, A. I. Decker

MISSIONS.

W. F. OLDHAM, *Chairman*; JAMES MUDGE, *Secretary*;

E. A. WHITE, *Assistant Secretary*.

Alabama.....	G. E. Ackerman, J. M. Atkins
Arkansas.....	A. J. Taylor, W. C. Chynoweth
Atlanta.....	G. W. Arnold, A. M. Samuels
Austin.....	O. E. Olander, G. B. Collins
Baltimore.....	F. M. Bristol, J. S. Rawlings
Bengal-Burma.....	F. W. Warne, Robert Laidlaw
Black Hills.....	E. E. Clough, E. W. Martin
Blue Ridge.....	A. J. Johnson, N. S. Ridenour
Bombay.....	T. S. Johnson, Henry Stephens
California.....	E. R. Dille, J. A. Johnson
California German.....	George Guth, Christian Neumiller
Central Alabama.....	W. H. Nelson, W. L. Riley
Central German.....	A. J. Nast, H. C. Dickhaut
Central Illinois.....	R. B. Williams, C. M. Beecher
Central Missouri.....	R. E. Gillum, H. L. Billups
Central New York.....	Theron Cooper, H. A. Mosher
Central Ohio.....	P. P. Pope, S. A. Hoskins
Central Pennsylvania.....	R. H. Gilbert, H. T. Ames
Central Swedish.....	Albert Ericson, B. J. Regnell
Central Tennessee.....	J. M. Carter, P. D. Carr
Chicago German.....	Henry Lemcke, Louis Appel
Cincinnati.....	A. B. Leonard, W. R. Warnock
Colorado.....	H. E. Warner, E. M. Cranston
Columbia River.....	Henry Brown, William Warner
Dakota.....	W. H. Jordan, H. S. Mouser
Delaware.....	H. A. Monroe, Simon Chase
Des Moines.....	W. T. Smith, G. S. Allyn
Detroit.....	W. H. Shier, G. L. Adams
East German.....	Charles Reuss, Egbert Winkler
East Maine.....	E. H. Boynton, A. W. Harris
East Ohio.....	G. B. Smith, Joseph Chapman

CONFERENCES.

NAMES.

East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Erie.....	A. R. Rich, G. P. Hukill
Florida.....	Peter Swearingen, L. C. Haile
Foochow.....	J. H. Worley, Tieng Ang Sia
Genesee.....	M. R. Webster, L. H. Beach
Georgia.....	R. H. Robb, W. J. Auten
Holston.....	J. A. Ruble, C. P. Cass
Idaho.....	R. P. Hammons, E. A. Dowd
Illinois.....	W. N. McElroy, Milton Johnson
Indiana.....	J. E. Steele, W. J. Knox
Iowa.....	W. G. Wilson, John Moler
Italy.....	William Burt, Fritz Baum
Japan.....	Julius Soper, Masayoshi Takaki
Kansas.....	J. R. Madison, D. C. Newcomb
Kentucky.....	G. R. Frenger, R. T. Miller
Lexington.....	E. A. White, B. J. Morgan
Liberia.....	W. T. Hagan, A. D. Williams
Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan, R. C. Childres
Louisiana.....	Stephen Duncan, C. G. Morse
Maine.....	D. B. Holt, I. S. Locke
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, George Manning
Michigan.....	P. V. Maveety, H. A. Potter
Minnesota.....	John Stafford, D. J. Whiting
Mississippi.....	J. M. Shumpert, J. H. Brooks
Missouri.....	J. O. Taylor, C. W. Proctor
Montana.....	Jacob Mills, William Lindsay
Nebraska.....	G. W. Isham, John Davis
Newark.....	A. H. Tuttle, H. K. Carroll
New England.....	James Mudge, G. F. Washburn
New England Southern.....	W. J. Yates, H. A. Fifield
New Hampshire.....	J. M. Durrell, A. T. Cass
New Jersey.....	John Handley, G. B. Langley
New York.....	A. J. Palmer, W. D. Hale
New York East.....	C. H. Buck, J. M. Bulwinkle
North Carolina.....	J. D. Chavis, W. H. Thomas
North China.....	H. H. Lowry
North Dakota.....	H. C. Klingel, M. N. Johnson
North Germany.....	P. G. Junker, Ernst Gartner
North India.....	E. W. Parker, C. R. Hawes
North Indiana.....	H. N. Herrick, L. H. Bunyan
North Nebraska.....	D. K. Tindall, J. W. Balson
North Ohio.....	Duston Kemble, Horace Benton
Northern German.....	E. J. Funk, J. P. Funk
Northern Minnesota.....	Robert Forbes, Leonidas Merritt
Northern New York.....	D. F. Pierce, F. B. Beers
Northwest German.....	Frederick Schaub, H. A. Salzer
Northwest India.....	Rockwell Clancy
Northwest Indiana.....	D. M. Wood, J. S. Talley
Northwest Iowa.....	J. W. Lothian, Edward Fair
Northwest Kansas.....	T. J. H. Taggart, E. L. Getty
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, G. H. Hornby
Norway.....	Ole Olesen, Karl Andreassen
Norwegian and Danish.....	N. E. Simonsen, Carl Hanson
Ohio.....	W. F. Oldham, G. D. Selby
Oklahoma.....	J. T. Riley
Oregon.....	D. A. Watters, W. A. Odell
Philadelphia.....	George Elliott, Charles Scott
Pittsburg.....	W. P. Turner, W. G. Gleason
Puget Sound.....	Wilmot Whitfield, T. S. Lippy
Rock River.....	H. G. Jackson, D. D. Thompson

CONFERENCES.

NAMES.

St. John's River	L. L. Fisher, G. P. Carson
St. Louis	C. V. Criss, G. W. Brown
St. Louis German	G. B. Addicks, F. Kettlekamp
Savaunah	James Jackson, R. H. Johnson
South America	J. F. Thompson, H. T. Coates
South Carolina	C. C. Jacobs, M. H. Gassaway
South Germany	Jacob Kaufman, Ernst Mann
South India	W. L. King, C. J. Muller
South Kansas	H. J. Coker, Nelson Case
Southern California	W. A. Wright, A. J. Wallace
Southern German	C. E. Draeger, E. W. Hander
Southern Illinois	J. F. Harmon, M. H. Chamberlin
Southwest Kansas	G. W. Howes, F. R. Chrisman
Sweden	K. A. Janssen, O. L. Kling
Switzerland	Leonard Peter, Wilhelm Ritter
Tennessee	H. W. Key, T. S. Fortson
Texas	W. A. Fortson, M. V. Burgess
Troy	G. W. Brown, Alfred Guibord
Upper Iowa	H. C. Stuntz, T. B. Taylor
Upper Mississippi	B. H. S. Ferguson, E. E. Pettibone
Vermont	W. S. Smithers, S. R. Fletcher
Virginia	U. S. A. Heavener, C. F. Dye
Washington	I. L. Thomas, I. C. Cabell
West German	John Demand, M. E. Bittner
West Nebraska	James Leonard, J. J. Doty
West Texas	A. M. Mason, J. W. Frazier
West Virginia	Archibald Moore, W. B. Matthews
West Wisconsin	W. M. Martin, James Spensley
Western Norwegian-Danish	Martinus Nelson, A. L. Elvigen
Western Swedish	A. G. Engstrom, J. W. Israelson
Wilmington	Robert Watt, C. B. Lore
Wisconsin	F. A. Pease, W. W. Cooper
Wyoming	H. C. McDermott, G. F. Reynolds

EDUCATION.

J. R. DAY, *Chairman*; I. M. DE LONG, *Secretary*.

Alabama	G. E. Ackerman, J. M. Atkins
Arkansas	A. J. Taylor, W. C. Chynoweth
Atlanta	G. W. Arnold, A. L. Samuels
Austin	O. E. Olander, G. B. Collins
Baltimore	J. F. Goucher, Summerfield Baldwin
Black Hills	E. E. Clough, E. W. Martin
Blue Ridge	A. J. Johnson, N. S. Ridenour
Bombay	T. S. Johnson, Henry Stephens
California	Eli McClish, C. H. Dunn
Central Alabama	E. M. Jones, W. L. Riley
Central German	Carl Riemenschneider, Gotlieb Golder
Central Illinois	H. D. Clark, Matthew Andrews
Central Missouri	J. I. Lane
Central New York	Charles Eddy, H. D. Fearon
Central Ohio	C. R. Havighorst
Central Pennsylvania	E. J. Gray, W. L. Woodcock
Central Swedish	Albert Ericson, B. J. Regnell
Central Tennessee	J. M. Carter, P. D. Carr
Chicago German	Henry Lemcke, Louis Appel
Cincinnati	J. W. Bashford, W. R. Warnock
Colorado	W. F. McDowell, I. M. De Long
Columbia River	M. H. Marvin, G. W. Libby

CONFERENCES.

NAMES.

Dakota	T. H. Youngman, S. E. Morris
Delaware	J. H. Scott, H. S. Wilson
Des Moines	E. M. Holmes
Detroit	William Dawe, F. B. Beal
East German	Charles Reuss, Egbert Winkler
East Maine	W. W. Ogier, A. W. Harris
East Ohio	G. B. Smith, S. J. Williams
East Tennessee	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Erie	W. H. Crawford, Austin Blakeslee
Florida	Peter Swearingen, L. C. Haile
Foochow	J. H. Worley, Tieng Ang Sia
Genesee	La Fayette Congdon, A. C. Aldridge
Georgia	R. H. Robb, W. J. Auten
Holston	J. A. Ruble, J. A. Patten
Idaho	R. P. Hammons, E. A. Dowd
Illinois	W. H. Wilder, L. H. Kerrick
Indiana	C. W. Lewis, J. A. Carnegiey
Iowa	C. L. Stafford, John Moler
Italy	William Burt, Fritz Baum
Japan	Julius Soper, Masayoshi Takaki
Kansas	L. H. Murlin, J. P. Slaughter
Kentucky	C. J. Howes
Lexington	E. A. White, J. A. Washington
Liberia	W. T. Hagan, A. D. Williams
Little Rock	W. R. R. Duncan, R. C. Childres
Louisiana	L. G. Adkinson, F. B. Smith
Maine	J. H. Fuller
Mexico	J. M. Butler, George Manning
Michigan	Louis De Lamater, G. M. Buck
Minnesota	G. H. Bridgman, W. H. H. Johnston
Mississippi	S. A. Cowan, G. M. R. Husbands
Missouri	J. O. Taylor, C. W. Proctor
Montana	Jacob Mills, William Lindsay
Nebraska	D. W. C. Huntington, J. H. Mickey
Newark	H. A. Buttz, J. L. Hays
New England	W. F. Warren, C. C. Bragdon
New England Southern	A. J. Coultas, R. S. Douglass
New Hampshire	J. M. Durrell, A. T. Cass
New Jersey	G. L. Dobbins, E. B. Lake
New York	J. R. Day, H. L. Cookingham
New York East	B. P. Raymond, C. W. Harmon
North Carolina	J. D. Chavis, W. H. Thomas
North China	H. H. Lowry
North Dakota	S. E. Ryan, A. S. Elford
North Germany	P. G. Junker, Ernst Gartner
North India	J. L. Humphrey
North Indiana	F. G. Browne, A. A. Small
North Nebraska	William Gorst, J. W. Balson
North Ohio	Duston Kemble, D. A. McDowell
Northern German	E. J. Funk, J. P. Funk
Northern Minnesota	J. B. Hingeley, Leonidas Merritt
Northern New York	W. D. Marsh, S. M. Coon
Northwest German	Frederick Schaub, H. A. Salzer
Northwest India	Rockwell Clancy
Northwest Indiana	H. A. Gobin, W. C. Belman
Northwest Iowa	D. M. Yetter, Samuel Parker
Northwest Kansas	B. T. Stauber, C. W. Winslow
Northwest Nebraska	A. R. Julian, G. H. Hornby
Norway	Ole Olesen, Karl Andreassen
Norwegian and Danish	N. E. Simonsen, Carl Hanson

CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
Ohio	J. C. Arbuckle, C. W. Seward
Oregon	D. A. Watters, F. B. Sackett
Philadelphia	J. R. T. Gray, R. E. Pattison
Pittsburg	C. W. Smith, W. W. Ulerich
Puget Sound	Wilmot Whitfield, H. J. Cozine
Rock River	D. M. Thompkins, O. H. Horton
St. John's River	L. L. Fisher, G. P. Carson
St. Louis	J. B. Young, M. F. Simmons
St. Louis German	G. B. Addicks, Henry Voshall
Savannah	James Jackson, R. H. Johnson
South America	J. F. Thompson, H. T. Coates
South Carolina	J. E. Wilson, E. J. Sawyer
South Germany	Jacob Kaufman, Ernst Mann
South India	W. L. King, C. J. Muller
South Kansas	H. J. Coker, Nelson Case
Southern California	G. F. Bovard, A. J. Wallace
Southern German	C. E. Draeger, E. W. Hander
Southern Illinois	L. W. Thrall, M. H. Chamberlin
Southwest Kansas	E. C. Beach, C. L. Davidson
Sweden	Gustaf Wagnsson, O. L. Kling
Switzerland	Leonard Peter, Wilhelm Ritter
Tennessee	H. W. Key, T. S. Fortson
Texas	W. A. Fortson, R. S. Lovinggood
Troy	J. E. C. Sawyer, B. H. Ripton
Upper Iowa	S. C. Bronson, W. F. Johnson
Upper Mississippi	G. G. Logan, E. E. McKissack
Vermont	L. O. Sherbourne, L. W. Hanson
Virginia	U. S. A. Heavener, C. F. Dye
Washington	J. W. E. Bowen, T. R. Ovelton
West German	Charles Ott, M. E. Bittner
West Nebraska	O. R. Beebe, S. A. D. Henline
West Texas	A. M. Mason, J. W. Frazier
West Virginia	A. B. Riker, R. A. Armstrong
West Wisconsin	W. J. McKay, A. F. Ellison
Western Norwegian-Danish	Martinus Nelson, A. L. Elvigen
Western Swedish	A. G. Engstrom, J. W. Israelson
Wilmington	T. E. Martindale, G. E. Hukill
Wisconsin	Samuel Plantz, L. M. Alexander
Wyoming	George Forsythe, G. K. Powell

CHURCH EXTENSION.

JOHN FIELD, *Chairman*; J. C. W. COXE, *Secretary*.

Alabama	G. E. Ackerman, J. M. Atkins
Arkansas	A. J. Taylor, W. C. Chynoweth
Atlanta	M. C. B. Mason, L. J. Price
Austin	O. E. Olander, G. B. Collins
Baltimore	W. S. Edwards, Alexander Ashley
Black Hills	E. E. Clough, E. W. Martin
Blue Ridge	A. J. Johnson, N. S. Ridenour
Bombay	T. S. Johnson, Henry Stephens
California	E. P. Dennett, C. H. Dunn
California German	George Guth, Christian Neumiller
Central Alabama	E. M. Jones, D. B. V. Walthall
Central German	H. G. Lich, H. C. Dickhaut
Central Illinois	W. R. Wiley, J. T. Noftsker
Central Missouri	Richard Davis, J. I. Lane
Central New York	H. C. Moyer, J. M. Smith
Central Ohio	E. D. Whitlock, John Edwards

CONFERENCES.

NAMES.

Central Pennsylvania.....	B. C. Conner, C. P. Speer
Central Swedish	Albert Ericson, B. J. Regnell
Central Tennessee	J. M. Carter, P. D. Carr
Chicago German	Jacob Berger, W. F. Filter
Colorado	D. L. Rader, E. M. Cranston
Columbia River	M. H. Marvin, G. W. Libby
Dakota	T. H. Youngman, S. E. Morris
Delaware.....	J. R. Waters, W. J. Johnson
Des Moines	T. McK. Stuart, E. A. Rea
Detroit	William Dawe, F. B. Beal
East German.....	Charles Reuss, Egbert Winkler
East Maine.....	E. H. Boynton, A. W. Harris
East Ohio	A. N. Craft, R. J. Boyce
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Erie.....	R. C. Smith, G. W. Campbell
Florida.....	Peter Swearingen, L. C. Haile
Foochow.....	J. H. Worley, Tieng Ang Sia
Genesee	T. F. Parker, E. C. English
Georgia	R. H. Robb, W. J. Auten
Holston	J. A. Ruble, J. A. Patten
Idaho.....	R. P. Hammons, E. A. Dowd
Illinois	H. C. Gibbs, Frank Kern
Indiana.....	H. J. Talbott, J. B. Connor
Iowa	J. C. W. Cox, J. W. McMullen
Italy	William Burt, Fritz Baum
Japan	Julius Soper, Masayoshi Takaki
Kansas.....	W. H. Zimmerman, J. P. Slaughter
Lexington.....	E. A. White, B. J. Morgan
Liberia	W. T. Hagan, A. D. Williams
Little Rock	W. R. R. Duncan, R. C. Childres
Louisiana	Stephen Duncan, R. C. Metoyer
Maine.....	D. B. Holt, I. S. Locke
Mexico	J. W. Butler, George Manning
Michigan	W. M. Puffer, E. S. Pettyjohn
Minnesota.....	John Stafford, D. J. Whiting
Mississippi	J. M. Shumpert, J. H. Brooks
Missouri	J. J. Bentley, J. W. Poland
Montana.....	Jacob Mills, William Lindsay
Nebraska.....	W. B. Alexander, John Davis
Newark.....	John Krantz, J. L. Hays
New England	S. F. Upham, A. B. F. Kinney
New England Southern	J. I. Bartholomew, R. F. Raymond
New Hampshire	G. M. Curl, C. E. Foote
New Jersey.....	J. H. Payran, Matthias Wooley
New York.....	J. M. King, C. P. McClellan
New York East	W. V. Kelley, John M. Price
North Carolina	J. D. Chavis, W. H. Thomas
North Dakota.....	S. E. Ryan, M. N. Johnson
North Germany.....	P. G. Junker, Ernst Gartner
North India.....	J. L. Humphrey, C. R. Hawes
North Indiana.....	H. N. Herrick, A. B. Clive
North Nebraska	D. K. Tindall, C. A. Goss
North Ohio	P. B. Stroup, Horace Benton
Northern German	E. J. Funk, J. P. Funk
Northern Minnesota.....	R. N. McKaig, J. F. Force
Northern New York.....	A. D. Webster, J. P. Lewis
Northwest German	Frederick Schaub, H. A. Salzer
Northwest India	Rockwell Clancy
Northwest Indiana	S. B. Town, J. V. Kent
Northwest Iowa.....	J. B. Trimble, C. E. Lane

CONFERENCES.

NAMES.

Northwest Kansas	B. T. Stauber, E. L. Getty
Northwest Nebraska	A. R. Julian, G. H. Hornby
Norway	Ole Olsen, Karl Andreassen
Norwegian and Danish	N. E. Simonsen, Carl Hanson
Ohio	W. V. Dick, W. A. Wayland
Oklahoma	J. T. Riley, A. H. Boles
Oregon	G. W. Gue, W. A. Odell
Philadelphia	F. B. Lynch, John Field
Pittsburg	S. T. Mitchell, Albert Gaddis
Puget Sound	S. S. Sulliger, T. S. Lippy
Rock River	P. H. Swift, C. M. Whipple
St. John's River	L. L. Fisher, G. P. Carson
St. Louis	D. W. Crow, M. F. Simmons
St. Louis German	William Koeneke, J. L. Hinners
Savannah	James Jackson, R. H. Johnson
South America	J. F. Thompson, H. T. Coates
South Carolina	C. C. Jacobs, M. H. Gassaway
South Germany	Heinrich Mann, E. W. Korner
South India	W. L. King, C. J. Muller
South Kansas	J. H. Price, J. J. Hurt
Southern California	G. F. Bovard, E. M. Pyle
Southern German	C. E. Dreager, E. W. Hander
Southern Illinois	J. W. Van Cleve, T. S. Marshall
Southwest Kansas	Harrison Waitt, F. R. Chrisman
Sweden	K. A. Janssen, O. L. Kling
Switzerland	Leonard Peter, Wilhelm Ritter
Tennessee	H. W. Key, T. S. Fortson
Texas	I. B. Scott, R. S. Lovinggood
Troy	G. E. Stockwell, E. H. Strang
Upper Iowa	J. B. Albrook, W. F. Johnston
Upper Mississippi	B. H. S. Ferguson, E. E. McKissack
Vermont	W. S. Smithers, L. W. Hanson
Virginia	U. S. A. Heavener, C. F. Dye
Washington	E. W. S. Peck, I. C. Cabell
West German	Charles Ott, Christian Hoffmann
West Nebraska	O. R. Beebe, S. A. D. Henline
West Texas	Harry Swann, G. J. Starnes
West Virginia	L. W. Roberts, M. A. Kindall
West Wisconsin	F. L. Hart, H. P. Magill
Western Norwegian-Danish	Martinus Nelson, A. L. Elvigen
Western Swedish	A. G. Engstrom, J. W. Israelson
Wilmington	W. F. Corkran, J. E. Holland
Wisconsin	J. S. Lean, N. H. Brokaw
Wyoming	M. S. Hard, W. J. Welsh

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND TRACTS.

H. M. HAMILL, *Chairman*; D. H. PAYNE, *Secretary*.

Alabama	G. E. Ackerman, J. M. Atkins
Arkansas	A. J. Taylor, W. C. Chynoweth
Atlanta	G. W. Arnold, A. L. Samuels
Austin	O. E. Olander, G. B. Collins
Baltimore	Joel Brown, L. M. Bacon
Bengal-Burma	F. W. Warne, Robert Laidlaw
Black Hills	E. E. Clough, E. W. Martin
Blue Ridge	A. J. Johnson, N. S. Ridenour
Bombay	T. S. Johnson, Henry Stephens
California	Eli McClish, G. D. Kellogg
California German	George Guth, Christian Neumiller

CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
Central Alabama.....	E. M. Jones, W. L. Riley
Central German.....	Carl Riemenschneider, H. C. Dickhaut
Central Illinois.....	T. W. McVety, J. S. Thompson
Central Missouri.....	Richard Davis, J. I. Lane
Central New York.....	H. C. Moyer, W. D. Hollowell
Central Ohio.....	W. W. Lance, John Edwards
Central Pennsylvania.....	R. H. Gilbert, J. M. Black
Central Swedish.....	Albert Ericson, B. J. Regnell
Central Tennessee.....	J. M. Carter, P. D. Carr
Chicago German.....	Jacob Berger, William F. Filter
Cincinnati.....	G. H. Dart, C. L. Greeno
Colorado.....	H. E. Warner, J. W. Gilluly
Columbia River.....	Henry Brown, William Warner
Dakota.....	T. H. Youngman, H. S. Mouser
Delaware.....	J. R. Waters, Simon Chase
Des Moines.....	E. L. Eaton, A. H. Roberts
Detroit.....	John Sweet, B. S. Knapp
East German.....	Charles Reuss, Egbert Winkler
East Maine.....	E. H. Boynton, A. W. Harris
East Ohio.....	T. W. Lane, J. A. Mansfield
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Erie.....	C. O. Mead, Henry Sims
Florida.....	Peter Swearingen, L. C. Haile
Foochow.....	J. H. Worley, Tieng Ang Sia
Genesec.....	P. S. Merrill, Alva Carpenter
Georgia.....	R. H. Robb, W. J. Auten
Holston.....	J. A. Ruble, C. P. Cass
Idaho.....	R. P. Hammons, E. A. Dowd
Illinois.....	H. M. Hamill, I. A. Love
Indiana.....	C. C. Edwards, E. D. Moore
Iowa.....	D. C. Smith, D. H. Payne
Italy.....	William Burt, Fritz Baum
Japan.....	Julius Soper, Masayoshi Takaki
Kansas.....	J. R. Madison, L. A. Palmer
Kentucky.....	G. R. Frenger, W. T. Atkinson
Lexington.....	E. L. Gilliam, J. A. Washington
Liberia.....	W. T. Hagan, A. D. Williams
Little Rock.....	W. R. R. Duncan, R. C. Childres
Louisiana.....	A. E. P. Albert, F. B. Smith
Maine.....	J. H. Fuller
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, George Manning
Michigan.....	Samuel Johnson
Minnesota.....	E. P. Robertson, O. F. Southwick
Mississippi.....	S. A. Cowan, G. M. R. Husbands
Missouri.....	E. B. Lytle, C. W. Proctor
Montana.....	Jacob Mills, William Lindsay
Nebraska.....	G. W. Isham, L. S. Fiegenbaum
Newark.....	John Krantz, W. H. Beach
New England.....	S. F. Upham, W. S. Allen
New England Southern.....	W. J. Yates, R. S. Douglass
New Hampshire.....	J. M. Durrell, A. T. Cass
New Jersey.....	G. L. Dobbins, W. H. Skirm
New York.....	S. P. Cadman, W. D. Hale
New York East.....	J. M. Buckley, Robert Lauder
North Carolina.....	J. D. Chavis, W. H. Thomas
North China.....	H. H. Lowry
North Dakota.....	S. E. Ryan, A. S. Elford
North Germany.....	P. G. Junker, Ernst Gartner
North India.....	E. W. Parker, C. R. Hawes
North Indiana.....	F. G. Browne, T. A. Doan

CONFERENCES.	NAMES.
North Nebraska	William Gorst, C. A. Goss
North Ohio	William Kepler, A. M. Mattison
Northern German	E. J. Funk, J. P. Funk
Northern Minnesota	R. N. McKaig, J. F. Force
Northern New York	C. C. Townsend, F. B. Beers
Northwest German	Frederick Schaub, H. A. Salzer
Northwest India	Rockwell Clancy
Northwest Indiana	H. A. Gobin, M. M. Murphy
Northwest Iowa	G. W. Pratt, Samuel Parker
Northwest Kansas	T. J. H. Taggart, E. L. Getty
Northwest Nebraska	A. R. Julian, G. H. Hornby
Norway	Ole Olsen, Karl Andreassen
Norwegian and Danish	N. E. Simonsen, Carl Hanson
Ohio	W. V. Dick, C. W. Seward
Oklahoma	H. A. Doty
Oregon	D. A. Watters, F. B. Sackett
Philadelphia	T. B. Neely, J. E. James
Pittsburg	W. P. Turner, W. W. Ulerich
Puget Sound	Wilmot Whitfield, H. J. Cozine
Rock River	F. A. Hardin, G. W. Moss
St. John's River	L. L. Fisher, G. P. Carson
St. Louis	D. W. Crow, R. H. Rose
St. Louis German	G. B. Addicks, Friedrich Kettlekamp
Savannah	James Jackson, R. H. Johnson
South America	J. F. Thompson, H. T. Coates
South Carolina	C. C. Jacobs, M. H. Gassaway
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B.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

ORGANIC LAW AS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

PREAMBLE.

In order the better to preserve our historic heritage, and the more effectually to cooperate with other branches of the one Church of Jesus Christ in advancing the kingdom of God among men, we, the ministers and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in accordance with the methods of constitutional legislation in force among us, hereby ordain, establish, and set forth as the fundamental law or constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church the Articles of Religion, the General Rules, and the Articles of Organization and Government, here following, to wit:

DIVISION I. ARTICLES OF RELIGION.

DIVISION II. THE GENERAL RULES.

DIVISION III. ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

PART I. PASTORAL CHARGES, QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

ARTICLE I.—*Pastoral Charges.*

Members of the Church shall be divided into local societies, one or more of which shall constitute a pastoral charge.

ARTICLE II.—*Quarterly Conferences.*

A Quarterly Conference shall be organized in each pastoral charge, and be composed of such persons and have such powers as the General Conference may direct.

ARTICLE III.—*Annual Conferences.*

The traveling preachers shall be organized by the General

Conference into Annual Conferences, the sessions of which they are required to attend.

PART II.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

ARTICLE I.—*How Composed.*

The General Conference shall be composed of ministerial and lay delegates, to be chosen as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE II.—*Ministerial Delegates.*

§ 1. Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one ministerial delegate. The General Conference shall not allow more than one ministerial delegate for every fourteen members of an Annual Conference, nor less than one for every forty-five; but for a fraction of two thirds or more of the number fixed by the General Conference as the ratio of representation an Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate.

§ 2. The ministerial delegates shall be elected by ballot by the members of the Annual Conference, at its session immediately preceding the General Conference. Such delegates shall be elders, at least twenty-five years of age, and shall have been members of an Annual Conference four successive years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the General Conference shall be members of the Annual Conference which elected them. An Annual Conference may elect reserve delegates, not exceeding three in number, and not exceeding the number of its delegates.

§ 3. No minister shall be counted twice in the same year in the basis for the election of delegates to the General Conference, nor vote in such election where he is not counted, nor vote in two Conferences in the same year on a constitutional question.

ARTICLE III.—*Lay Delegates.*

§ 1. A Lay Electoral Conference shall be constituted quadrennially, or whenever duly called by the General Conference, within the bounds of each Annual Conference, for the purpose of electing lay delegates to the General Conference, and for the purpose of voting on constitutional changes. It shall be composed of lay members, one from each pastoral charge within its bounds, chosen by the lay members of the charge over twenty-one years of age, in such manner as the General Conference may determine. Each pastoral charge shall also elect in the same manner one reserve delegate. Members not less than twenty-one years of age, and holding membership in the pastoral charges electing them, are eligible to membership in the Lay Electoral Conference.

§ 2. The Lay Electoral Conference shall assemble at the seat of the Annual Conference on the first Friday of the session immediately preceding the General Conference, unless the General Conference shall provide otherwise.

§ 3. The Lay Electoral Conference shall organize by electing a president and secretary, shall adopt its own rules of order, and shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

§ 4. Each Lay Electoral Conference shall be entitled to elect as many delegates to the General Conference as there are ministerial delegates from the Annual Conference. A Lay Electoral Conference may elect reserve delegates, not exceeding three in number, and not exceeding the number of its delegates. These elections shall be by ballot.

§ 5. Lay members twenty-five years of age or over, holding membership in pastoral charges within the bounds of the Lay Electoral Conference, and having been lay members of the Church five years next preceding, shall be eligible to election to the General Conference. Delegates-elect who cease to be members of the Church within the bounds of the Lay Electoral Conference by which they were elected shall not be entitled to seats in the General Conference.

ARTICLE IV.—*Credentials.*

The secretaries of the several Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences shall furnish certificates of election to the delegates severally, and send a certificate of such election to the secretary of the preceding General Conference immediately after the adjournment of said Annual or Lay Electoral Conference.

ARTICLE V.—*Sessions.*

§ 1. The General Conference shall meet at ten o'clock on the morning of the first Wednesday in the month of May, in every fourth year from the date of the first Delegated General Conference—namely, the year of our Lord 1812—and at such place in the United States of America as shall have been determined by the preceding General Conference, or by a commission to be appointed quadrennially by the General Conference, and acting under its authority; which commission shall have power also in case of emergency to change the place for the meeting of the General Conference, a majority of the General Superintendents concurring in such change.

§ 2. The General Superintendents, or a majority of them, by and with the advice of two thirds of all the Annual Conferences, shall have the power to call an extra session of the General Conference at any time, constituted in the usual way; such session to be held at such time and place as a majority of the General

Superintendents, and also of the above commission, shall designate.

§ 3. In case of a great emergency two thirds of the General Superintendents may call special sessions of the Annual Conferences, at such time and place as they may think wise, to determine the question of an extra session of the General Conference, or to elect delegates thereto. They may also, in such cases, call extra sessions of the Lay Electoral Conferences for the purpose of electing lay delegates to the General Conference.

ARTICLE VI.—*Presiding Officers.*

§ 1. The General Conference shall elect by ballot from among the traveling elders as many General Superintendents as it may deem necessary.

§ 2. The General Superintendents shall preside in the General Conference in such order as they may determine; but if no General Superintendent be present, the General Conference shall elect one of its members to preside *pro tempore*.

§ 3. The presiding officer of the General Conference shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the General Conference; but questions of law shall be decided by the General Conference.

ARTICLE VII.—*Organization.*

When the time for opening the General Conference arrives the presiding officer shall take the chair, and direct the secretary of the preceding General Conference, or in his absence one of his assistants, to call the roll of the delegates-elect. Those who have been duly returned shall be recognized as members, their certificates of election being *prima facie* evidence of their right to membership; *provided*, however, that in case of a challenge of any person thus enrolled, such challenge being signed by at least six delegates from the territory of as many different Annual Conferences, three such delegates being ministers, and three laymen, the person so challenged shall not participate in the proceedings of the General Conference, except to speak on his own case, until the question of his right shall have been decided. The General Conference shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Quorum.*

When the General Conference is in session it shall require the presence of two thirds of the whole number of delegates to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a less number may take a recess or adjourn from day to day in order to secure a quorum, and at the final session may approve the Journal, order the record of the roll call, and adjourn *sine die*.

ARTICLE IX.—*Voting.*

The ministerial and lay delegates shall deliberate together as one body. They shall also vote together as one body with the following exception: A separate vote shall be taken on any question when requested by one third of either order of delegates present and voting. In all cases of separate voting it shall require the concurrence of the two orders to adopt the proposed measure; except that for changes of the constitution a vote of two thirds of the General Conference shall be sufficient, as provided in Article XI.

ARTICLE X.—*Powers and Restrictions.*

The General Conference shall have full power to make rules and regulations for the Church under the following limitations and restrictions, namely:

§ 1. The General Conference shall not revoke, alter, nor change our Articles of Religion, nor establish any new standards or rules of doctrine contrary to our present existing and established standards of doctrine.

§ 2. The General Conference shall not organize nor authorize the organization of an Annual Conference with less than twenty-five members.

§ 3. The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away Episcopacy, nor destroy the plan of our itinerant General Superintendency; but may elect a Missionary Bishop or Superintendent for any of our foreign missions, limiting his episcopal jurisdiction to the same respectively.

§ 4. The General Conference shall not revoke nor change the General Rules of our Church.

§ 5. The General Conference shall not deprive our ministers of the right of trial by the Annual Conference, or by a select number thereof, nor of an appeal; nor shall it deprive our members of the right of trial by a committee of members of our Church, nor of an appeal.

§ 6. The General Conference shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern, nor of the Chartered Fund, to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, and superannuated preachers, their wives, widows, and children.

ARTICLE XI.—*Amendments.*

The concurrent recommendation of two thirds of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting, and of two thirds of all the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting, shall suffice to authorize the next ensuing General Conference by a two thirds vote to alter or amend any of the provisions of this constitution excepting § 1, Article X; and also, whenever such alteration or amendment shall have

been first recommended by the General Conference by a two thirds vote, then so soon as two thirds of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting, and two thirds of all the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting, shall have concurred therein, such alteration or amendment shall take effect; and the result of the vote shall be announced by the General Superintendents.

I. STANDING COMMITTEES. ON EPISCOPACY.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 230.

The Committee instructs the chairman to say that it will not be prepared to report in time for the election of Bishops on Monday, and, therefore, asks that the election begin on Tuesday, May 15.

REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 240.

The Committee on the Episcopacy, after careful consideration, respectfully reports its judgment that the following Bishops should be classed as "effective," namely: Stephen M. Merrill, Edward G. Andrews, Henry W. Warren, Cyrus D. Foss, John F. Hurst, William X. Ninde, John M. Walden, Willard F. Mallalieu, Charles H. Fowler, John H. Vincent, James N. FitzGerald, Isaac W. Joyce, Daniel A. Goodsell, Charles C. McCabe, Earl Cranston. It also reports that Thomas Bowman and Randolph S. Foster, the oldest of its Bishops, should be continued in their present relation, as the objects of the veneration and loving care of a grateful Church.

REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 249.

The Committee on the Episcopacy, after careful consideration, respectfully reports its judgment that James M. Thoburn, Missionary Bishop of India and Malaysia, and Joseph C. Hartzell, Missionary Bishop of Africa, be classed as "effective."

It also recommends that the relation of William Taylor, non-effective Missionary Bishop of Africa, remain unchanged.

REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 250.

The Committee on the Episcopacy, having carefully considered the subject, recommends that two General Superintendents should be elected by this General Conference.

REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGE 250.

In the election of Bishops there should be no discrimination on account of race or color, but men should be chosen because of their worth and fitness for the position.

In the presence of this statement, often reiterated by various bodies of our Church, we believe the time has come when the General Conference may safely and wisely choose a Bishop from among our seventeen hundred ministers of African descent, and we recognize the need of such an officer among our people of African descent.

REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 267.

The Committee on the Episcopacy, after considering the papers and memorials from the Central Conference of India and from other Conferences in Southern Asia asking for the election of two Missionary Bishops for Southern Asia, and also the report of the Missionary Bishop of India and Malaysia upon the same, respectfully recommends:

1. That two additional Missionary Bishops be elected for Southern Asia.
2. That where two or more Missionary Bishops are located in the same foreign missionary field they shall be coordinate in authority.

REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGE 267.

The Committee on the Episcopacy, having carefully considered the question as to the powers of the Bishops to consolidate two or more churches, declares that the Bishops have full power under the law and usage of the Methodist Episcopal Church to consolidate churches and appoint one pastor for the united congregation.

In so doing they exercise an authority which from the beginning of our distinct Church life has been held to be resident in the Bishop presiding in an Annual Conference by virtue of his power to "fix the appointments of the preachers."

REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 271.

After a full and careful consideration of the memorials praying that the title "Missionary Bishop" be dispensed with, the Committee on the Episcopacy begs leave to report its judgment as follows: First, the title "Missionary Bishop" is included in and protected by the constitution, and cannot be legally dispensed with except by the constitutional concurrence of the General and the Annual Conferences; second, the title is expressive of a highly honorable and special form of the episcopate; third, under this title the missionary episcopacy has produced great and beneficial results, as shown in the reports of the Missionary Bishops of Southern Asia and Africa; fourth, that, therefore, we see no reason for any change in the title.

REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGE 301.

Item 1. A resolution memorializing the General Conference to reserve only the election of Bishops, and referring the election

of other officers to the various societies and of editors to the Book Committee: the Committee on the Episcopacy reports that the second part is not properly before it, and that the first part is the existing rule.

Item 2. Concerning a memorial to make it the duty of Bishops to preside in at least one District Conference annually in each presiding elder's district in the United States where a District Conference has been established within the bounds of the Annual Conference where he is to preside, the Committee on the Episcopacy reports its judgment that legislation on this subject is unnecessary.

Item 3. With respect to a resolution proposing to request the Bishops to arrange the sessions of the Spring Conferences so that no Conference shall be held on Easter Sunday, to the end that each church may have the ministration of its own pastor on that day, your Committee on the Episcopacy reports that as Easter occurs on different dates through several weeks the proposition, however desirable, is impracticable.

Item 4. Concerning a memorial that Bishops be instructed to transfer no minister from one Conference to another "whose moral and religious character is not absolutely without question," the Committee on the Episcopacy reports that there is no provision constituting a Bishop the authoritative judge of moral and religious character, and, therefore, legislation on this point is inexpedient.

Item 5. Concerning a proposition to strike out "Bishop" from the Discipline in every case and insert "General Superintendent," the Committee recommends nonconcurrence, as the terms have been interchangeable from the foundation of the Church.

Item 6. Concerning a proposition to constitute the presiding elders a "legal cabinet," and to provide that in stationing the preachers a two thirds vote of the cabinet shall not be vetoed by the General Superintendent, the Committee recommends nonconcurrence.

Item 7. Concerning various memorials defining the relation of Bishops to the work of the General Superintendence, and to engage in no permanent avocation which interferes with the proper discharge of their duty, the Committee recommends that in view of resolutions already passed by the General Conference no other action should be taken at this time.

Item 8. Concerning memorials presented to the Committee asking that an age limit be determined upon by the General Conference when a Bishop shall be retired from service, the Committee on the Episcopacy reports as its judgment that there be no change as to tenure of office in the episcopate or in the method of determining the relations of the incumbents as to effectiveness or noneffectiveness.

REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGE 290.

The Committee on the Episcopacy, to whom were referred the memorials and petitions from certain Conferences in Europe asking that an episcopal residence be established in that country, and also similar memorials and petitions from the Conferences in China, Japan, and the Mission Conference in Korea asking that such a residence be established in Eastern Asia, and from the South America Conference asking for such in Buenos Ayres, after careful and thorough consideration, begs leave to recommend the following as its judgment:

1. We recommend that an episcopal residence be established for Europe and located at Zurich, and request that the resident Bishop have episcopal supervision during the quadrennium.

2. We recommend that an episcopal residence be established for Eastern Asia and located at Shanghai, China, for the Conferences in China, Japan, and Korea, and request that the resident Bishop have episcopal supervision during the quadrennium.

3. We do not concur in the request for an episcopal residence to be established in South America, and we recommend that this matter remain in the hands of the Bishops to provide such supervision for South America as they deem wise and practicable.

REPORT NO. XII. JOURNAL, PAGE 323.

Item 1. With respect to memorials proposing to strike out of the Discipline, ¶ 285, the phrase "noneffective" and substitute "superannuated," so that the paragraph shall read as follows, "The General Conference shall determine which Bishops are effective and which are superannuated," the Committee recommends that the paragraph be so changed.

2. The Committee on the Episcopacy recommends the following for adoption and insertion in the Discipline: "It shall be the duty of the Book Committee, in fixing the allowance to noneffective Bishops and widows of Bishops, to inquire carefully into the financial condition of each one of them, and fix the allowance in each case at such a sum as may be necessary for their comfortable support; *provided*, that the amount so fixed for a noneffective Bishop shall not exceed one half the amount allowed for his support for the last year in which he was classed as effective."

3. The following places have been designated as episcopal residences: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, Chattanooga, Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Zurich, Switzerland; Shanghai, China.

Upon the proposition referred to the Committee on the Episcopacy to change the method recently in use among us of assigning the Bishops to their residences, so that the General Confer-

ence shall station the Bishops at the places which it designates as episcopal residences, the Committee begs leave to report as follows: The power to determine where the General Superintendents shall reside inheres in the General Conference. In the exercise of that power it has from time to time prescribed a method in which the location of the Bishops respectively should be designated. In the judgment of the Committee the time has come when the General Conference should directly decide where each individual Bishop should reside. We, therefore, recommend that the General Conference shall assign each Bishop to his residence for the ensuing four years, and that the Committee on the Episcopacy shall make the assignment of Bishops to their residences, subject to the approval of the General Conference. At the present time the Committee deems it best to make as few changes as possible, and begs leave to report the following assignments for the ensuing quadrennium: S. M. Merrill, Chicago; E. G. Andrews, New York; H. W. Warren, Denver; C. D. Foss, Philadelphia; J. F. Hurst, Washington; W. X. Ninde, Detroit; J. M. Walden, Cincinnati; W. F. Mallalieu, Boston; C. H. Fowler, Buffalo; J. H. Vincent, Zurich; J. N. FitzGerald, Saint Louis; I. W. Joyce, Minneapolis; D. A. Goodsell, Chattanooga; C. C. McCabe, Omaha; Earl Cranston, Portland; J. W. Hamilton, San Francisco; D. H. Moore, Shanghai. The Bishops are expected to maintain a *bona fide* residence in the place to which, by the General Conference, they are assigned.

4. The Committee on the Episcopacy respectfully reports that it approves the character and administration of the General Superintendents. But with respect to the complaint of certain members of Wisconsin Conference against the action of Bishop Walden in refusing to receive a deputation of ministers and a petition from them, the Committee finds that there was no violation of any written law of the Church; but it records its judgment that to deny the right of petition, or representation by petition, is in violation of recognized rights nowhere to be more sacredly guarded than in the Church of God.

ON ITINERANCY.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 288.

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred memorials relative to time limit, respectfully reports recommending that § 3 of ¶ 173 of the Discipline be amended by striking out Subsection 1 of § 3, and inserting in place thereof the words "1. He shall appoint the preachers to the pastoral charges annually." So that § 3 and Subsection 1 will then read: "§ 3. To

fix the appointments of the preachers under the following provisions and limitations:

"1. He shall appoint the preachers to the pastoral charges annually."

REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

Your Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred memorials relative to amendments of ¶ 194 of the Discipline, respectfully reports recommending that after the first sentence shall be inserted the words "This relation shall not be granted for more than five years in succession," and that in line sixteen, after the word "minister," there shall be inserted the words "and in case of failure so to do the Conference may locate him without his consent;" so that said ¶ 194 will then read:

"¶ 194. A supernumerary minister is one who, because of impaired health, is temporarily unable to perform full work. This relation shall not be granted for more than five years in succession. He may receive an appointment, or be left without one, according to the judgment of the Annual Conference of which he is a member; and he shall be subject to all the limitations of the Discipline in respect to reappointment and continuance in the same charge that apply to effective ministers. In case he has no pastoral charge he shall have a seat in the Quarterly Conference, and all the privileges of membership, in the place where he resides. He shall report to the fourth Quarterly Conference, and to the pastor, all marriages solemnized and all baptisms administered. In case he resides beyond the bounds of his Conference he shall forward annually a certificate similar to that required of a superannuated minister, and in case of failure so to do the Conference may locate him without his consent. He shall have no claim on the Conference funds except by vote of the Conference."

REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 330.

Your Committee on Itinerancy has examined the Annual Conference Journals, and respectfully submits the following report:

The Journals of the following Conferences have met all the requirements of the Discipline:

Baltimore, Blue Ridge, Chicago German, Central Swedish, Colorado, Central Ohio, Central Tennessee, Cincinnati, Central Illinois, Central India and Malaysia, California German, Central German, Central Pennsylvania, Des Moines, Dakota, East Maine, East Ohio, Florida, Georgia, Genesee, Holston, Italy, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Liberia, Louisiana, Lexington, Mississippi, Montana, Mexico, Missouri, Northern German, New York East, Norwegian and Danish, North Sweden Mission, North Germany, North Ohio, Northern New York, New

England Southern, North Nebraska, Northwest Nebraska, New England, North China, Northwest Indiana, North Indiana, New Jersey, Northern Minnesota, Northwest Kansas, Norway, Oregon, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Rock River, South America, Southern German, Sweden, South India, Saint Louis German, South Japan Mission, South Germany, Switzerland, South Kansas, Southwest Kansas, Saint Louis, Southern Illinois, Troy, Upper Iowa, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming, Wisconsin, West German, West Wisconsin, Wilmington.

The following are defective in the points named (Appendix, ¶ 49, Discipline, 1900) :

Arkansas, 9; Alabama, 9, 12; Austin, 4, 9; Atlanta, 3, 9; Bengal-Burma, 4, 8; Bombay, 8; Black Hills, 8; California, 8; Columbia River, 2, 8; Central New York, 3, 12; Central Missouri, 3, 9, 12; Central Alabama, 3, 8, 9; Delaware, 9; Erie, 8; East Tennessee, 3; East German, 1; Foochow, 2, 3, 8; Hinghua Mission, China, 2, 3; Illinois, 2, 12; Idaho, 8; Japan, 2; Little Rock, 2, 8; Minnesota, 9; Michigan, 8, 9; Nevada, 3; North China, 5, 8, 9, 12; North India, 4, 7, 8, 12; North Dakota, 3, 8, 9; North Pacific, 4; Northwest German, 2, 8, 12; New York, 8; Newark, 5, 6, 9; New Hampshire, 2; Nebraska, 12; Northwest India, 2; Northwest Iowa, 3, 8; Oklahoma, 9, 12; Puget Sound, 12; South America Mission, 5, 6, 12; Southern California, 8; Saint John's River, 8; South Carolina, 8, 11; Savannah, 2, 4, 8; Texas, 8; Tennessee, 2, 12; Upper Mississippi, 9; Virginia, 3, 12; West Texas, 9, 10, 12; West Virginia, 2, 8, 9, 12; Western Norwegian-Danish, 2; West Nebraska, 4, 8, 9, 10; Western Swedish, 6.

ON BOUNDARIES.

REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 294.

(For other Reports see page 476.)

First District—East Maine, 4; Italy, 2; Maine, 4; New England, 12; New England Southern, 8; New Hampshire, 6; Vermont, 4. Total, 40.

Second District—Delaware, 6; New York, 12; New York East, 14; Newark, 10; New Jersey, 10; Troy, 12; Wilmington, 8. Total, 72.

Third District—Central New York, 10; Genesee, 12; Northern New York, 8; North India, 4; South India, 2; Wyoming, 10. Total, 46.

Fourth District—Baltimore, 10; Central Pennsylvania, 12; Erie, 10; Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 14; Washington, 6; West Virginia, 10. Total, 70.

Fifth District—Central Ohio, 10; Cincinnati, 8; East Ohio, 12; Kentucky, 4; North Ohio, 8; North China, 2; Ohio, 10; South America, 2. Total, 56.

Sixth District—Alabama, 2; Atlanta, 4; Blue Ridge, 2; Central Tennessee, 2; East Tennessee, 2; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Holston, 4; North Carolina, 2; Savannah, 2; South Carolina, 6; Saint John's River, 2; Virginia, 2. Total, 34.

Seventh District—Detroit, 16; Indiana, 14; Lexington, 4; Michigan, 16; Northwest Indiana, 8; North Indiana, 10. Total, 68.

Eighth District—Central Illinois, 10; Central Swedish, 2; Des Moines, 12; Iowa, 8; Northwest Iowa, 8; Rock River, 14; Upper Iowa, 12. Total, 66.

Ninth District—Bombay, 2; Dakota, 4; Minnesota, 8; North Dakota, 4; Northern Minnesota, 6; Norway, 2; Norwegian and Danish, 2; Western Swedish, 2; West Wisconsin, 8; Wisconsin, 8. Total, 46.

Tenth District—Black Hills, 2; Colorado, 6; Japan, 2; Liberia, 2; Nebraska, 8; North Nebraska, 4; Northwest India, 2; Sweden, 4; West Nebraska, 4; Northwest Nebraska, 2. Total, 36.

Eleventh District—Illinois, 16; Kansas, 8; Missouri, 6; Northwest Kansas, 4; Oklahoma, 4; Southern Illinois, 8; South Kansas, 6; Southwest Kansas, 6; Saint Louis, 6. Total, 64.

Twelfth District—Arkansas, 2; Central Alabama, 4; Central Missouri, 4; Austin, 2; Little Rock, 2; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 4; Texas, 6; Tennessee, 2; Upper Mississippi, 4; West Texas, 4. Total, 40.

Thirteenth District—Central German, 6; Chicago German, 4; California German, 2; East German, 2; Northern German, 2; Northwest German, 2; Saint Louis German, 6; Southern German, 2; North Germany, 2; South Germany, 4; Switzerland, 2; West German, 4. Total, 38.

Fourteenth District—California, 10; Columbia River, 4; Idaho, 2; Oregon, 4; Mexico, 2; Foochow, 2; Bengal, 2; Puget Sound, 4; Montana, 2; Southern California, 6; Western Norwegian-Danish, 2. Total, 40.

ON REVISALS.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 299.

Your Committee on Revisals, to whom was referred the resolution of the Central Conference of India, offered by W. L. King, that ¶ 87, § 1, of the Discipline be amended by substituting the word "four" for the word "two" in the last sentence of said section, recommends that said section be amended in accordance with said resolution, and that said section as so amended shall read as follows:

"§ 1. The first meeting of the Central Conference shall be

called by the Bishop in charge, at such time and place as he may select, to which all the members of the Conferences and Missions concerned shall be invited, and at which a ratio of representation shall be fixed by the Conference. The time and place of future meetings shall be determined by the Conference; *provided*, that it shall meet at least once in four years."

REPORT No. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 299.

Your Committee on Revisals, to which was referred the resolution of W. L. McDowell, of Philadelphia Conference, requesting a change in ¶ 198, respectfully reports recommending that said paragraph be so amended that it shall read as follows:

"¶ 198, § 1. Every local preacher, ordained or unordained, not having a pastoral charge, shall be a member of, and amenable to, the Quarterly Conference where he resides. And when he shall change his residence he shall procure from the pastor of the charge from which he removes, or from the presiding elder of the district, a certificate of his official standing and of dismissal, and shall present it to the pastor of the charge to which he removes. If he neglects to do this, he shall not be recognized, nor use his office, as a local preacher in the charge to which he has removed; and he shall continue to be amenable to the Quarterly Conference of the charge from which he has removed, which may, if the neglect be long continued, after due notice, try him for persistent disobedience to the order of the Church, and upon conviction thereof deprive him of ministerial office and credentials.

"§ 2. If a local preacher be appointed to a pastoral charge, he shall procure from the pastor of the charge from which he removes, or from the presiding elder of the district, a certificate of his official standing and of dismissal, and shall present it to the Quarterly Conference of the charge to which he has been appointed, at its next session, and his church and his Quarterly Conference membership shall be in that charge.

"§ 3. Whenever a preacher is located or discontinued by an Annual Conference, he shall thereupon hold his Quarterly Conference membership where he resides at the time of location or discontinuance."

REPORT No. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 299.

Your Committee on Revisals, to which subject-matter was referred, recommend that § 7 of ¶ 49 of the Book of Discipline be amended by the addition of the following words:

"Any member of our Church having united with another denomination, without a note of recommendation, shall be recorded as 'Withdrawn.'"

The section as amended will read: "§ 7. If the residence of

the member who has thus removed cannot be ascertained for one year, the words 'Removed without Certificate' shall be written against his name in the record of Church membership; and such names shall not be counted in the returns of statistics. But membership in the Church can be terminated only by the withdrawal, expulsion, or death of the member. Any member of our Church having united with another denomination, without a note of recommendation, shall be recorded as 'Withdrawn.'

REPORT No. XI. JOURNAL, PAGE 299.

Your Committee on Revisals, to which was referred the memorial of R. B. Williams and others of the Central Illinois Conference, proposing amendments to ¶ 96 of the Discipline, recommends the following amendments:

Insert after the words "*provided*, that said" the words "class leaders;" so that the paragraph as amended shall read as follows, to wit:

"¶ 96. The Quarterly Conference shall be composed of all the traveling ministers, local preachers, exhorters, stewards, and class leaders within the charge, together with the trustees of the churches, the first superintendents of the Sunday schools, and the presidents of the Epworth League chapters within the charge; *provided*, that said class leaders, trustees, superintendents, and presidents are members of our Church and the charge, and approved by the Quarterly Conference for membership therein. ¶ 98, § § 3, 5, 6."

Amend ¶ 99 by inserting the following question, to be numbered 2, changing the numbering of the succeeding questions accordingly:

"2. What class leaders are approved as members of the Quarterly Conference?"

REPORT No. XIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 326.

Your Committee on Revisals, to which were referred memorials for the authorization of unordained preachers in charge to solemnize marriage, recommends the addition of the following section to ¶ 193. to be numbered § 2:

"¶ 193, § 2. When an unordained preacher is received on trial in an Annual Conference, and is regularly appointed to a charge by the Bishop presiding in said Conference, he shall be authorized, as long as the above conditions exist, to solemnize marriage according to the laws of the State in which he lives."

REPORT No. XVIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 300.

Your Committee on Revisals, to which were referred various memorials relative to ¶ 366 of the Discipline, recommends as follows:

1. That ¶ 366 be repealed.

2. That § 10 of ¶ 190 be amended by adding thereto the words "and shall report in open Conference whether the provisions of the Discipline for the support of the various benevolences of the Church have been carried out in his district;" so that the section shall read: "To promote by all proper means the interests of Missions, Church Extension, Education, Sunday Schools, and Epworth Leagues; to observe the rules of the Church on these and other benevolent causes, and to secure conformity thereto by both pastors and Quarterly Conferences; and shall report in open Conference whether the provisions of the Discipline for the support of the various benevolences of the Church have been carried out in his district."

3. That § 27 of ¶ 193 shall be amended by the addition of the words "and to report in open Conference whether he has presented the claims of our benevolent causes according to the requirements of the Discipline;" so that § 27 of ¶ 193 shall read as follows: "To make an exact report to the Annual Conference of all the items embraced in the statistics of the Conference, and to deliver to the Conference treasurer all moneys raised for our benevolent causes, or satisfactory vouchers for the same; and to report in open Conference whether he has presented the claims of our benevolent causes according to the requirements of the Discipline."

ON TEMPORAL ECONOMY.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 302.

In answer to a memorial from the Mexico Annual Conference it was

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the time has not arrived when it is advisable to extend the operations of our Church Insurance Company to foreign fields.

REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 302.

Conveyance of Church property:

We find that the mode of sale or of mortgaging Church property, as specified in ¶ 315 of the Discipline, is contrary to the method provided by legislative enactment in some of the States of this and perhaps of other countries. To remedy this defect we respectfully recommend that there be incorporated in said ¶ 315, after the word "property" in line 12, the following: "*Provided*, that in States or countries where the civil or statute law provides any manner of alienation, conveyance, and control of real estate inconsistent with the foregoing, such sale, alienation, or control may be effected pursuant to the provisions of the laws of such State or country." Here follows the rest of the

paragraph, beginning, "*Provided*, that in all cases the proceeds of the sale," etc.

The whole paragraph shall read: "¶ 315. Whenever it shall become necessary for the payment of debts, or with a view to reinvestment, to make a sale of Church property that may have been conveyed to trustees or a Church corporation for either of the foregoing purposes, said trustees or their successors may, upon application to the Quarterly Conference, obtain an order—a majority of all the members of such Quarterly Conference concurring, and the pastor and the presiding elder consenting—for the sale, with such limitations and restrictions as said Quarterly Conference may judge necessary; and said trustees, so authorized, may sell and convey such property;

"*Provided*, that in States or countries where the civil or statute law provides any manner of alienation, conveyance, and control of real estate inconsistent with the foregoing, such sale, alienation, or control may be effected pursuant to the provisions of the laws of such State or country; and

"*Provided*, that in all cases the proceeds of the sale, after the payment of debts, if any, if not applied to the purchase or improvement of other property for the same usage, and deeded to the corporation in the same manner, shall be held by such corporation subject to the order of the Annual Conference within whose bounds such property is located, or of the trustees of the Conference Fund."

REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 327.

Having had under consideration memorials and petitions concerning the election of trustees, the Committee on Temporal Economy recommends the adoption of the following:

Strike out ¶ 301 of the Discipline and insert the following:

"¶ 301. In all other cases the trustees may be elected by members of the church not less than twenty-one years of age, at such time and in such manner as said members may provide at a special meeting called for the purpose, and notice of such meeting shall be publicly given from the pulpit for two Sundays prior to the meeting by the pastor on the written request of ten or more adult members; or, as shall be provided in the churches where no specific requirement is made, the trustees shall be elected annually by the fourth Quarterly Conference of the charge. In case of failure to select at the proper time a subsequent Quarterly Conference may elect. All the trustees shall hold their office until their successors are elected."

REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 302.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the report of the trustees of the Chartered Fund, have carefully examined such report and are satisfied that the Fund has been most carefully

and economically administered during one hundred and three years, and we recommend the approval by the General Conference of the election as trustees of the following:

Joseph H. Chubb and Edgar J. Pershing, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of John Gillespie and Arthur M. Burton.

ON STATE OF THE CHURCH.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 172.

Whereas, In years past legislative work of the General Conference has been crowded into the last two days of the session, when it could not be done with due deliberation; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the beginning of elections be made the Order of the Day for Monday, May 14, at 10:30 A. M., and that they be taken up in the same order as they were held at the last General Conference, subject to such modifications as may be made necessary by legislation before the time of elections.

2. That no propositions that involve a change of our Discipline shall be received after Tuesday, May 15, except such as relate to subjects already before this body, or such as are made necessary by changes in the Discipline that may be made by this body.

3. That this General Conference adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday, May 29, 1900.

4. That the Committee on Entertainment be authorized to make settlements with delegates for their expenses on or before May 21, on the statement of each applicant that he will remain until the close of the session, unless excused by the vote of the General Conference.

REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 298.

We recommend that the report of John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of New York city, be read before the General Conference, and persons nominated as trustees elected.

REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 263.

We recommend that, excepting the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, there be but one general secretary for each of the organized benevolences of the Church, who shall be the executive officer, and at least one assistant secretary of each society requiring more than one secretary, to be elected by the General Conference, and who shall be first assistant secretary.

REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 303.

We have considered the memorials presented to us in regard to the several men's organizations in the Church, and are gratified to learn of the excellent work being done by them.

While we wish to express our entire sympathy with these organizations, yet at the present time we do not deem it wise or expedient to take any action which would give official preference to any particular men's organization over any other.

REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGE 303.

We have considered memorials asking for the admission of women as delegates to the General Conference, and for the interpretation of the existing law upon that subject, and, in view of the fact that the question is involved in the report of the Commission on Organic Law now before the General Conference, we make no recommendation for action at this time.

REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 303.

We have considered memorials asking for the licensing of women as preachers, and also petitioning that the president of the Ladies' Aid and similar societies be admitted as members into the Quarterly Conferences, and recommend that no action be taken at this time.

ON TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 315.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the evil of intemperance, the tremendous social, financial, and political power of the saloon, and the astounding indifference of many good citizens who ought to be aroused to activity against its encroachments, we are still firm in the belief that an awakened and aggressive Church can and should, under divine guidance, deal the liquor traffic, "the sum of all villainies," its deathblow. In the language of the Episcopal Address, we declare that the Methodist Episcopal Church must continue "to war upon the whole system, from its beginning to its horrible consummation."

We are neither appalled nor dismayed, but in the name of the Master we call upon every member of our Church to put forth increasing and persistent effort to accomplish the overthrow of this mighty agency of evil, the legalized liquor traffic, a business that debases all who come beneath its baleful sway, while it brings indescribable wretchedness to thousands of innocent sufferers.

1. Personal Abstinence. We insist that total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages is the plain duty of every individual, and an obligation which rests with peculiar weight upon every Christian.

2. Other Organizations. We rejoice in the existence of those

organizations that are committed to the principle of total abstinence and those that are seeking to secure the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. To them all we bid a hearty Godspeed, and commend to the kindly and favorable consideration of our people the various organizations that are earnestly and courageously striving to secure such beneficent results.

3. *Attitude toward the Traffic.* We are more firmly convinced than ever of the truth and the force of that vigorous declaration of the Episcopal Address of 1888, "It can never be legalized without sin." Planting ourselves upon the bedrock of that solid proposition, we declare that no citizen and no Christian has a right by example, by voice, by influence, or by his ballot to contribute to the establishment or to the maintenance of the ungodly license policy as applied to the liquor traffic.

We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of license laws, because such laws are wrong in principle and ineffectual as a means of restraint. We will not be content with any system of levying tribute upon this corrupt traffic. We demand its entire destruction, and to the accomplishment of this result we pledge our best endeavor.

The Church of God should be always and everywhere the courageous, hopeful, and unflinching foe of this enemy of all things pure and good, and should continue its warfare until, like the crime of slavery, the saloon has become a thing of the past.

4. *Government and the Traffic.* We deplore the fact that our general government, by its internal revenue system, continues to give legal recognition to so corrupt a business, and especially do we condemn the course of the government in accepting and collecting revenue from persons in prohibition towns or States who are known by the officers of the Treasury Department to be engaged in the violation of prohibitory law.

We commend as worthy our unstinted praise the act of Congress in prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages at army posts and in forts, camps, and reservations used for military purposes. We record with gratitude our appreciation of the act of Secretary John D. Long, of the Navy, in banishing the sale of intoxicants from our war vessels and navy yards.

We deeply regret that after the enactment of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages at army posts and in forts, camps, and reservations and national soldiers' homes used for military purposes—a law plainly intended to effectuate this result, and so understood by its friends and foes in and out of Congress, and by the chief magistrate, who signed it—by a construction which seems to us forced and unnatural, placed upon the law by the Attorney-General, its plain intent was defeated, and the government of the United States, amid the exultation of all sympathizers with the liquor traffic, resumed the practice of selling intoxicating beverages to its soldiers. We are gratified

that the House Committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported a bill so explicit in its terms that no antagonism to its object can obscure its meaning. We earnestly appeal to the President of the United States to use his powerful influence to promote its adoption, and to our ministers and members to urge by petition and personal letters to their representatives in the House and Senate the speedy enactment of this measure of protection to our soldiers from a foe more deadly than shot and shell.

Aroused and indignant at the aggressions of the liquor power, at the inexcusable miscarriage of the Anti-Canteen law, and at the new perils in which the nation is involving its new possessions, the Church will summon and pledge all our ministers and people to a more determined struggle against this enormous evil, and urge each to contribute thereto, according to his judgment, his testimony, his example, and his ballot.

We call upon the administration to make use of its tremendous power in the military government of the Eastern islands that have come under our control, so that the people of those islands shall not be debauched by the introduction of the liquor traffic among them.

5. Political Action. Conceding that it is not the province of the Church to give affirmative direction to, or assume to control, the franchise of the citizen, it by no means follows that the Church must be silent concerning great wrongs because they have intrenched themselves in law or have become potent in influencing and controlling political action.

One of the greatest dangers to our country's welfare is the tremendous power which the organized liquor traffic wields in political affairs, a power so great and so promptly applied that, with rare exceptions, candidates for public office dare not speak their honest sentiments concerning that traffic, while office holders, ambitious to secure a reelection, realize that the faithful performance of their duty in the enforcement of law against the saloon will be fatal to their hopes for promotion.

When the Christian citizen is as prompt with his political rewards and punishments as is the supporter of the saloon the cause of civic righteousness will have made a notable advance.

Quoting and reaffirming the action of the General Conference of 1892, we "record our deliberate judgment that no political party has a right to expect, nor ought it to receive, the support of Christian men so long as it stands committed to the license policy or refuses to put itself on record in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon. But the foregoing must not be considered as in the interest of any political party."

6. Recommendations. (1) That at each session of every Annual Conference a Conference anniversary or mass meeting be held in the interest of temperance and prohibition.

(2) That we continue to observe in all our churches the fourth Sunday in November as Temperance Sunday.

(3) That increased attention be given to the subject of temperance in all of our Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, and Junior Leagues, and that the total abstinence pledge be presented therein.

(4) That the Permanent Committee on Temperance and Prohibition be continued with the same powers and for the same purposes that are set forth at length in Part II of the report of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic as printed in the Discipline of 1896. The Permanent Committee on Temperance and Prohibition shall be constituted as follows:

At large, J. G. Evans, Chairman; First District, W. F. Warren; Second District, J. B. Graw; Third District, S. M. Coon; Fourth District, H. T. Ames; Fifth District, A. B. Leonard; Sixth District, J. M. Carter; Seventh District, Samuel Dickie; Eighth District, M. M. Parkhurst; Ninth District, M. N. Johnson; Tenth District, John Davis; Eleventh District, J. W. Van Cleve; Twelfth District, A. E. P. Albert; Thirteenth District, H. Lemcke; Fourteenth District, Wilnot Whitfield.

(5) That by every means at our command we encourage teachers in our public schools and higher institutions of learning to give careful attention to the matter of scientific temperance instruction as provided by the laws of most of our States.

(6) That our Church papers give more attention to the temperance reform than they have heretofore done.

(7) That ministers and members of our Church do not become nor remain members of social clubs which keep a bar or provide intoxicating liquors for the use of their members and others.

ON BOOK CONCERN.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 240.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Mexico Annual Conference, asking that the "Agents of our publishing houses in New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago" be authorized to furnish our Mexican "mission press and the presses of all our foreign missions duplicates of engravings, electrotypes, etc., at the mere cost of reproduction," having carefully considered the memorial, recommends that the request therein contained be granted.

REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 259.

Your Committee, to whom were referred the memorials of the Wyoming Conference, the Genesee Conference, the Northern

New York Conference, and the Central New York Conference, relative to the reorganization and continuance of publication of the *Northern Christian Advocate*—in which the General Conference is asked to authorize the appointment of a Publishing Commission to conduct such publication, consisting of two from each of said Conferences respectively, which said Commission, it is asked, should elect the editor of said paper, fix his salary, keep an account of the receipts and expenditures of said paper, and report annually its financial condition to said patronizing Conferences, and also to furnish a copy of said reports to the Book Agents at New York, any balance of receipts remaining after defraying expenses to be subject to the direction of the Publishing Commission in the interest of the publication, and for no other purpose, and for this quadrennium only—would respectfully report that they have considered the memorials and the several propositions therein contained, and your Committee would recommend that the prayer of said memorials be granted;

Provided, responsible persons shall enter into an obligation to the Book Committee or to the Church in its corporate capacity in the nature of a guaranty, legally guaranteeing the Church against any loss during the period said *Advocate* may be published; and if this guaranty is not furnished, the paper shall be discontinued.

REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 303.

Whereas, The Book Committee has officially expressed the opinion that the best results are not obtained nor can be under our present plan of electing all the members of the Book Committee at each General Conference, for the reason that it takes considerable time to become acquainted with the duties of the office, and that therefore it would be better to elect half the members at this General Conference for four years and half for eight years; therefore your Committee recommends that sentence 1, ¶ 420, page 209, of the Discipline of 1896, be changed and amended to read: "The General Conference of 1900 shall elect a Book Committee consisting of one from each of the General Conference districts into which the Annual Conferences are distributed; those elected from the odd-numbered districts to be elected for a term of eight years, and those from the even-numbered districts for a term of four years; and thereafter there shall be elected by each General Conference, for a term of eight years, one member for each district, to take the place of the member of that district whose term is then expiring, or to fill vacancies. There shall also be three from New York or its vicinity as heretofore, and three from Cincinnati or its vicinity."

REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGE 328.

We beg to report that we have carefully considered the memorial relative to the death of Dr. Franz L. Nagler, Editor

of *Haus und Herd*, and recommend that the Publishing Agents at Cincinnati be authorized to pay to the widow of the said deceased the equivalent of three months' salary.

REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 291.

We beg to report that we have fully considered the several memorials relative to the consolidation of the *Central Christian Advocate* and the *Omaha Christian Advocate* and the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate*, and the removal of the Depository of the Book Concern from Saint Louis, Mo., to Kansas City, Mo., and recommend as follows:

1. That the Depository of the Book Concern now located at Saint Louis, Mo., be removed to Kansas City, Mo.

2. That the *Omaha Christian Advocate* be consolidated with the *Central Christian Advocate*, and that the publication thereof be removed to Kansas City, Mo., and continued under the name of the *Central Christian Advocate*.

3. That no further subsidies be granted the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate*.

4. We further recommend that the Publishing Agents at Cincinnati be empowered to carry out, under the direction of the Local Committee, the terms of this report and to remove the Depository from Saint Louis, Mo., to Kansas City, Mo., and to close up the business of the *Omaha Christian Advocate* at Omaha, and the business of the Depository and the *Central Christian Advocate* at Saint Louis, and to do all that shall be found necessary to put into full force and operation the provisions of this report.

5. We further recommend that the Publishing Agents at Cincinnati be directed to substitute the *Central Christian Advocate* for the *Omaha Christian Advocate* to all subscribers of the latter to the date of expiration of all prepaid subscriptions.

6. That, should the withholding of subsidy from the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate* result in the discontinuance of that paper, then the Publishing Agents at Cincinnati are directed to substitute the *Central Christian Advocate* to all subscribers of the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate* during the period of all prepaid subscriptions.

REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGE 317.

Your Committee, to whom were referred certain memorials relative to subsidies, recommends that the publication of the *Pacific Christian Advocate* be continued during the next quadrennium with the following subsidies from the Book Concern: For the first year, \$2,500; for the second year, \$2,000; for the third year, \$2,000; for the fourth year, \$1,500.

2. That, should the subsidies not cover loss incident to the publication of said *Pacific Christian Advocate*, and should they

for any two successive years exceed the amount of subsidy hereby provided for, then in that event the Publishing Agents, under the direction of the Book Committee, are directed to discontinue the further publication of said *Advocate* and to close up the business at the earliest practicable date.

For the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* the allowance of all white paper needed and the following subsidies during the next quadrennium: \$2,600 for the first year; \$2,400 for the second year; \$2,200 for the third year; and \$2,000 for the fourth year.

Your Committee recommends that in case said subsidies are exceeded the General Book Committee be authorized at its discretion to discontinue the publication thereof.

3. Recommends that a subsidy of \$1,200 per annum during the next quadrennium be granted and paid to *Den Christelige Talsmand*, that a subsidy of \$1,000 per annum for the next quadrennium be granted and paid in support of *Vidnesbyrdet*, and that \$2,000 per annum during the next quadrennium be allowed and paid in support of *Krestansky Posel*.

4. That the *Ostra Sandebudet* be allowed a subsidy of \$250 per annum for the next quadrennium.

5. We recommend: (1) That the Western Publishing Agents be authorized to continue the present contract with the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Book Concern for the publication of *Sandebudet* and *Sondagsskol-Baneret* until the next General Conference.

(2) That until the different Annual Conferences shall meet the following persons shall constitute a Publication Committee, to serve until their successors are elected: Alfred Anderson, A. J. Anderson, Albert Ericson, O. J. Swan, Peter Munson, H. L. Lindkvist, C. G. Nelson, G. E. Kallstedt, and Andrew Farrell.

(3) That the Publishing Agents of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be in no manner financially responsible for the publication of said papers, nor upon any contract made or entered into by said Publication Committee.

6. We make the following nominations for local members of the General Book Committee:

(1) For New York—Ezra B. Tuttle, John E. Andrus, Thomas J. Preston.

(2) For Cincinnati—Richard Dymond, James N. Gamble, Robert T. Miller.

REPORT NO XI. JOURNAL, PAGE 291.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the memorial from the delegates from the California and Southern California Conferences, asking that a Commission be placed in charge of the Depository at San Francisco and of the *California Christian Advocate*, subject to the supervision of the Book Committee, presents the following recommendation:

1. That a Commission of seven members, five of whom shall reside in San Francisco or its immediate vicinity, and two within the bounds of the Southern California Conference, be appointed for the ensuing quadrennium by the Book Committee on the recommendation in writing of joint delegates of the California and Southern California Conferences, and thereafter by the General Book Committee, at the beginning of each quadrennium on the nomination of five persons by the California Conference, and two persons by the Southern California Conference, residing as above provided; that said Commission hold for the term of four years, and until their successors are appointed, vacancies to be filled by remaining members of the Commission, subject to the approval of the General Book Committee, or in the interim of its sessions by the Local Committee of the Book Concern to which the Depository is attached.

2. That the Local Commission thus constituted shall have the full management and control of the business of the Depository at San Francisco, and of the publication of the *California Christian Advocate*, and shall have charge of all the property of the Book Concern in California, with full power to appoint and remove all managers, editors, and employees, and shall make annual report to the General Book Committee, which shall have general supervision of said Commission.

3. Any profits derived from the Depository or the publication of said *Advocate* and the rents of property, or excess of the expense incident to the business, shall be annually remitted to the Book Concern with which the business is connected.

4. That all personal property belonging to the Book Concern and located in California shall be inventoried to said Local Commission at its cash value in San Francisco. Such merchandise as is deemed unsalable or valueless by said Commission shall be returned to the Book Concern at New York, or disposed of as directed by the Publishing Agents. All notes, accounts, and other similar assets shall be turned over to the Publishing Agents to the end that the Local Commission shall not be embarrassed by anything that has gone before. The Local Commission shall, however, use every reasonable effort to collect the outstanding indebtedness, and remit the same direct to the Agents at New York.

5. That a subsidy of \$7,500 for the quadrennium be authorized to be paid by the Publishing Agents to the said Local Commission for the purposes of the business, to be used only in the event that the business of the Depository and the publication of the *Advocate* cannot jointly be made to pay the expenses. The Local Commission shall, however, be authorized to use a portion of said subsidy to repair the property at San Francisco so as to improve its renting possibilities.

6. The business of the Depository and of the *Advocate* shall

at all times be open to inspection, audit, and supervision of the Book Committee.

7. The Commission hereby authorized shall be required to give a good and sufficient bond in a sum to be fixed and approved by the Book Committee, guaranteeing to the Book Concern the faithful and honest discharge of the duties of the said Commission and faithful administration of the affairs of said business, and the prompt accounting for all property coming into the hands of said Commission by virtue of the provisions hereof.

8. That the Publishing Agents under the direction of the Book Committee are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to do all things necessary to carry out and put into successful operation the provisions of this report.

REPORT NO. XII. JOURNAL, PAGE 329.

Your Committee, to whom were referred certain memorials relative to a Church Hymnal, submits the following report :

Whereas, The present Hymnal contains a large number of hymns which are rarely, if ever, used, and are therefore unnecessary, and render the book too large and too expensive for common use ; and,

Whereas, A large number of our churches, especially in small towns and country charges, do not use our Church Hymnal at all, but in its place a great variety of unofficial, independent song books, and which in many cases are pernicious and damaging to the Church spiritually, and to our publishing interests financially ; therefore,

There is hereby authorized the preparation and publication of a Hymnal of octavo size, of about six hundred hymns, in which there shall be a small percentage of the best modern hymns and spiritual songs, and also the ritual and order of service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the same to be sold at the lowest practicable cost.

Your Committee further recommends that the Board of Bishops be authorized to appoint a committee of nine to carry out the provisions hereof.

REPORT NO. XVI. JOURNAL, PAGE 329.

Your Committee does not deem it wise for the General Conference to place limitation upon the Book Committee as to the amount of salaries to Bishops and General Conference officers, and recommends that the question be left to the good judgment of said Committee. But said Committee is requested to take into careful consideration the reduction of salaries of the officers and editors of the Church in the interest of greater economy.

And as it is understood that the salaries of General Conference officers have been fixed for some time past upon what may be called a horizontal scale ; and,

Whereas, The responsibility imposed by these officers differs in nature and character; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the Book Committee and the general committees of the Benevolent societies be and are hereby instructed to fix the salaries of all General Conference officers on a graduated scale corresponding to the nature and degree of the responsibility belonging to the office.

2. Your Committee recommends the rigid enforcement of ¶ 288 of the Discipline, and that the presiding elders and pastors call special attention to its provisions at all Quarterly Meetings and upon all charges.

3. That the annual report of the Book Committee to the Annual Conferences be read in open session before being referred to appropriate committees.

4. That in order to bring the collection for the Episcopal Fund up to the appropriation the presiding elders and pastors give our people definite and detailed information concerning the amounts needed, the salaries paid, and the necessity for liberal contributions to the fund.

REPORT NO. XVIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 329.

Your Committee, to whom were referred certain memorials relative to the continuation and subsidies for the *Methodist Advocate-Journal*, recommends that the subsidy for the last quadrennium be continued.

REPORT NO. XX. JOURNAL, PAGE 328.

Your Committee, to whom were referred certain memorials relative to Depositories, recommends:

1. That the various Depositories be directed to immediately close out all miscellaneous stock and retire from the business of keeping for sale publications other than our own, except theological works, song books, and other Sunday school requisites.

2. The rigid enforcement of the rule requiring Sunday school supplies to be paid for in advance or, at farthest, at the close of each quarter.

3. The immediate reduction, as far as possible, of rents, salaries, and other expenses at each of the Depositories.

4. That the real estate belonging to these Depositories be placed, as far as possible, in such condition as to yield profitable rental, or else that the same be sold.

5. That the title to all our properties be carefully examined, and such steps taken as may be necessary to remove all clouds upon such title, if any should be discovered: and that abstracts of title of all our properties be recorded in the office of the publishing house with which it is connected.

6. That our Publishing Agents be requested to exercise close supervision over the Depositories under their jurisdiction, and

prevent overstocking and the accumulation and retention of unsalable stock.

7. In view of greatly increased facilities in handling all business from general headquarters and places of manufacture, your Committee recommends that our Sunday school periodicals and other publications should not be sent as freight to the several Depositories and Conference book stores, and then mailed to purchasers; that the same be forwarded from our publishing houses, thus saving the cost of freight and remailing. The accounts for such supplies and periodicals should be kept at the house where the order is filled, as well as where the order is taken.

8. Your Committee recommends that the managers of the Depositories be required to furnish bond in such sum as may be required by the Publishing Agents and Local Committees, and that these managers be held responsible for acts of their employees.

9. That if, after a fair trial, any of the Depositories prove not to be self-supporting, the Book Committee is hereby directed to discontinue the same.

10. Your Committee thinks it generally inexpedient to employ persons related to Agents and managers, and that such practice should hereafter be discontinued. Civil service principles should always control the selection of employees rather than special favoritism or the pressure of official influence.

11. That the Book Committee be authorized to appoint an auditor to visit the Book Concerns and their Depositories annually, to examine into the condition of their affairs, their assets, liabilities, and business methods, and to audit all vouchers and accounts, and that such report be made annually to the General Book Committee.

REPORT No. XXI. JOURNAL, PAGE 328.

Your Committee, to whom were referred the reports of the Publishing Agents, after carefully examining the same, submits the following:

1. We find the Eastern house, after exhausting its working capital, has been compelled to borrow large sums of money with which to carry on its business; that notwithstanding a present indebtedness of over \$390,000, dividends have been annually declared by the General Book Committee, and paid to the Annual Conferences in aid of Conference claimants, and subsidies voted, thus making heavy drafts upon the treasury, when said amounts should have been applied to paying off the indebtedness of the Concern and furnishing the necessary working capital to carry on the business.

2. That there is nearly \$450,000 employed in the manufactur-

ing department, made up of shafting, machinery, electrotype plates, steel engravings, woodcuts, presses, type, and tools in bindery. Against these has been charged off during the quadrennium only \$37,785, or a little over 2 per cent per annum. Your Committee is of the opinion that the amount is entirely too small, and should not be less than 15 per cent per annum on machinery and presses, and from 10 to 25 per cent on plates and furniture.

3. At the beginning of the quadrennium the liabilities of the Eastern house were \$490,932, and your Committee notes with pleasure that this amount has been reduced during the quadrennium \$100,221, leaving the present liability of the Concern something over \$390,000. It is to be regretted, however, that this reduction could not have been made wholly from the profits of the Concern, and that it has been largely from the sale and disposition of certain credit assets. In these prosperous times business discretion demands a much larger decrease in outstanding liabilities of the Concern at the earliest possible date.

4. Your Committee regrets that while the working capital of the Concern is limited, there appears to be due the Eastern house from the Western house \$51,384.74, and a like amount from one W. R. Funk, making a total of over \$100,000, which should be collected and applied toward reducing the liabilities. Your Committee does not believe it is the province of the Book Concern to lend its credit for other or outside institutions.

5. It has been the custom for many years for the New York Concern to grant discounts at Depository rates to several bookstores maintained by Annual Conferences, or by associations connected therewith. As a result the Book Concern is now supplying to these Annual Conference associations about \$100,000, with which these stores are carrying on their business, and upon which the Book Concern receives no interest. Your Committee recommends such adjustment of these matters as will either yield a low rate of interest on the money thus invested or that the practice be discontinued.

6. The net earnings of the Eastern house have been .0379 per cent per annum during the last quadrennium, which your Committee thinks far below the point of safety for a manufacturing concern. Had such annual discounts been made on machinery, furniture, fixtures, and unsalable stock as is customary with conservative manufacturing establishments, a very considerable loss rather than a profit would have been shown, and your Committee thinks improved methods imperative.

7. Your Committee calls attention to the fact that while the last General Conference authorized a subsidy of \$8,000 for the quadrennium for the *California Christian Advocate*, that there has been paid by the Eastern Book Concern to said *Advocate* \$13,710. Your Committee thinks no subsidy should be paid by

the Book Concern in excess of that authorized by vote of the General Conference.

8. Your Committee calls attention to the fact that there is no uniform system of invoicing. For instance, the Publishing Agents of the Western Book Concern state in their report that it is their custom to cut inventories to represent actual cash values; that accounts of over two years' standing are charged to profit and loss, and other accounts discounted at 10 per cent to cover possible loss; that books and other articles of merchandise are discounted from 5 per cent to 80 per cent, according to market value; that in the engineer's department actual cost of new machinery is added to the invoice of previous years, and the whole amount discounted 15 per cent. The presses and similar machinery are discounted 10 per cent per annum from original cost; linotype machines at 15 per cent per annum; furniture and fixtures at 20 per cent; book plates discounted from 10 per cent to 25 per cent, until they are reduced to the price of old metal. The Eastern Concern seems to have no general system, but an examination shows an annual discount upon this class of property of less than 3 per cent.

9. Your Committee recommends that the Publishing Agents at New York and Cincinnati be directed to jointly prepare a uniform method subject to the approval of the General Book Committee, and, when thus approved, that it be placed in immediate operation. In the event that the said Publishing Agents shall be unable to agree upon such method, then the General Book Committee is directed to prepare such a system, and the Publishing Agents are directed to conform thereto. Your Committee recommends that an annual inventory be taken on this common basis, and that all the business and accounts be annually examined by competent expert accountants, and that a full presentation of the business of the year be made to the Book Committee, with a summary comparing the inventory with the business of previous years.

10. Your Committee further recommends that our publishing houses at New York and Cincinnati be so conducted as to avoid, as far as possible, all competition in the manufacture and distribution of periodicals and publications of all kinds, to the end that conflicting interests between the various Depositories and publishing houses may be eliminated; and the General Book Committee is hereby clothed with full authority to so adjust matters as to bring about the greatest possible harmony and community of interests.

ON MISSIONS.

REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGE 317.

1. We recommend that the General Conference authorize the

organization of a Central Mission Conference in Japan during the next quadrennium, under the provisions of ¶ 87 of the Discipline.

2. Approving the principle of union and cooperation in theological training work among the Methodist bodies laboring in Japan, we hereby request the Board of Managers of our Missionary Society to confer with the Missionary Boards of the several Methodist bodies working in Japan, and to do all that may seem practicable to bring about so desirable an end on such a basis as may be mutually agreed upon.

3. In response to the memorial of Japan Conference asking for lay representation in that body, it is our opinion that it is clearly contrary to the constitution that lay delegates should be members of an Annual Conference. Nevertheless, we deem the introduction of advisory lay associates into Japan Conference, to consider certain questions of an administrative nature, as not incompatible with our law and usage, and we recommend that Japan Conference be permitted to do so.

4. Having considered a memorial from Central China Mission asking the amendment of the Discipline so as to make the appointment of superintendent optional with the Bishop, we would recommend:

Amend ¶ 354 of the Discipline by substituting the word "may" for the word "shall;" so that the whole will read: "The Bishop having episcopal supervision of the same may appoint a member of the Mission as superintendent," etc.

And further amend and recast ¶ 355 so that it will read:

"The Bishop having episcopal supervision of a Mission shall annually designate a time at which all of the members of the Mission, and also the native preachers employed as supplies or helpers in the Mission, shall come together for the purpose of holding an Annual Meeting; said Meeting possessing, in all ecclesiastical matters, the functions and privileges of a District Conference; and also transacting such other business as may be assigned by the Board, or grow out of the local interests of the work. In the absence of a Bishop or superintendent, the Annual Meeting shall choose its presiding officer in the manner provided for District Conferences in such cases."

5. The mission field hitherto known as "India and Malaysia" shall hereafter be designated "Southern Asia."

ON EDUCATION.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

Appendix, ¶ 56, § 1, as heretofore.

§ 2 to be amended so as to read as follows:

"§ 2. Certificates from our regular theological seminaries and from colleges approved by our University Senate shall be

accepted by the Conferences, *provided*, (1) that each certificate shall distinctly show that the student has been a regular attendant on the class room instruction in the specified book; and (2) that he has passed a thorough examination in the book, gaining a standing equivalent to that fixed in ¶ 57, § 5; it being understood that the Annual Conferences shall examine all candidates in the doctrines and Discipline of the Church."

§ 3. Any Conference may also, at its discretion, accept similar certificates from the institutions above described, indicating like proficiency in any particular study, secured by the use of a different book fully equivalent to the corresponding book in our course of study; and may also accept certificates from other institutions on "Elementary English Branches."

§ 4. All examinations occurring after May 1, 1901, shall be upon the courses of study given below.

§ 5. No candidate shall be examined in studies in advance of those of the class to which he belongs, except as the Discipline provides.

¶ 57, § 1, as heretofore.

§ 2. Amend last sentence so as to read as follows: "This record shall include the credits allowed to students for work done in our theological seminaries and colleges, described in ¶ 56, § 2."

The remaining sections as heretofore.

¶ 58, § 1. Footnote No. 1. "Elementary English Branches" shall include such studies as are usually required to secure a common school teacher's certificate, or to secure admission into high schools or academies.

Footnote No. 2. Throughout the entire course the student shall present written statements as to whether he has or has not given each book "To be Read" a complete and careful reading, and shall submit a syllabus of some one chapter or topic in each book, to be previously announced by the examiners in the Conference Minutes, or otherwise.

REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 329.

The subcommittee, to which was referred the memorial from East Maine Lay Electoral Conference, reports the following as a resolution to be offered for adoption by the General Conference:

1. We rejoice in the advancement during recent years of the scholastic standard for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The General Conference earnestly recommends to all candidates for the ministry of our Church that they complete a full collegiate course of study and, if possible, a course in one of our theological schools before applying for admission to an Annual Conference.

2. The General Conference further earnestly recommends to the Annual Conferences that they require as a minimum for admission a standard of scholarship equivalent to that prescribed by the University Senate for admission to college.

REPORT No. V. JOURNAL, PAGE 329.

Whereas, The charters and statutes of our theological schools differ widely from each other in the conditions precedent to the election and reelection of professors, it is evident that no uniform requirement can be imposed by the General Conference upon the institutions in the matter of elections. We recommend, however, as a condition of recognition of a theological school as a school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the General Conference require that its professors shall be confirmed by a majority vote of the Bishops present and voting at any regular meeting of their Board. We further recommend that, in case of a reelection, if a majority of the Bishops present and voting at any regular meeting of the Board fails to concur, the Bishops shall state fully and in writing the grounds of non-concurrence both to the professor concerned and to the trustees of the theological school.

ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND TRACTS.

REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 318.

Your Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts, to which was referred a memorial from the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union, asking that Part VII, Chapter III, of the Discipline, from ¶ 343 to ¶ 349, inclusive, be amended by putting instead a chapter upon Sunday schools proposed by them and contained in their memorial, respectfully recommends the following:

That in place of the chapter on Sunday schools now contained in the Discipline as Chapter III of Part VII, ¶ 343 to ¶ 349, inclusive, the following chapter, as proposed by the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union, and as amended by your Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts, be adopted by your body as Chapter III of Part VII of the Discipline, to read as follows:

CHAPTER III.—SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

1. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

¶ 343. For the moral and religious instruction of our children, and for the promotion of Bible knowledge among all our people, there shall be a Sunday School Union, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in the city of New York, the said Union to include all the Sunday schools of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, and to be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

¶ 344. The work of the Sunday School Union shall be to found Sunday schools in needy neighborhoods; to contribute to the support of Sunday schools which without assistance cannot continue; to educate the Church in all phases of Sunday school work, constantly endeavoring to raise ideals and to improve methods; and to give impulse and direction in general to the study of the Bible by the Church. All the work of the Sunday School Union shall be done under the supervision of a Board of Managers, to be appointed by the General Conference.

¶ 345, § 1. The corresponding secretary, who shall be elected by the General Conference, shall be the chief executive officer of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society. He shall, under the provision of the Discipline and the direction of the Board, conduct the correspondence, and shall in all his official conduct be subject to the authority and the control of the Board. His time shall be employed in conducting its affairs, and, under its direction, in promoting its general interests by traveling or otherwise. The Board of Managers having each year made an estimate of the sum of money needed for the benevolent work of the Union, the corresponding secretary shall notify presiding elders and pastors of the proportion needed from their respective charges.

§ 2. The Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union shall have power to suspend the corresponding secretary or treasurer for a cause to them sufficient, and a time shall be fixed by the Board at as early a date as practicable for the investigation of the official conduct of said secretary or treasurer, due notice of which shall be given by them to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside at the investigation.

§ 3. The corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Union shall also be the corresponding secretary of the Tract Society, and shall be the editor of its publications.

§ 4. Any vacancy in these offices caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Board until the Bishops, or a majority of them, shall fill the vacancy.

¶ 424 as ¶ 346.

¶ 347. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to revise annually the list of managers, and in case of inattention by any manager to the duties of the office, it shall declare his seat vacant.

2. SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD.

¶ 348, § 1. Every Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be under the supervision of a Sunday School Board,

and shall be auxiliary to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

§ 2. The Sunday School Board shall consist of the pastor, who shall be *ex officio* chairman, the Sunday School Committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference, the superintendent, the assistant superintendents, the secretaries, the treasurer, the librarians, and the teachers of the school. In case of the withdrawal of officers or teachers from the school, they shall cease to be members of the Board.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the Sunday School Board, whenever practicable, to organize our schools into temperance societies, under such rules and regulations as the Board may prescribe, the duty of which societies shall be to see that temperance instruction is imparted to the school, and to secure, as far as possible, the pledging of its members to total abstinence.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, together with the Sunday School Board, to take a collection in the school at least once a year for the Sunday School Union.

3. OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

¶ 349, § 1. The superintendent shall be nominated annually by the Sunday School Board, and confirmed by the Quarterly Conference at its session after such nomination, and in case of a vacancy the pastor shall superintend or secure the superintending of the school until such time as a superintendent nominated by the Sunday School Board shall be confirmed by the Quarterly Conference.

§ 2. The other officers of the school shall be elected by the Sunday School Board.

§ 3. The teachers of the school shall be nominated by the superintendent, with the concurrence of the pastor, and elected by the Board.

§ 4. The place of any officer or teacher habitually neglecting his or her duty, or being guilty of improper conduct, may be declared vacant by a vote of two thirds of the Board present at any regular or special meeting.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to report to each Quarterly Conference:

1. Name of Sunday school.
2. Number of officers and teachers.
3. Number of scholars in all grades.
4. Number of scholars in home department.
5. Average attendance.
6. Number of officers and teachers members of the Church or probationers.
7. Number of scholars (whether attendants or members of home department) members of the Church or probationers.

8. Number of members of the Sunday school converted during the quarter.

9. Current expenses for the quarter.

4. DUTIES OF PRESIDING ELDERS.

¶ 350, § 1. It shall be the duty of the presiding elders to apportion to the charges in their districts the amounts expected from the Conference in the same manner as in the case of the other societies.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the presiding elder to bring the subject of Sunday schools before the last Quarterly Conference of each year; and said Quarterly Conference shall appoint a committee of members of our Church of not less than three nor more than nine for each Sunday school in the charge, to be called the Committee on Sunday Schools, whose duty it shall be to aid the pastor and the officers of the Sunday schools in procuring suitable teachers, in promoting in all proper ways the attendance of children and adults on our Sunday schools and at our regular public worship, and in raising money to meet the expenses of the Sunday schools of the charge. Of this committee the pastor shall be chairman.

5. DUTIES OF PASTORS.

¶ 351. It shall be the duty of the pastor, aided by the superintendent and the Committee on Sunday Schools, to decide as to what books and other publications shall be used in the Sunday schools.

¶ 352. It shall be the special duty of the pastor, with the aid of the other preachers and the Committee on Sunday Schools, to form Sunday schools in all our congregations where ten persons can be collected for that purpose, which schools shall be auxiliary to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to engage the cooperation of as many of our members as they can; to visit the schools as often as practicable; to preach on the subject of Sunday schools and the religious instruction of children in each congregation at least once in six months; to form classes, wherever they can, for the instruction of the larger children, youth, and adults in the word of God; and where they cannot superintend them personally, to see that suitable teachers are provided for that purpose.

¶ 353, § 1. It shall be the duty of our ministers to enforce faithfully upon parents and Sunday school teachers the great importance of instructing children in the doctrines and duties of our holy religion; to see that our Catechisms be used as extensively as possible in our Sunday schools and families; and to preach to the children, and catechise them publicly in the

Sunday schools and at public meetings appointed for that purpose.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of every minister in his pastoral visits to pay special attention to the children; to speak to them personally and kindly on the subject of experimental and practical godliness, according to their capacity; to pray earnestly for them; and diligently instruct and exhort all parents to dedicate their children to the Lord in baptism as early as convenient.

¶ 354. Each pastor shall lay before the Quarterly Conference, to be entered on its journal, the number and state of the Sunday schools in his charge, and the extent to which he has preached to the children and catechised them, and shall make the required report on Sunday schools to his Annual Conference.

ON CHURCH EXTENSION.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 318.

We are saddened to note that within the quadrennium just closed the Board of Church Extension and the Church at large have sustained a great loss and experienced a severe bereavement in the death of A. J. Kynett, D.D., the organizer of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for nearly thirty-two years its corresponding secretary.

On the morning of February 23, 1899, Dr. Kynett ceased to live and labor among men. We all recall with deep satisfaction and just pride the magnificent work accomplished by Dr. Kynett for the Church which he so ardently loved and splendidly served during his long and consecrated life.

The thousands of churches made possible by the generous gifts and timely loans of the Board of Church Extension are a monument to the labors and memory of Dr. Kynett, more enduring than granite. In May, 1899, following the decease of Dr. Kynett, J. M. King, D.D., of New York Conference, was appointed one of the corresponding secretaries.

Upon thorough examination of the report we find:

I. Reasons for congratulation in that,

1. The debt of over \$50,000 with which the Board began the quadrennium has been canceled.

2. The \$124,045 due the Conferences at that time has been reduced nearly \$60,000 and donations promised by \$35,000.

3. In spite of the fact that the Missionary Society and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society have made special appeals for funds with which to extinguish their debts, our Board has steadily increased its collections during the quadrennium, and had at the close of the four years a larger cash balance in the treasury than at any previous period in the history of the Board.

4. The closing year of the quadrennium is the best year for total receipts from payment of loans and from other sources in the history of the Board.

5. The receipts of the loan fund for the closing year of the quadrennium reached the aggregate sum of \$161,000, being greater than in any other year, while the loans returned amounted to the extraordinary sum of over \$100,000, and the interest received was nearly \$58,000, vastly the largest receipts of interest in our entire history.

We call special attention to this last item, as it is evidently not the result of chance, but rather the outworking of a new and settled policy of the administration to administer the loan fund upon the strictest basis of business integrity. We urge that this policy be continued.

II. Decreased relative collections.

1. The report reveals a fact over which we cannot rejoice, namely, that the Conferences do not respond to the appeals of the Board to raise their full apportionments to anything like the degree which might reasonably be expected. The figures show that the last quadrennium has given us a smaller aggregate of collections than for a number of quadrenniums past, the amount of receipts being but thirty per cent of the amount asked. The policy of the Board to apportion the amounts granted the Conferences proportionally with the amounts received from them, while it preserves the relative integrity of the fund, nevertheless does not permit the Board to respond to the pressing appeals from needy fields as it would desire. The only way to obtain this result will be a more liberal response from all the Conferences, and for this we plead. The full measure of the responsibility of each Conference is nothing less than the amount apportioned; and the full measure of the responsibility of each charge is its proportionate share of the whole.

2. We find that the annuity department of the loan fund has been conducted with admirable business sagacity. The full amount received by the Board subject to life annuity is \$802,990.59 (not including \$5,000 in property not chargeable until converted into cash); and by death \$217,232.59 has been released, so that interest is no longer paid thereon. The annual charges on this amount at the rates agreed upon have averaged 6.57 per cent, which is at least 4.03 per cent less than regular annuity companies would have paid for the same amounts at corresponding ages.

We recommend the continued publication of *Christianity in Earnest*, restricting it to its legitimate field of Church Extension; and also the policy of furnishing architectural plans for churches and parsonages as at present practiced by the Board.

We here affirm the resolutions passed by the General Committee from time to time as wise and needful to the successful and

safe prosecution of the work of the Board, but donations in money should not be held to cover losses on the loan fund; and would commend to our churches and congregations the benevolent character of the work of the Board, in order that the urgent demands of the Board for means to secure to destitute localities houses of worship may be fully met.

ON EPWORTH LEAGUE.

REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 295.

A minority of the members of the Committee on Epworth League regret that we cannot agree to the majority report. It is our firm conviction that the League would not suffer, but be greatly helped, by the proposed consolidation. It would give unity to the work of the League which is impossible under the present arrangement. We, therefore, recommend that the offices of the editor of the *Epworth Herald* and the general secretary be consolidated.

2. SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

ON JUDICIARY.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 236.

The records of the following cases of trials upon charges were referred to this Committee:

1. Josiah L. Albritton, Central Ohio Conference.
2. Henry Ashton, Central New York Conference.
3. John D. Knox, Kansas Conference.
4. John M. Life, Ohio Conference.
5. Philetus Y. Seever, Central New York Conference.

Examination discloses no evidence that an appeal was taken in any one of these cases.

They seem to be records of cases, which under the provisions of ¶ 265, Chapter VI, of the Discipline, have been transmitted to the General Conference to be filed and preserved with the papers of that body.

The Committee recommends that they be returned to the secretary to be so filed and preserved.

REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 298.

In the case of R. B. Mansell, of Pittsburg Conference, the Committee reports that the case was heard and determined by the General Conference of 1892, and is, therefore, *res adjudicata*, so far as the General Conference may act. Besides, the

relief asked for is not within the jurisdiction of the General Conference.

REPORT No. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 298.

In the matter of the complaint of Frank E. Day and Robert Smylie touching the decision of the Judicial Conference in the case of the Rev. T. M. House, a member of Northwest Iowa Conference:

During the session of the said Northwest Iowa Conference, held at Sioux City, Ia., September 20-25, 1899, the said T. M. House was brought to trial before a select number under a charge of "gross deception." The charge was sustained, and the defendant was deposed from the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The defendant appealed from this decision, and the said appeal was tried December 13, 1899, at Minneapolis, Minn., by a Judicial Conference, composed of triers of appeals from the Minnesota, Northern Minnesota, and West Wisconsin Conferences, Bishop Isaac W. Joyce presiding. The following verdict was rendered by the said Judicial Conference: "The Judicial Conference in the case of the Methodist Episcopal Church *vs.* T. M. House hereby modifies the penalty from 'expulsion from the ministry' to suspension from the ministry until the ensuing session of his Conference."

Against this decision Frank E. Day and Robert Smylie, of the counsel of the Church, complain, "challenging the action of the Judicial Conference on the ground that it violated the law of the Church in modifying the sentence of the lower court without any modification of the finding."

Your Committee is of the opinion that the decision of the Judicial Conference was in harmony with the law in the case, and recommends that it be affirmed.

REPORT No. IX. JOURNAL, PAGE 298.

A complaint has been made that a sealed verdict in the case of C. E. Cline, a member of Oregon Annual Conference, had been lodged with the secretary of the said Conference; that it had been returned by the said secretary to the chairman of the select number; and that this action was irregular and illegal.

Your Committee is not in possession of full information as to the circumstances in this matter. That which it has is wholly *ex parte*, and it is, therefore, not able to pronounce any judicial opinion in the case. We are, nevertheless, of the opinion that until a verdict is formally presented to the Annual Conference it is in the control of the select number.

REPORT No. XII. JOURNAL, PAGE 298.

In the matter of F. F. Passmore, your Committee finds said Passmore was tried before a select number of the Colorado Con-

ference upon the charge of defamation of character, and that he was by said Conference expelled from the ministry, but not from the membership of the Church. His appeal from the action of the Conference came before a Judicial Conference held at Omaha December 15, 1896. Upon hearing, counsel for the Church claim:

1. That said Passmore had forfeited his right of appeal by continuing to preach after he had been duly expelled from the ministry.

2. Contempt in the publication of sundry defamatory articles named.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the Judicial Conference declined to entertain the appeal of said Passmore, for reasons above stated. Counsel for the accused entered objections.

Afterward, to wit, in February, 1898, said Passmore was tried before a committee of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, of Denver, Colo., of which church he was at the time a member, upon the charge of defamation, and upon the further charge of insubordination; the specification under the charge of insubordination set forth that said Passmore claims to be an ordained minister, and to have authority as such to marry people, baptize, and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and that he did at given times and places perform such acts as an ordained minister.

The committee found said Passmore to be guilty, and expelled him from the Church. An appeal was taken to the Quarterly Conference, which body, after a careful examination, affirmed the judgment of the committee.

Counsel for the defendant gave notice of an appeal. Both in the trial of Passmore before the Annual Conference and in the trial before the committee of Trinity Church counsel for the defendant claimed that there was no specific prohibition in the Discipline forbidding an expelled minister from exercising his ministerial function pending an appeal; that the taking of an appeal vacated the judgment pending the appeal. He further claimed that sundry evidence was immaterial, and that undue influence was used in the trial before the Trinity Church committee. The record does not sustain the position of counsel as to these last-named points.

The above points were submitted to Bishop Mallalieu, and upon August 30, 1898, he decided the same in terms as follows:

1. The chairman presiding at the appeal of Passmore ruled properly in admitting all the evidence offered at the trial.

2. A suspended preacher has no right, much less has an expelled preacher any right, to exercise any ministerial functions until his legal disabilities have been removed.

¶ 222, § 3, of the Discipline provides that a minister suspected of a crime may be suspended until the meeting of his Conference.

¶ 270 also provides that when a case is remanded from a Judicial Conference for retrial the preacher shall not thereby be authorized to resume his ministerial functions. While the Church has been thus careful in the cases named, we think it is evident that it is the intention of the Church that an expelled minister should not exercise ministerial functions after expulsion and pending an appeal.

An appeal does not vacate a judgment in the sense suggested by counsel for defendant.

Your Committee therefore recommends that the decision of Bishop Mallalieu be affirmed as the law in the case.

REPORT NO. XIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 298.

The Rev. W. C. Burdick, in a memorial, which is the only paper before us, asks this Conference to defend the law and his rights under his statement of facts, which is as follows:

He was duly recommended by the Quarterly Conference for admission on trial into an Annual Conference. The presiding elder of the Quarterly Conference neglected and, on request, refused to furnish a certificate of such action, and refused to present the same to the Annual Conference. This action being submitted to two Bishops (whether by due process or otherwise does not appear), they held that the memorialist had no redress.

Without passing upon the legality of the action of the presiding elder, this case is not before us in such state as to warrant action by this Conference. It is only a memorial purely *ex parte*, having no appellate feature, such as contemplated either in ¶ 273 or in ¶ 271 of the Discipline.

REPORT NO. XIV. JOURNAL, PAGE 319.

Charles W. Price, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Roseville Circuit, Zanesville District, Ohio Annual Conference, was tried before a committee on a charge of "immoral conduct," and was found guilty and expelled from the Church. The defendant appealed to the Quarterly Conference; the Quarterly Conference (J. T. Miller, presiding elder, in the chair) sustained the findings of the committee. The defendant appealed from the rulings of the presiding elder to the Bishop presiding at the next session of the Ohio Annual Conference. The Bishop sustained the rulings. The defendant appealed from the decision of the Bishop to the General Conference in 1896. The General Conference reversed the decision of the Bishop and remanded the case to the Quarterly Conference for a new trial. A change of venue was granted. The case was transferred to another Conference for trial. The trial was had, the said J. T. Miller, presiding elder, in the chair. At this second trial the finding of the committee was sustained, and the defendant,

Price, appealed from certain rulings therein to the Bishop who presided at the next session of the Ohio Annual Conference.

For our purposes, we need only dwell upon the fourth exception and in ruling thereon, which are as follows:

Exception 4. That the said Quarterly Conference by having the said presiding elder as its presiding officer at the trial—he having once been attorney for the respondent and against the appellant in the case—was an illegal body for the trial of the said Price under the laws of the Church.

The Bishop ruled that the plea of the appellant, that the said J. T. Miller, presiding elder, was incompetent to sit as President of said Quarterly Conference, by reason of having acted as counsel for the Church in the trial of the case in a previous hearing, was not well taken; for the reason that it does not appear that the said Miller was ever employed as counsel for the Church in the case, or ever acted as counsel, or was ever present at the hearing of the case, when the said Price was tried and the record was made which was passed upon by the Quarterly Conference over which said Miller presided. That the allegation that the said Miller had acted as counsel in the case was not sustained; as the only sense in which the said Miller acted as counsel for the Church was in regularly and lawfully defending his own rulings in the Quarterly Conference, upon the appeal taken therefrom to the Bishop presiding at the Annual Conference next ensuing; that such defense of his ruling was not in any wise the act or function of a counsel, but the regular act of a presiding elder. That it did not tend necessarily to bias the presiding elder's mind as to the rights of the appellant or the merits of the case; inasmuch as the hearing before the former Bishop did not involve the merits, but related solely to the legality of the rulings of the said Miller as presiding elder in the Quarterly Conference.

From this ruling of the Bishop Price appealed to this General Conference.

The committee has given much consideration to this case because of the great importance involved.

The ruling of the Bishop affirms that J. T. Miller, presiding elder, who presided at the first trial, before the Quarterly Conference, as a *judge*, and who upon appeal to the Bishop appeared as *counsel* and argued the case for the Church, and against Price the defendant, was competent to sit as judge and presiding officer of the second Quarterly Conference, in the case when remanded for the trial.

To this proposition we are unable to give our assent. The records of the case show that on September 29, 1892, before the Bishop, J. T. Miller appeared and argued the case as counsel for the Church, and signed his name to the record "as at-

torney for the Church before the Bishop." By the records, which alone we may consider, the said J. T. Miller appears in the first trial of the defendant for the Quarterly Conference as presiding officer and judge; on the appeal to the Bishop he appears as counsel and attorney for the Church; then when the case was returned he again appears as presiding officer and judge, at the second trial before the Quarterly Conference.

It is an elementary principle of law and justice, prevailing in all civilized countries, that the judicial tribunal before which any person is tried shall be impartial without leaning or bias. If the judge has made himself a party either to the prosecution or defense he is disqualified to sit. That one may act as judge first, next become an attorney or counsel in the same case for one of the parties, either on the side of mere law or on the side of facts merely, and then, when he is reversed on the law, may drop his robe as counsel and sit as judge in the same case again, is at war with all the traditions of our race, and would seem to be a mere travesty of justice. We most emphatically dissent from such a position, and conclude that the ruling was wrong, should be reversed, and the case remanded to the Quarterly Conference for a new trial.

ON DEACONESSES.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 321.

Your Committee, to whom were referred certain petitions and memorials on deaconess work, would respectfully report that we have carefully considered the same, and would recommend that for the chapter on deaconesses, ¶¶ 205 to 212 (Discipline, 1896), the following be substituted, namely:

CHAPTER III.—DEACONESSES.

GENERAL DEACONESS BOARD.

(a) The Board of Bishops shall be a General Deaconess Board, which shall meet semiannually and have general supervision over all deaconess work throughout the Church.

(b) The Board shall quadrennially arrange the Annual and Mission Conferences and Missions into deaconess districts, and at the sessions of the General Conference shall appoint a General Superintendent or a Missionary Bishop as district superintendent over each of these districts.

(c) The General Deaconess Board shall authorize, on the recommendation of the Annual Conference, the establishment of homes, hospitals, orphanages, old people's homes, and other institutions such as properly come under the care of deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall authorize conven-

tions and other general meetings held in the interest of the deaconess work.

(*d*) The Board may also authorize the establishing and maintenance of homes for deaconesses who, on account of age, loss of health, or other physical disability, are unable to continue in the work, and are without adequate means of support.

(*e*) All questions of difference arising in the administration of deaconess work shall be presented in writing to the district superintendent to be by him submitted to the General Board for final determination at the next semiannual meeting thereof.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT.

The district superintendent shall have supervision of all deaconess work within his district; he shall promote the interests of the work by all proper means; he shall receive reports of deaconesses, churches, Conference boards, deaconess institutions, and Benevolent societies, and other matters pertaining to deaconess work, and shall render annual report of the same to the General Board. All transfers of deaconesses from one field of labor to another shall be subject to his approval.

CONFERENCE DEACONESS BOARDS.

1. In each Annual Conference a Conference Deaconess Board of nine members, at least three of whom shall be women, shall be appointed by the Conference for such a term of service as the Conference may decide. It shall be the duty of this Board to encourage and promote the establishment and support of deaconess institutions and to exercise general control of this form of Christian work within the Conference, according to the provisions of this chapter; to see that all charters, deeds, and other conveyances of the property of deaconess institutions within the bounds of the Conference conform strictly to the laws, usages, and forms of the State or Territory within which such property is situated, and also to the Discipline, and to see that all such property is well insured. This Board shall furnish annually to the Annual Conference and to the superintendent of the district including the Conference a statement of the number of deaconesses in each institution, how employed, the amount of money received and how expended, and such other statistics as the Annual Conference or the district superintendent may require.

2. No institution shall be recognized as a deaconess institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church until it is authorized by the General Board on the recommendation of the Annual Conference within whose territory it is located, and shall conform to the regulations of this chapter.

3. Each candidate for a license as a deaconess must be unmarried and over twenty-three years of age, and be recommended by

the Quarterly Conference of the church of which she is a member. When coming from a training institution or home she must also be recommended by the superintendent or manager of the same; she must have given two years of continuous probationary service and have passed a satisfactory examination by the Conference Board as to religious qualifications, and in the course of study prescribed for deaconesses by the Bishops, and she must present a certificate of good health from a reputable physician. No person shall be recognized or employed as a deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church who fails to comply with the Disciplinary requirements.

4. The Conference Board may license women thus qualified and recommended, and shall arrange for their consecration as deaconesses according to the order of service prescribed by the Discipline (Appendix, ¶ 55), and shall report each year the names and work of such deaconesses to the Annual Conference and to the district superintendent.

5. The duties of the deaconess are to minister to the poor, care for the sick, provide for the orphans, comfort the sorrowing, seek the wandering, save the sinning, and, relinquishing all other pursuits, devote herself to these and other forms of Christian labor. No vow of perpetual service shall be exacted from any deaconess. She shall be at liberty to relinquish her position at any time, but while engaged in this voluntary service she shall be entitled to a suitable support. She shall also wear the distinctive costume prescribed by the Conference Board or the home with which she is connected, and it is recommended that this garb be as uniform as practicable throughout the Church.

6. Each deaconess not in a home shall be under the direction of the pastor of the church in which she is at work, but those who are members of a home shall be subordinate to and directed by the superintendent in charge. All others shall be under the direction of the district superintendent.

7. When a deaconess is transferred from the bounds of one Conference to those of another, she shall receive a certificate of transfer from the Conference Board, and shall present the same as soon as practicable to the Conference Board within whose jurisdiction she is transferred, which board shall register her name and take the oversight of her work. Transfers to and within the bounds of the same Conference shall be subject to the approval of the Conference Board.

8. The approval of the Annual Conference within whose bounds a deaconess is laboring shall be necessary for her continuance in office, and she shall present annually to the Conference Board a certificate of character and standing from the Quarterly Conference of the church with which she is connected.

9. The superintendents of deaconess institutions, all societies and churches employing deaconesses not members of a home, shall

report the names and work of the deaconesses in their charge to the Conference Board one month before the meeting of the Annual Conference.

10. The provisions of this chapter shall not disturb existing homes or institutions now being operated for deaconess work; nor exclude any societies or associations now engaged in deaconess work, but authorizes any of these to employ deaconesses and establish and operate homes and institutions for the deaconess work of the Methodist Episcopal Church according to the provisions of this chapter.

11. Every church and Benevolent society employing deaconesses, deaconess institutions, and deaconesses not employed by any of them shall make annual reports, embracing such items as the district superintendent shall indicate.

12. All property for homes and other deaconess institutions that may hereafter be acquired shall be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church by any of the Disciplinary societies of the Church or a local Board of Trustees elected by the society with which the institution is connected.

13. The foregoing provisions shall relate to Annual Conferences, and also to Mission Conferences and Missions, except in those parts of Europe in which the deaconess work exists as a legal corporation, with an inspector appointed by the Annual Conference; but where Missionary Bishops have coordinate authority, they shall exercise the same powers as are committed to the General Board of Deaconesses.

ON CONSOLIDATION OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 217.

Whereas, The proposed consolidation of certain Benevolent and educational societies and boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church—the home department of the Missionary Society, the Board of Church Extension, and the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society being named in the proposal for consolidation—involves so many legal questions concerning bequests, annuities, and tenure of property, said societies and boards holding charters under the laws and special enactments of several different States; and,

Whereas, Such consolidation would necessitate changes in charters which could only be effected by State legislative enactments; and,

Whereas, Hasty legislation by this General Conference on so complicated a subject might involve the respective societies and boards in question in legal contests which would distract the thought of the Church and alienate the sympathies of the peo-

ple, to the injury of the different departments of our Benevolent and educational work; therefore, for these reasons and for other vital reasons found in the individual nature and scope of the work of these various societies and boards, be it

Resolved, 1. That we do not consider it either advisable or practicable that any consolidation should take place at present.

2. That a commission shall be appointed by the Bishops, which shall consist of three Bishops, six laymen, and six ministers, which commission shall consider the question of the consolidation of the Benevolent societies of the Church, and shall make a plan for consolidation, if it shall be found practicable, and publish such plan in the Church papers at least one year before the meeting of the next General Conference, and report to the next General Conference.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SOCIETIES.

REPORT No. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 293.

1. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Your Committee begs leave to report that ¶ 1, Article 4, of the constitution of the Missionary Society be stricken out, and the following substituted therefor:

“There shall be one corresponding secretary, who shall be executive officer of the Society, and a first assistant corresponding secretary, both of whom shall be elected by the General Conference. The Board of Managers shall have authority to elect such additional secretaries as may be necessary.”

2. BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

Your Committee recommends that ¶ 381 of the Discipline be stricken out, and the following substituted therefor:

“The officers of the Board shall be a president, five vice presidents, one corresponding secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board, and a first assistant corresponding secretary, with such additional assistant corresponding secretaries as the General Committee of Church Extension may authorize and appoint, a recording secretary, a treasurer, and an assistant treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by the Board at the first regular meeting in November of each year, except as hereinafter provided.”

¶ 382. Strike out the first sentence and substitute therefor the following: “The corresponding secretary and the first assistant corresponding secretary shall be elected by the General Conference.”

¶ 383. After the word “an” and before the word “assistant”

insert the word "additional;" so that the paragraph shall read, "An additional assistant corresponding secretary," etc.

¶ 390. Strike out the word "secretaries" in the third line from the bottom of the paragraph, and substitute therefor the word "secretary;" so that the last clause of the paragraph shall read, "The secretary of the Conference shall notify the corresponding secretary," etc.

¶ 394. Under division 2 strike out the word "secretaries" in the fifth line of the paragraph, and substitute therefor the word "secretary;" so that the paragraph shall read, "2. Of the corresponding secretary," etc.

¶ 395. Strike out the word "secretaries" in the fourth line of the paragraph, and substitute therefor the word "secretary;" so that the paragraph shall read, "appointed by the corresponding secretary."

ON TWENTIETH CENTURY THANK OFFERING.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 322.

The Christian world is on the eve of a grander jubilee than has ever been witnessed in history. The closing day of the present year is the closing day of the nineteenth Christian century. Its setting sun will summon to their places of prayer millions of Watch Night worshipers, who with liveliest gratitude will recall the past and jubilantly face the future. In every land the militant host of Jesus Christ will hold a solemn self-review and plan new and bolder campaigns for the kingdom. The twentieth century is at the door.

For a worthy celebration of this great jubilee our own branch of the Christian Church is not unprepared. On the first day of November, 1898, our watchful Bishops issued to our people a thrilling call.

We, therefore, recommend: (1) That the call of the Bishops (*Twentieth Century Thank Offering Leaflet*, No. 1) be approved.

(2) That the appointment of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering Commission be confirmed, and that the same commission be continued to prosecute and direct the work committed to it.

(3) That the plan of organization recommended by the commission (*Twentieth Century Thank Offering Leaflet*, No. 3) be approved, with these additions:

(a) It shall be the duty of every pastor to divide his congregation into groups not greater in number than twenty persons, and over every group he shall place a leader, who shall cooperate with the local commission in circulating *Twentieth Century*

Thank Offering literature and securing a contribution from every member.

(b) It shall be the duty of every pastor to secure the "Memorial Register of Probationers and Gifts" published by the Book Concern, and enter therein the names of probationers and contributors and the Twentieth Century Thank Offerings of the same.

(c) It shall be the duty of the presidents or financial agents of all our educational and philanthropic institutions to report to the general secretary at least quarterly all gifts and subscriptions made to said institutions.

(4) The objects named by the commission as included in and embracing the Twentieth Century Thank Offering (*Twentieth Century Thank Offering Leaflet*, No. 1) are approved, namely, endowment and special gifts:

(a) For education as represented either by particular schools in this country and in foreign lands or by a general educational fund for the aid of needy schools.

(b) For charitable and philanthropic work, as previously set forth.

(c) For endowment for city evangelization.

(d) For invested funds for the support of Conference claimants.

(e) For the payment of debts on our various kinds of Church property.

(f) For any specified objects in mission fields.

(5) To provide for the expenses of the central office we recommend:

(a) That all undesignated funds be sent to the senior Publishing Agent at New York or to the Publishing Agent at Cincinnati.

(b) Should such funds prove insufficient to meet the expenses of the central office, the commission is instructed to apportion what is lacking to the Annual Conferences.

(c) Should more than enough to meet the expenses of the central office come into the hands of said Publishing Agents for this purpose, they shall hold such balance till 1904, when the General Conference shall direct how it shall be distributed.

(6) That each Fall Conference of 1900, at its annual session, shall name a date before the close of 1901 on which the Twentieth Century Thank Offering shall be received in all the churches of said Conference, and the amount which shall be asked from each member of the church, and the total thank offering of each church shall be reported in the Conference Minutes of the succeeding year. The same plan shall be followed by each Spring Conference in 1901, unless a majority of the presiding elders shall decide that the offering should be received before the next session of said Annual Conference, in which case the presid-

ing elders, after such consultation with the pastors of their respective districts as may be practicable, shall fix the date and amount of said thank offering for their respective Conferences.

ON REVIVAL METHODS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY MOVEMENT.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 322.

In view of the widespread interest already manifested in the Twentieth Century Thank Offering, and the intimate relation that should always exist between the temporal and spiritual interests of the Church, your Committee believes that this is a proper time to put forth unusual efforts for the revival of pure religion and for the conversion of the unsaved multitudes around us. To this end we propose that:

(1) A special organization, to be known as the Twentieth Century Forward Movement, for general and continuous revival work, shall be authorized by this General Conference.

(2) This movement shall be under the direction of a commission, to consist of Bishop Thoburn, the president of the Epworth League, a treasurer, and one from each General Conference district, to be appointed by the Board of Bishops.

(3) The Bishops shall call the attention of their Conferences to this movement, and shall urge upon pastors the duty of organizing the work in their respective charges and pressing it to a definite consummation. The official publications of the Church shall aid the movement in every practicable way.

(4) This commission shall elect a corresponding secretary, who shall have general charge of the Twentieth Century Forward Movement, under the control of the commission.

(5) The work of the commission shall begin July 1, 1900, and continue until December 31, 1901. Its special object shall be to enlist as many of our people as possible in direct personal efforts to bring those around them to knowledge of Christ, and to induce them to take up the active duties which belong to the Christian life.

(6) This commission shall cooperate with the presiding elders in securing the interest of pastors, college presidents, professors, Sunday school superintendents, teachers, and Epworth Leagues in support of this movement.

(7) Those who volunteer shall pledge themselves to make direct personal effort every week to win disciples for Christ, and to meet together to report progress, discuss plans, and pray for the Spirit's guidance. The effort to enlist believers in active work shall be secondary only to that of making Christ known to those who know him not.

(8) The commission shall prepare and issue at an early day detailed directions and suggestions for a general organization of this movement and for the prosecution of the great work which it contemplates.

ON CITY EVANGELIZATION.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 264.

The National City Evangelization Union shall be composed of representatives from all the local organizations or unions, by whatever name known, in the cities of the United States working for city evangelization and city church extension under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The object of the National Union is to promote the efficiency of the local unions, to bring them into helpful and fraternal relations, to encourage the formation of similar unions in all cities where the Methodist Episcopal Church has five or more pastoral charges, and in general to keep before the Church its responsibility for the evangelization of the cities.

The National Union shall present to each General Conference, for the quadrennium next preceding, a report of its condition and work, and of the receipts and expenditures of all the federated unions.

LOCAL UNIONS.

To promote city evangelization and city church extension it is recommended that in every city in the United States where the Methodist Episcopal Church has five or more charges a local union be organized, with such board of management as it shall determine. Every pastor and presiding elder in the city, with the resident Bishop, if there be one, shall be recognized as members, and each Quarterly Conference shall be entitled to representation in the union.

§ 1. The local union shall have authority, each in its own territory, to collect and disburse money for the object contemplated in its organization.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the presiding elder whose district includes a city with five or more charges to use his influence to secure their organization into such a union as is herein provided for, and he shall exercise special supervision over it until it shall make other provision for its superintendence. And he shall include in his annual report to the Conference the needs and conditions of such organization.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of each pastor stationed within the territory included in the charter or constitution of any such local union to take up a collection annually for this cause, and report the amount to the Annual Conference.

§ 4. The Annual Conferences are directed to take such friend-

ly cognizance of the local unions within their bounds as may promote their efficiency and facilitate their work, and also to provide for publishing their tabulated reports in the Conference Minutes.

§ 5. The General Missionary Committee is requested to cooperate as far as possible with the National City Evangelization Union.

ON ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 236.

The Commission on the Ecumenical Conference respectfully represent that all matters of time, program, and numerical representation of the several Churches of the Western Section have been agreed to.

The Commission further represents that they can do nothing more until the delegates to the council be appointed; that the time necessary for adequate preparation by those who are to read papers and make addresses will be so short that we respectfully recommend that the General Conference create a commission consisting of one member from each General Conference district, to be chosen by the respective districts, and one at large, who, with the Bishops, shall have power to name the delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Ecumenical Conference. This seems to your Commission to be the only way by which the delegates can be appointed in time for the session in 1901.

ON FEDERATION.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 329.

We have most carefully considered the report of the Commission on Federation appointed by order of the General Conference of 1896, and also memorials from Austin and Blue Ridge Conferences.

We learn from the report of the Commission on Federation that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1898, adopted the report of the joint commission, ratifying and approving the same.

We rejoice in the growing fraternal feeling between the two Churches, and are gratified with the cordial feeling manifested by the commissioners in the performance of their delicate task. We would meet this action of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the spirit of Christian candor and sincerity, and therefore recommend for adoption the following:

Resolved, 1. That we adopt the report of the commissioners

as contained in the resolutions it presents, except item 4, for which we substitute the following: "We recommend that the respective General Conferences enact provisions to the effect that where either Church is doing the work expected of Methodism the question of organization of new societies or the building of new churches shall be left to the decision of the presiding elders and the preacher in charge, subject to the approval of the Bishop having jurisdiction."

2. That this General Conference concurs in the recommendations of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, continuing the commission during the coming quadrennium, with full power, in connection with the Board of Bishops, the Missionary Board, and whatever bodies it may be necessary to consult, to carry out the provisions of this report.

ON RECEPTION BY CHICAGO.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 206.

The Committee ordered by this General Conference and duly appointed by the Board of Bishops to present appropriate resolutions of appreciation to the Chicago Methodist Episcopal Social Union for the delightful reception tendered this body in the Auditorium on Wednesday evening, May 2, respectfully submits the following:

Resolved, 1. That we, the General Conference of 1900, desire to hereby express our heartfelt thanks to President John Farson for his cordial words of greeting and his graceful management of the services of the evening; to himself and his associates for planning and perfecting the very interesting program; to the speakers who so highly entertained us with their eloquence; and to the organist and singers who contributed so much to the enjoyment of the evening by their inspiring music.

2. That we appreciate not only the hearty words of welcome, but the many acts of courtesy which have made us feel at home since coming to the city; and that we unite in praying that Heaven's richest blessings may be granted to Chicago, this magnificent metropolis of the West.

ON RULES GOVERNING ELECTIONS.

JOURNAL, PAGE 240.

Your Special Committee on Rules Governing Elections in the General Conference respectfully recommends the adoption of the following:

First. The election shall be by ballot. Four sets of tellers shall be appointed, each section consisting of one from each General Conference district and one at large. Each section may carry forward its work in the absence of the other, but the tellers who may be out of the Conference engaged in examining the votes may deposit their ballots in the presence of four tellers and a Conference secretary in case a ballot is taken by the body during their absence.

Second. In taking a ballot the following order shall be observed:

1. All persons not entitled to seats shall retire from the bar.
2. In taking the votes all delegates shall stand in their places.
3. The tellers shall collect the ballots, beginning at the front.
4. When the delegates have voted they shall resume their seats.
5. In case there are more or less names on a ballot than the number to be elected the ballot shall be thrown out.
6. It shall require a majority of all the votes to elect. In case more than the number to be elected shall receive the number of votes required to elect, those highest on the list in their order shall be declared elected.

7. The tellers shall pour all the ballots into one pile, and they shall canvass the vote from as many piles as will suit their convenience.

8. Ballots shall bear the initials as well as the surnames of the persons voted for. In any case of doubt the ballot or ballots shall be submitted to the Conference.

9. No teller or secretary shall give information in regard to the result of a ballot until the same shall be announced by the presiding officer.

Third. Officers to be elected shall be divided into four groups, namely, Bishops, Book Agents, Secretaries, and Editors; and the secretary shall provide ballots in the following forms.

FORM 1.

For Bishops—

1. General Superintendents.
2. Missionary Bishops.

FORM 2.

For Publishing Agents—

1. At New York.
2. At Cincinnati.

FORM 3.

For Secretaries—

1. Secretaries of the Missionary Society.
2. Secretaries of the Board of Church Extension.
3. Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

4. Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society.
5. Secretary of the Board of Education.

FORM 4.

For Editors—

1. Editor of the *Methodist Review*.
2. Editor of the *Christian Advocate*.
3. Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.
4. Editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.
5. Editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*.
6. Editor of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*.
7. Editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*.
8. Editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*.
9. Editor of the *Apologist*.
10. Editor of *Haus und Herd*.
11. Editor of *Epworth Herald*.

Fourth. When nominations are in order the chair shall so announce and request that all nominations shall be sent to the secretary's table in writing; and after all nominations have been received the secretary shall read the list. When the secretary reads the last nomination the list of nominations shall be closed, except as regards Bishops, for which office there shall no nominations be made.

Fifth. In the election of Bishops a majority of two thirds shall be required to constitute an election.

ON CHALLENGE.

JOURNAL, PAGE 114.

The Committee report that we find the said C. H. Butterworth was eligible to election by the Lay Electoral Conference, that he was duly elected, and his credentials are in due form. We recommend that he be seated.

ON REFERENCE OF PAPERS TO COMMITTEES.

JOURNAL, PAGE 326.

To the Committee on Episcopacy shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Episcopacy or to the administration or characters of individual Bishops, as well as proposals to change the law relating to the Episcopate, and also all miscellaneous matters relating to the Bishops or their office.

To the Committee on Itinerancy shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to Pastors and the Pastorate, as well as proposed changes touching the Pastorate and the Presiding Eldership.

To the Committee on Missions shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers, relating to the Missionary Societies and Missions, including proposed changes in the law of the Church concerning Missions and the Missionary Society.

To the Committee on Sunday Schools and Tracts shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Sunday School Union and Tract Society, and these causes in general, and also proposals to change the law on these subjects.

To the Committee on Church Extension shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers touching the Church Extension Board, the General Committee of Church Extension, and the cause of Church Extension in general, and also proposed changes in the law relating to this cause.

To the Committee on the Book Concern shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Book Concerns and the publishing interests of the Church, and also proposals to change the law relating to this department of the Church's interests.

To the Committee on the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to this society and its work, and also proposed changes in the law relating thereto.

To the Committee on Education shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the Board of Education and the cause of education, and also proposals to change the law relating to such matters.

To the Committee on Temperance shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the cause of temperance, and also proposals to change the law bearing upon this subject.

To the Committee on Boundaries shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to the boundaries of Annual and Mission Conferences, Missions, and boundaries of General Conference Districts, including proposals to change the law relating to such boundaries.

To the Committee on Temporal Economy shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers relating to property, financial interests, and temporalities in general, not included in the specified work of the preceding committees. Propositions to change the law relating to such matters shall also be referred to this committee.

To the Committee on the State of the Church shall be re-

ferred memorials, resolutions, and other papers touching the general welfare of the Church not mentioned above as belonging to the preceding committees, and also proposals to change the law relating to matters thus involved.

To the Committee on Revisals shall be referred memorials, resolutions, and other papers proposing or suggesting changes in the wording of the Book of Discipline, excepting changes which come within the province of other committees as above indicated, and including particularly miscellaneous changes in the text of the Discipline.

All committees may propose changes in the wording of the Discipline if the law is within its province, providing such changes legitimately grew out of subjects submitted to the committee.

ON AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

The American Bible Society, underlying all Church work, Christian progress, and benevolence, lies very near to the Methodist heart not only by reason of its work and mission, but also by reason of the personnel of its officers, now and for many years past.

Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, LL.D., was connected with its administration for forty-one years, and for the last fifteen years was its president, a period longer than any other of its presidents served except one. Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D.D., was its corresponding secretary for twenty years. Both were honored and beloved sons of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of whom both the Bible Society and Church have been bereft since the last General Conference. We note with satisfaction that another eminent son of Methodism, Rev. William I. Haven, D.D., has been chosen successor of the lamented Dr. Hunt.

While entirely undenominational in its method and work, yet such men for officers give us great confidence in the purity, faithfulness, and integrity of its administration.

We desire to call attention to certain facts:

That while the opportunity for doing good and the open door for the Bible have been greater, and consequently the demand made upon the resources of the society have been larger during the past quadrennium than ever before, its receipts and consequent ability to meet demands upon it have been less than in the prior quadrennium.

The total receipts of the quadrennium were \$1,588,904.35, or \$616,803.52 less than the prior quadrennium, a falling off of nearly one third of the receipts of the prior quadrennium.

The receipts from all denominations for collections during the past quadrennium have been \$108,229.14, or an average of \$27,057.53 per year.

The contribution of the Methodist Episcopal Church alone during the prior quadrennium (which the report of the committee to the General Conference of 1896 says was a decrease) was \$133,500, or a yearly average of \$33,375, or \$6,318 per year more than the contribution of all denominations during the past quadrennium.

In 1866 the Methodist Episcopal Church alone gave \$107,238, only a few dollars less than all churches of all denominations gave during the past quadrennium.

We have not access to the statistics showing the contributions of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the past quadrennium, but even if we had given all that was given by all the denominations it would still show too great apathy regarding this noble cause on the part of our own Church. Its expenditures during the last quadrennium have been \$1,591,348.64, or \$2,444.29 more than its receipts, showing that it has ventured to the utmost limit to meet the demands upon it.

It has done its work economically, for, while in the prior quadrennium its issues amounted to 6,173,933 volumes, its issues for the last quadrennium amounted to 5,620,853 volumes, or only nine per cent less than the prior quadrennium, with nearly thirty per cent less receipts.

The Bible Society goes hand in hand with our missionary work, and oftentimes even before the missionaries, preparing the way by its colporteurs for our missionaries. It is stated that in Mexico there are one hundred and thirty regular preaching appointments of our Church every one of which owes its existence to the prior distribution of the Scriptures by colporteurs.

It often furnishes the money to found our mission presses, and then becomes their most valued patrons.

We see plainly, therefore, that the decrease in giving is not because there is less need, but we fear it is because the knowledge of its work and necessities is not brought to the minds and hearts of our people. We dare not take time or space to state the many proofs that the society, instead of being wealthy, as many suppose, is dependent almost entirely upon yearly contributions and legacies for the continuance of its work.

We believe, therefore, that our Church should greatly increase its gifts to this great society; that it ought to give each year, as it did more than thirty years ago, as much as all denominations gave the last quadrennium.

We therefore recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

1. That this General Conference approves of the American Bible Society and all its work, and because of its most efficient

aid in all home and foreign missionary fields we heartily commend it to the consideration and regard of our local churches.

2. That we not only believe in and commend the Bible Society, but, as faith without works is dead, we urge upon our pastors to faithfully present its claims and take collections in its behalf.

3. That each Annual Conference shall be requested to constitute a standing committee on the American Bible Society, under whose directions a Bible Society anniversary shall be held at least twice each quadrennium during a session of the Annual Conference.

BOUNDARIES.

REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 325.

I. ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

§ 1. ALABAMA CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Alabama, and that part of the State of Florida west of the Appalachian River, and also the work among the white people within the territory of the Upper Mississippi Conference.

§ 2. ARKANSAS CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Arkansas.

§ 3. ATLANTA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Georgia not included in the Savannah Conference.

§ 4. AUSTIN CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Texas except El Paso County and that portion south and east of a line beginning at Galveston, thence to Ennis, with Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé, and Houston and Texas Central Railways as the boundary, all intermediate points to be in the Austin Conference; from Ennis to Red River, with Texas Midland and Frisco Railways as the boundary, all intermediate points to be in the Gulf Mission Conference.

§ 5. BALTIMORE CONFERENCE shall include the District of Columbia, the Western Shore of Maryland, except that part of Garrett County lying west of the dividing ridge of the Allegheny Mountains; so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies within the Hancock, Flintstone, Union Grove, and Hyndman Circuits; the county of Frederick, in the State of Virginia; and the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, and Grant, in the State of West Virginia.

§ 6. BENGAL CONFERENCE shall include Bengal, Bekar, and Burma.

§ 7. BLACK HILLS CONFERENCE shall include Crook County, Wyoming, and all that part of the State of South Dakota west of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude.

§ 8. BLUE RIDGE CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of North Carolina not included in the Atlantic Mission Conference, and also the twelve counties of the State of South Carolina, as follows: Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, York, Chester, Union, Anderson, Laurens, Abbeville, Newberry, and Fairfield.

§ 9. BOMBAY CONFERENCE shall consist of the Bombay Presidency,

the Central Provinces, except the Chatisgarh and Chanda Sections, Berars, that portion of the Nizam's Dominions north of the Godavery River, and all of Central India south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude.

§ 10. CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of California lying west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and north of a line commencing at Carmel Bay, Monterey County, and running thence on a straight line to the intersection of Merced and Fresno Counties; thence along the western and northern line of Merced County and the northern line of Mariposa County to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, leaving Salinas City in the California Conference; it shall also include the Sandwich Islands and all the Swedish work in the States of California, Nevada, and Arizona, which shall constitute a Swedish Presiding Elder's District.

§ 11. CALIFORNIA GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work within the State of California.

§ 12. CENTRAL ALABAMA CONFERENCE shall include the State of Alabama and that part of the State of Florida west of the Appalachian River.

§ 13. CENTRAL GERMAN CONFERENCE shall comprise the German work within the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and Indiana except those appointments belonging at present to the Chicago German Conference, Emanuel Church which has been transferred to the Indiana Conference; also the German work in Western Pennsylvania and in the Southern States not included in the East German, St. Louis German, and Southern German Conferences.

§ 14. CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall embrace that part of the State of Illinois north of the Illinois Conference and south of the following lines, namely: Beginning on the Mississippi River at Albany; thence southeasterly to the northwest corner of Bureau County; thence east to the southwest of Lee County; thence south to the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy crossing of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railway; thence along said railway to Bureau Junction; thence to the Illinois River; thence up said river to the mouth of the Kankakee River, leaving Albany, Leon, and Ottawa in the Rock River Conference, and Bureau Junction in the Central Illinois Conference; thence up the Kankakee River to a point directly west of the north line of Kankakee County; thence east to the Indiana line.

§ 15. CENTRAL MISSOURI CONFERENCE shall include the States of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and the Territory of Oklahoma, and that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the following line: Beginning at the city of Cairo, and running north along the Illinois Central Railroad to the city of Mendota, and including all the towns on said line of railroad; thence north to the Wisconsin State line, and thence west along said State line to the Mississippi River. (See Enabling Acts, p. 491, § 17.)

§ 16. CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the west by the west lines of the towns of Williamson, Marion, and Palmyra, in Wayne County, and of the towns of Farmington and Canandaigua, in Ontario County, and of Yates and Schuyler Counties, and of the towns of Hornby and Caton, in Steuben County, and in the State of Pennsylvania by the railroad running from Lawrenceville to Blossburg, including Mansfield and Blossburg Charges; on the south by Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the east by Wyoming and Northern New

York Conferences; on the north by Northern New York Conference and Lake Ontario.

§ 17. CENTRAL OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the north line of the State of Ohio; on the east by the North Ohio Conference, excluding Asbury Church, in Delaware; on the south by the Springfield Branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad to the west line of the Ohio Conference, yet so as to exclude St. Paul's Charge, in Delaware, and Milford, and to include Marysville; thence to the west line of the State of Ohio, by the north line of the Cincinnati Conference; and on the west by the west line of the State of Ohio.

§ 18. CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: On the south by the State line from the Susquehanna River to the west boundary of Bedford County, excepting so much of the State of Pennsylvania as is included in the Baltimore Conference; on the west by the west line of Bedford, Blair, and Clearfield Counties, including New Washington Circuit and excluding so much of Clearfield County as is embraced in the Erie Conference, and a line from the north of Clearfield County to St. Marys; on the north by a line extending from St. Marys eastward to Emporium, including Sizerville and Gardeau, of the Emporium Circuit; thence by the southern boundary of Potter and Tioga Counties, including Austin, Costello, Wharton, Leidy, Hoytsville, and Liberty Valley Circuits; thence through Sullivan County north of Laporte to the west line of Wyoming County; thence on the east by the present limits of the Wyoming Conference, being the east line of Sullivan County, to the north line of Columbia County; thence a line southeasterly through Luzerne County to the north line of the Philadelphia Conference, near White Haven; thence on the south by the northern line of Carbon, Schuylkill, and Dauphin Counties to the Susquehanna River, including Hickory Run, Weatherly, Beaver Meadow, and Ashland; and thence by the Susquehanna River to the place of beginning, including Harrisburg, and the Curtin Heights and Epworth Charges.

§ 19. CENTRAL SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all of the Swedish work within the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the city of Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, and also the Swedish work in the State of New York west of the Genesee River, and in the State of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna River.

§ 20. CENTRAL TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in all that part of the State of Tennessee west of and excluding the counties of Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, Cumberland, and Fentress.

§ 21. CHICAGO GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the State of Wisconsin, except those appointments along the Mississippi River and in that part of the State of Illinois north of an east and west line passing along the north line of the city of Bloomington, excepting the territory now in the St. Louis German Conference, and east of a north and south line passing through the city of Freeport, and in that part of the State of Indiana west of the line between the counties of St. Joseph and Elkhart, and north of the line between Stark and Pulaski Counties. It shall also include Danville, in the State of Illinois, and the upper peninsula of Michigan.

§ 22. CINCINNATI CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by a line commencing at Union City, on the Indiana State line, running thence

along the Dayton and Union Railroad to Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, including the railroad stations on the line of said railroad, and Greenville also; thence along the Panhandle Railroad to Milford Center, excluding Gettysburg, Bradford, Lockington, and St. Paris Charges, and including the cities of Piqua and Urbana, and the Tremont City and King's Creek Charges; on the east by the Ohio Conference; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the State of Indiana, but excluding Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio, to the Indiana Conference.

§ 23. COLORADO CONFERENCE shall include the State of Colorado and Chama in New Mexico.

§ 24. COLUMBIA RIVER CONFERENCE shall include the counties of Wasco, Umatilla, Crook, Morrow, Gilliam, Grant, Sherman, Wheeler, Union, and Wallowa, in the State of Oregon; all of the State of Washington east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and, in the State of Idaho, the counties of Shoshone, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perces, and all of Idaho County lying north of a line running parallel with the Salmon River ten miles south of said river.

§ 25. DAKOTA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of South Dakota lying east of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude.

§ 26. DELAWARE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the States of Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, excepting, however, St. Mark's Church, in the city of New York; New Haven, in the State of Connecticut; all the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and all the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania not included in the Washington Conference.

§ 27. DES MOINES CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Iowa west and south of the following lines: Beginning at the southeast corner of Wayne County, thence north to the south line of Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and the Monroe Charge in the Des Moines Conference; thence west to the southeast corner of Story County; thence north to the northeast corner of Story County; thence west to the northwest corner of Crawford County; thence south to the north line of township eighty-three; thence west to the east line of Monona County; thence south and west on the line of Monona County to the Missouri River.

§ 28. DETROIT CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Michigan in the lower peninsula east of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the southeast corner of said county of Charlevoix; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw; and it shall also include the upper peninsula.

§ 29. EAST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall embrace the German work east of the Allegheny Mountains.

§ 30. EAST MAINE CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Maine not included in the Maine Conference.

§ 31. EAST OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded by a line beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, running easterly to the Pennsylvania State line; thence along said line to the Ohio River, including Orangeville Church; thence down said river to the Muskingum River; thence up the Muskingum River to Dresden, excluding Marietta and Zanesville; from Dresden northward along the Muskingum River and the Tuscarawas River to its intersection with the Ohio Canal near Zoar; from this point along said canal to Lake Erie, excluding Navarre and Clinton, and

including Bolivar, Akron, Newcomerstown Charge, and all the city of Cleveland lying east of the Cuyahoga River.

§ 32. EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Tennessee not in the Tennessee Conference; that part of the State of Virginia west of and including the counties of Carroll, Floyd, Montgomery, and Giles, in said State; and the counties of Mercer, Wyoming, and McDowell, in the State of West Virginia.

§ 33. ERIE CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east line commencing at the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek; thence up said creek to Gowanda, leaving said town in the Genesee Conference; thence to the Allegheny River at the mouth of the Tunungwant Creek; thence up said creek southward, excluding the city of Bradford on said creek, to the ridge dividing between the waters of Clarion and Sinnemahoning Creeks; thence southward to the Mahoning Creek; thence down said creek to the Allegheny River, excluding the Milton Society, but including Valier and the Horatio Society, in the Frostburg Circuit, the Perrysville Society, in the Ringgold Circuit, the Putneyville Society, in the Putneyville Circuit, and those portions of the Boroughs of Punxsutawney and Clayville lying south and east of the Mahoning Creek; thence across said river in a northwesterly direction to the southwest corner of Lawrence County, including Wampum and Petersburg; thence along the Ohio State line to the place of beginning, excluding Orangeville Church.

§ 34. FLORIDA CONFERENCE shall include the State of Florida, except that portion lying west of the Appalachian River.

§ 35. FOCHOW CONFERENCE shall include the Fokien Province in China, excepting so much as is included within the Hinghua Mission Conference.

§ 36. GENESEE CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of New York lying west of the Central New York Conference excepting that part of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties now included in the Erie Conference. It shall also include Gowanda and Corning, in the State of New York, and so much of Tioga County, including Tioga Charge, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not embraced in the Central New York Conference; also so much of Potter County, in the said State of Pennsylvania, as is not included in Central Pennsylvania Conference; also including so much of McKean County, in said State of Pennsylvania, as is embraced in the Olean District, including the city of Bradford.

§ 37. GEORGIA CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Georgia.

§ 38. HOLSTON CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in all of that part of the State of Tennessee not included in the Central Tennessee Conference.

§ 39. IDAHO CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Idaho not included in the Columbia River Conference, and the counties of Baker and Malheur, in the State of Oregon.

§ 40. ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois not within the Southern Illinois Conference south of the following line, namely: Beginning at Warsaw, on the Mississippi River; thence to Vermont; thence to the mouth of the Spoon River; thence up the Illinois River to the northwest corner of Mason County; thence to the junction of the Central and the Alton and Chicago Railroads; thence

to the southwest corner of Iroquois County; thence east to the State of Indiana, leaving Bentley, Vermont, Manito, Mackinaw Circuit, and Normal in the Central Illinois, and Warsaw and Bloomington in the Illinois Conference.

§ 41. INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north and east by a line beginning where the National Road intersects the west line of the State of Indiana; thence along said road to Terre Haute; thence along the Vandalia Railroad to Belmont Street, West Indianapolis, including Locust Street Charge, in Greencastle; thence north to Michigan Street; thence east to the Belt Railroad; thence north and east along said railroad to a point due west of Ninth Street; thence east to the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad; thence north on said railroad to the Michigan Road; thence on said road to the north line of Marion County; thence east on said county line to the northeast corner of said county; thence south on the east line of said county to the National Road; thence east on said road to the State line; on the east by Ohio; including Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio; on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by the State of Illinois.

§ 42. IOWA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the east by the Mississippi River; on the south by the Missouri State line; on the west and north by a line commencing at the southwest corner of Appanoose County; thence north to Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and Monroe in the Des Moines Conference; thence on the south line of Marshall County due east to Iowa River; thence down said river to Iowa City; thence on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad to Davenport, leaving Davenport and Iowa City in the Upper Iowa Conference, and all intermediate towns in the Iowa Conference.

§ 43. ITALY CONFERENCE shall include the Kingdom of Italy, and parts of contiguous countries where the Italian language is spoken.

§ 44. JAPAN CONFERENCE shall include all the Empire of Japan, except that part included in the South Japan Mission Conference.

§ 45. KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the State of Kansas lying east of the sixth principal meridian and north of the south line of township sixteen, including the town of Pomona, lying south of said line, but excluding Lewisburg, Ottawa, and Baldwin, lying north of said line, and Solomon City Circuit, lying east of the sixth meridian.

§ 46. KENTUCKY CONFERENCE shall include the State of Kentucky.

§ 47. LEXINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, excepting so much of the State of Illinois as is included in the Central Missouri Conference.

§ 48. LIBERIA CONFERENCE shall embrace the western coast of Africa, north of the equator.

§ 49. LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE shall include the State of Arkansas.

§ 50. LOUISIANA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Louisiana.

§ 51. MAINE CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Maine west of the Kennebec River, from its mouth to the great bend below Skowhegan, and of a line running thence north to the State line, including Skowhegan and Augusta, and that part of the town of Winslow north of Sebasticook River, and also that part of New Hampshire east of the White Hills and north of the waters of Ossipee Lake and the town of Gorham.

§ 52. MEXICO CONFERENCE shall include the Republic of Mexico, ex-

cept the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Territory of Lower California; it shall also include Central America.

§ 53. MICHIGAN CONFERENCE shall include the State of Michigan in the lower peninsula west of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the southeast corner of said county; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw, including Mackinaw City.

§ 54. MINNESOTA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Minnesota lying south of the following line: Beginning at the eastern boundary of the State at the northeast corner of Washington County; thence running west to the northwest corner of said county; thence south to the northeast corner of Ramsay County; thence following the line of Ramsay County to where it strikes the east line of Hennepin County; thence following the east and south lines of Hennepin County to the point where the Hastings and Dakota Railroad crosses the line of said county; thence following the said Hastings and Dakota Railroad to Granite Falls; thence west on a town line to the western boundary of the State; all towns on the Hastings and Dakota Railroad to be in the Northern Minnesota Conference.

§ 55. MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Mississippi south of a line beginning at the northeast corner of Kemper County, and running along the northern border of said county, and of the counties of Neshoba, Leake, Madison, Yazoo, Sharkey, and Issaquena to the Mississippi River.

§ 56. MISSOURI CONFERENCE shall include so much of the State of Missouri as lies north of the Missouri River.

§ 57. MONTANA CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Montana not included in the North Montana Mission, and also the National Park.

§ 58. NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying south of the Platte River and east of the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian.

§ 59. NEWARK CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of New Jersey not included in the New Jersey Conference, with Staten Island, in the State of New York, and such portions of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties, in the State of New York, as lie south and west of a line extending from Tompkins Cove, on the Hudson River, intersecting the New Jersey State line at a point south of Sloatsburg; thence along said State line to the Wallkill River; thence due north, intersecting the Erie Railroad at a point west of Middletown; thence in a northwesterly direction to a point where the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad crosses the northern line of Forestburg Township, in Sullivan County; thence southwest to a point on the Delaware River below Lackawaxen, in Pennsylvania; also such portions of Pike and Monroe Counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, as lie north of the Philadelphia Conference and east of the Wyoming Conference, the same being now included in the Matamoras, Milford, Dingmans, and Coolbaugh Charges.

§ 60. NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Massachusetts east of the Green Mountains not included in the New Hampshire and the New England Southern Conferences.

§ 61. NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Connecticut lying east of the Connecticut River, the State:

of Rhode Island with the town of Blackstone, in Massachusetts, and that part of the State of Massachusetts south of the towns of Wrentham, Walpole, Dedham, Milton, and Quincy.

§ 62. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE shall include the State of New Hampshire, except that part within the Maine Conference; also that part of the State of Massachusetts northeast of the Merrimac River except that part of Lowell north of the Merrimac.

§ 63. NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of New Jersey lying south of the following line, namely: Commencing at Raritan Bay; thence up said bay and river to New Brunswick; thence along the turnpike road to Lambertville, on the Delaware, including the city of New Brunswick and Lambertville Station.

§ 64. NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall consist of the territory now in the New York, Poughkeepsie (including Gaylordsville), Newburg, and Kingston Districts.

§ 65. NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE shall include Long Island, those charges in New York city east of South Ferry, Whitehall Street, Broadway, Park Row, Chatham Street, Bowery, and Third Avenue to the city limits; thence between the Harlem and New Haven Railroads, including Round Hill, Pound Ridge, Hunting Ridge, High Ridge, New Canaan, Ridgefield, Danbury, all stations on Housatonic Railroad south of Canaan Township, excluding Gaylordsville, but including Ellsworth; thence east to Winchester, north to State line, east to Connecticut River, and south to Long Island Sound.

§ 66. NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE shall include the State of North Carolina, and all that part of the State of Virginia lying south of a line beginning at Cape Henry and running to Hampton Roads; thence with Hampton Roads to the James River; thence with the southern bank of the James River to Chesterfield County; thence with the northern boundary of the following counties: Prince George, Dinwiddie, Nottaway, Prince Edward, Charlotte, Halifax, to the northeast corner of Pittsylvania; thence in a southwesterly direction to the northeast corner of Henry; thence with the county lines of Pittsylvania, Franklin, and Bedford to the corner of Bedford and Roanoke; thence with the Blue Ridge Mountains to the North Carolina line.

§ 67. NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the Chinese Empire including and north of the Provinces of Shantung and Honan.

§ 68. NORTH DAKOTA CONFERENCE shall include the State of North Dakota.

§ 69. NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE shall include that part of Germany north of a line running from the northwest to the southeast between the Rhine Provinces and Westphalia, and from the southern point of Westphalia to the northern point of Bavaria; thence by the north and northeast boundary of Bavaria, between Bavaria on the one side and the Turingen States and the Kingdom of Saxony on the other, so as to include the present Berlin and Bremen Districts; also including the Circuits of Kassell and Warburg.

§ 70. NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE shall consist of the Northwest Provinces east of the Ganges and the Province of Oudh.

§ 71. NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the State of Michigan; on the east by the State of Ohio, including Union City; on the south by the National Road from the State line west to

Marion County; thence north to the northeast corner of said county; thence west to the Michigan Road; on the west by said Michigan Road to South Bend, and thence by the St. Joseph River to the Michigan State line, including Logansport and all the towns on the National Road east of Indianapolis.

§ 72. NORTH NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying north of the Platte River and east of the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian.

§ 73. NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the Ohio State line; on the east by the Ohio Canal to its intersection with the Tuscarawas River; thence by that river and the Muskingum River to Dresden; on the south by Ohio Conference, excluding Dresden, and including Utica, Homer, and Galena Circuits, and excluding Stratford; on the west by the main road passing through Delaware and Marion to Upper Sandusky, and the Sandusky River to its mouth; thence due north to the State line, including the towns of Tiffin, Port Clinton, and Lakeside, and excluding so much of the town of Delaware as lies west of Sandusky Street, yet including Asbury Church in the city of Delaware; also excluding the towns of Marion, Fremont, and Upper Sandusky.

§ 74. NORTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, and appointments in the State of Wisconsin along the Mississippi River north of the city of La Crosse, not included in the Chicago German Conference.

§ 75. NORTHERN MINNESOTA CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Minnesota not included in the Minnesota Conference.

§ 76. NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall include so much of the county of Franklin as is not within the Troy Conference, and all of the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer, and all of Oswego County except Phoenix, and so much of the county of Madison as lies on and east of the New York, Ontario, and Western Railroad, together with Cherry Valley, Springfield, and Richfield Springs, in Otsego County, St. Johnsville, in Montgomery County, and Lassellsville, Oppenheim, and Stratford, in Fulton County.

§ 77. NORTHWEST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the State of South Dakota and that part of the State of Iowa north of an east and west line passing along the south line of the city of Clinton, and that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the Chicago German Conference, and all appointments in the State of Wisconsin south of and including the cities of La Crosse and Tomah and not included in the Chicago German Conference.

§ 78. NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE shall consist of that portion of the Northwest Provinces which lies south and west of the Ganges, the Punjab, and such parts of Rajputana and Central India as lie north of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude.

§ 79. NORTHWEST INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State line; on the east by St. Joseph River and the Michigan Road; on the south by the Indiana Conference; and on the west by Illinois, including all the towns on the Michigan Road, except Logansport, and all the towns on the southern boundary, excluding Locust Street Charge, in Greencastle.

§ 80. NORTHWEST IOWA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Iowa west of the Upper Iowa and north of the Des Moines Conference.

§ 81. NORTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the west and north by the Kansas State line; on the east by the sixth principal meridian, but shall include the Solomon City Circuit; and on the south by the south line of township seventeen as far west as to the east line of Lane County; thence north to the north line of said Lane County; thence west to the State line.

§ 82. NORTHWEST NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that portion of the State of Nebraska lying west of the west line of range twelve, west of the sixth principal meridian, and north of the sixth standard parallel north, and including such portions of Sheridan, Boxbutte, and Sioux Counties as are south of such line.

§ 83. NORWAY CONFERENCE shall include Norway.

§ 84. NORWEGIAN AND DANISH CONFERENCE shall include all the work among the Norwegians and Danes between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains.

§ 85. OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Muskingum River, north of Dresden; thence down said river to the Ohio River including Zanesville and Marietta; thence down the Ohio River to the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek; thence north to the southeast corner of Fayette County; thence northwest to the west line of Fayette County; thence north on the west line of Fayette and Madison Counties to the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, leaving Vienna, Dunbarton, and Sinking Spring Circuits west of said line; thence east on the southern boundaries of Central Ohio and North Ohio Conferences to the place of beginning, including Milford and Stratford, and St. Paul's Charge, in Delaware.

§ 86. OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE shall include the Indian Territory and all of Oklahoma Territory, except Beaver County.

§ 87. OREGON CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Oregon not included in the Columbia River and Idaho Conferences, and such portions of Siskiyou and Modoc Counties, in the State of California, as lie north of the ninth standard parallel and east of the west summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

§ 88. PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the east by the Delaware River; on the south by the Pennsylvania State line; on the west by the Susquehanna River, excluding Harrisburg and Curtin Heights and Epworth Charges; on the north by the north line of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe Counties excepting Ashland and Beaver Meadows Circuit.

§ 89. PITTSBURG CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Erie Conference; on the east by the Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the south by the West Virginia Conference; on the west by the East Ohio Conference.

§ 90. PUGET SOUND CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains.

§ 91. ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois north of the Central Illinois Conference except East Dubuque; this Conference shall include the work among the Welsh people of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin.

§ 92. ST. JOHN'S RIVER CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Florida except that portion lying west of the Appalachian River.

§ 93. ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Missouri lying south of the Missouri River.

§ 94. ST. LOUIS GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in that part of the State of Illinois south of the Chicago German Conference, and in the State of Iowa south of the Northwest German Conference, and all of the German work in the State of Missouri not within the West German Conference.

§ 95. SAVANNAH CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Georgia lying south of a line running east and west on the line of the northern boundaries of Richmond, McDuffie, Warren, Hancock, Putnam, Jasper, and Butts Counties, that part of Spaulding County embracing Liberty Hill Circuit, that part of Meriwether County embracing Greenville, and that part of Troup County embracing La Grange Station and La Grange Circuit.

§ 96. SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE shall include the Republics of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, and that part of Bolivia lying east of the Andes.

§ 97. SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE shall include the State of South Carolina.

§ 98. SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE shall include all of the Empire of Germany not included in the North Germany Conference.

§ 99. SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE shall consist of the Madras Presidency, the native States of Bastar, Hyderabad, and Mysore, together with the Chatisgarh and Chanda sections of the Central Provinces.

§ 100. SOUTH KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Kansas lying east of the west line of Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood, and Chase Counties, and south of the line of township sixteen, including Louisburg, Ottawa, and Baldwin, lying north of that line, and excluding Pomona, lying south of that line.

§ 101. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE shall embrace that portion of the State of California lying south of the California Conference; also that portion of the State east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and south of Inyo County except the Needles.

§ 102. SOUTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Texas and Louisiana.

§ 103. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois south of the following line, namely: Beginning at the mouth of the Illinois River; thence up said river to the northwest corner of Jersey County, including Kane and Woodbury; thence to Honey Point; thence to Hillsboro, leaving it in the Illinois Conference; thence east to the north and along the line of Fayette and Effingham Counties, leaving Holliday in the Southern Illinois Conference; thence east to the north line of Jasper and Crawford Counties to the Wabash River.

§ 104. SOUTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Kansas not included in the Kansas, Northwest Kansas, and South Kansas Conferences, and also Beaver County, in the Territory of Oklahoma.

§ 105. SWEDEN CONFERENCE shall include all of our work in the Kingdom of Sweden.

§ 106. SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE shall include the work in Switzerland and those portions of France where the German language is spoken.

§ 107. TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the State of Tennessee west of and including the counties of Franklin, Coffee, Warren, White, Putnam, Overton, and Pickett, in said State.

§ 108. TEXAS CONFERENCE shall include so much of the State of Texas as lies east of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico on the east line of Matagorda County, and running along said line and the east line of Wharton and Colorado Counties to the north point of Colorado County; thence north until it strikes the Central Railroad at Calvert; thence along the line of said railroad to the northern boundary of Texas, excluding Calvert and all towns on the line of said road.

§ 109. TROY CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the State of New York embraced in the counties of Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery (except St. Johnsville), Fulton (except the towns of Oppenheim and Stratford), Albany (except Coeymans, Coeymans Hollow, and South Bethlehem), Schoharie (except Blenheim, Charlotteville, Eminence, Gilboa, Livingstonville, and Summit); in Columbia County, the towns of Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, and Chatham (except Chatham Village and East Chatham); in Franklin County, the towns of Standish, Saranac Lake, and the appointments connected with Bloomingdale Circuit; in Hamilton County, the towns of Benson, Hope, Wells, Indian Lake, and Blue Mountain Lake; and in Otsego County, Center Valley; also that portion of the State of Vermont embraced in the counties of Addison, Bennington, and Rutland (except Cuttingsville, Mount Holly, East Wallingford, Summit, and Healdsville); and in Chittenden County, the towns of Charlotte, Hinesburg, Huntington, Williston, Sherburne, Burlington, and Winooski; also in the State of Massachusetts all that part of Berkshire County lying upon the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and north of said line.

§ 110. UPPER IOWA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows, namely: Beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Iowa; thence down the Mississippi to Davenport, including East Dubuque, in the State of Illinois; thence west on the north line of the Iowa Conference to the southeast corner of Story County; thence north to the State line so as to include Iowa Falls; thence east on said line to the place of beginning.

§ 111. UPPER MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Mississippi not included in the Mississippi Conference except the work among the white people.

§ 112. VERMONT CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Vermont save that section lying south of the Winooski River and west of the Green Mountain divide; said boundary to leave Winooski Charge in the Troy Conference, and Mechanicsville and Cuttingsville in the Vermont Conference.

§ 113. VIRGINIA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Virginia not embraced in the Atlantic Mission Conference and the Baltimore and Wilmington Conferences, and also the counties of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, and Hardy, in the State of West Virginia.

§ 114. WASHINGTON CONFERENCE shall include Western Maryland, the District of Columbia, the State of West Virginia except the counties of Mercer, Wyoming, and McDowell; so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies west of the Susquehanna River, including the towns on said river; and so much of the State of Virginia as is not included in the East Tennessee, Delaware, and North Carolina Conferences.

§ 115. WEST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, the Territory of Oklahoma, and so much of the State of Missouri as lies west of a line commencing at the southeast corner of the State of Kansas; thence direct to the southeast corner of

Morgan County, Missouri; thence north to the northeast corner of Charlton County, Missouri; thence to the northeast corner of Worth County, Missouri.

§ 116. WEST NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying west of the west line of range twelve, west of the sixth principal meridian, and south of the sixth standard parallel north, except such portions of Sheridan, Boxbutte, and Sioux Counties as are south of said line.

§ 117. WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE shall embrace so much of the State of Texas as is not included in the Texas Conference.

§ 118. WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania; thence along the west line of Pennsylvania to the northeast corner of Ohio County, West Virginia, so as to include Dallas Circuit and Triadelphia Circuit; thence by the most direct way to Short Creek, so as to include Short Creek and Liberty Circuit; thence down Short Creek to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the mouth of the Big Sandy River; on the west by the State line; on the south and east by the Virginia and Baltimore Conferences to the Pennsylvania State line; thence westward along said line to the place of beginning.

§ 119. WEST WISCONSIN CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Wisconsin not embraced in the Wisconsin Conference.

§ 120. WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH CONFERENCE shall include the Norwegian and Danish work in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California.

§ 121. WESTERN SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all of the Swedish work in the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and South Dakota.

§ 122. WILMINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and of Virginia.

§ 123. WISCONSIN CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Wisconsin lying east and north of a line beginning at the southeast corner of Greene County, on the south line of the State; thence north on the range line between ranges nine and ten east, to the north line of town twenty; thence west on the said line to the east line of range three; thence north on said line to the Michigan State line.

§ 124. WYOMING CONFERENCE shall include the southern part of the State of New York not included in the New York, New York East, Newark, Central New York, and Genesee Conferences, and that part of the State of Pennsylvania bounded on the west by Central New York Conference, including the territory east of the Susquehanna River; and on the south by the Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Newark Conferences, including Narrowsburg, and on the east by the Newark and New York Conferences.

II. MISSIONS.

In the United States and Territories.

§ 1. ARIZONA MISSION shall include the Territory of Arizona, and the Needles, in the State of California.

§ 2. ATLANTIC MISSION CONFERENCE shall include the eastern portion of North Carolina commencing at Little River Inlet; thence with South Carolina line to west boundary of Robinson County; thence northward on the western boundary of the following counties to the Virginia State

line: Robinson, Cumberland, Harnett, Wake, Granville, and the folk in the State of Virginia: Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Greenville, Southampton, Nansemond, Norfolk, and Princess Anne.

§ 3. GULF MISSION CONFERENCE shall include our white English, Italian, and French-speaking work in the State of Louisiana, also that portion of the State of Texas beginning at Galveston, thence to Ennis, with Gulf, Colorado, and Sante Fé, and Houston and Texas Central Railways, as the western and northern boundary, all intermediate points to be in the Austin Conference; from Ennis to Red River with Texas Midland and Frisco Railways as the boundary, all intermediate points to be in the Gulf Mission Conference; also the work among the white people within the territory of the Mississippi Conference.

§ 4. NEVADA MISSION shall include the State of Nevada and as much of the State of California as lies east of the west summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains except that portion of Siskiyou and Modoc Counties, in the State of California, lying north of the ninth standard parallel.

§ 5. NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION shall include the Territory of New Mexico and the county of El Paso, Texas.

§ 6. NEW MEXICO SPANISH MISSION CONFERENCE shall include the work among the Spanish-speaking people in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, the State of Colorado, El Paso, Texas, and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora.

§ 7. NORTH MONTANA MISSION shall include that part of Montana as herein described: Start at Buford; thence up the Missouri River to the Musselshell, next to Copperopolis, including the same; thence along the main divide of the Belt Mountains to a point opposite Rock Creek; thence up said creek to Dearborn River; thence along said river to the main divide of the Rocky Mountains; thence up said creek to Dearborn River; thence along east to Dakota, and south to point of departure.

§ 8. NORTH PACIFIC GERMAN MISSION CONFERENCE shall include the German work of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

§ 9. NORTHERN SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE shall include all of the Swedish work in Minnesota, Northern Michigan, and Wisconsin except Racine.

§ 10. UTAH MISSION shall include the State of Utah.

§ 11. WYOMING MISSION shall include the State of Wyoming except National Park and Cook County.

In Foreign Countries.

§ 1. BULGARIA. *Bulgaria Mission Conference* shall include the Principality of Bulgaria north of the Balkan Mountains, with its central station at the city of Rustchuk, on the Danube River.

§ 2. CHINA. *Central China Mission* shall include Central China, with its central station at the city of Nanking, on the Yang-tse River.

§ 3. CHINA. *Hinghua Mission Conference* shall consist of Hinghua Prefecture, and of such adjoining territory as may be set off with it by a vote of the majority of the members of the Foochow Conference present and voting at the ensuing session.

§ 4. CHINA. *West China Mission* shall include West China, with its central station at Chungking, in the Province of Sze-Chuen.

§ 5. CONGO. *Congo Mission Conference* shall include the whole of Africa south of the equator.

§ 6. DENMARK. *Denmark Mission Conference* shall include the Kingdom of Denmark, with its central station at the city of Copenhagen.

§ 7. KOREA. *Korea Mission* shall include the Kingdom of Korea, with its central station at Seoul, the capital of the kingdom.

§ 8. MALAYSIA. *Malaysia Mission Conference* shall include the Malaysia Peninsula and all the adjacent islands inhabited by the Malay race.

§ 9. RUSSIA. *Finland and St. Petersburg Mission* shall include our work in the Russian Empire.

§ 10. JAPAN. The *South Japan Mission Conference* shall include Kiushu and the other islands of the Empire of Japan south and west of the main island.

§ 11. SOUTH AMERICA. The *Western South America Mission Conference* shall include all that part of South America not included in the South America Conference.

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ENABLING ACTS.

§ 1. The *Black Hills Conference* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into a Mission.

§ 2. The Burma District of the *Bengal-Burma Conference* may, during the next quadrennium, by the requisite two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any session of the Bengal-Burma Conference, and with the consent of the Presiding Bishop, be organized into a Mission Conference.

§ 3. The *Central China Mission* may, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, and upon the approval of the Bishop, be divided into two Missions on the line to be determined by the Central China Conference, the more easterly to retain the name Central China Mission, the other to be called the Kiangsi Mission.

§ 4. A joint commission from the California and Oregon Conferences may, in accordance with the Discipline and with the approval of the Bishops presiding, divide their territory and that of the Nevada Mission so as to form a Mission of the counties and parts of counties bordering on the State of California and the State of Oregon as may be determined by said joint commission, the Mission thus formed to be named the Siskiyou Mission.

§ 5. The *Delaware Conference* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Conferences, the new Conference to be named the Delaware River or the North New Jersey Conference.

§ 6. The Presiding Bishop or Bishops of the New England, New England Southern, New York, New York East, and Wilmington Conferences may, during the next four years, at any session of these respective Conferences, organize the Swedish members thereof as an Annual Conference, to be known as the Eastern Swedish Conference, to which shall belong all the Swedish Missions and societies now organized or that hereafter may be organized in the six New England States, the States of New Jersey and Delaware, and the territory included in the New York, New York East, and Philadelphia Conferences.

§ 7. In the case of the *Congo Mission Conference* it shall be divided into two Mission Conferences as follows:

1. The East Central Africa Mission Conference shall include the work in East Africa south of the equator.

2. The West Central Africa Mission Conference shall include the work in West Africa south of the equator.

§ 8. The *Finland and St. Petersburg Mission* may, during the ensuing quadrennium, by the vote of two thirds of the members present and voting and the approval of the Presiding Bishop, be organized into a Mission Conference.

§ 9. The *Gulf Mission Conference* may, during the ensuing quadrennium, by the vote of two thirds of the members present and voting and the approval of the Presiding Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 10. The Japanese work on the Pacific Slope and in the Hawaiian Islands may, during the ensuing quadrennium, be organized into a Mission, to be called the Pacific Japanese Mission.

§ 11. The *Central Alabama Conference* may, during the ensuing quadrennium, by the vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and on the approval of the Presiding Bishop, be divided into two Conferences.

§ 12. The *Montana Conference* may, during the ensuing quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote and the concurrence of the Presiding Bishop, set apart Flathead County, in the State of Montana, as a Mission, to be known as the Kalispell Mission.

§ 13. The *Malaysia Mission Conference* may, during the ensuing quadrennium, by the two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, and on the approval of the Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 14. The *Northern Swedish Mission Conference* may, during the ensuing quadrennium, by the vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, and on the approval of the Presiding Bishop, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 15. The *North Montana Mission* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference, under such name as may be adopted; or it may return to the Montana Conference, from which it was set off, on like conditions; *provided*, that the Montana Conference shall, by a majority vote, decide to receive it.

§ 16. The *Norwegian and Danish Conference* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Conferences, with such names and boundaries as they may adopt.

§ 17. (1) The Oklahoma Conference may at its ensuing session, with the approval of the Presiding Bishop, set off and transfer to the Central Missouri Conference all the colored work included in its present boundaries.

(2) The Central Missouri Conference may at any session during the quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote and the concurrence of the Presiding Bishop, set off all its work in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and the Territory of Oklahoma, which work may then, with the approval of the Presiding Bishop, be organized into a separate Mission or Annual Conference.

§ 18. The *Utah Mission* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 19. The *Western South America Mission Conference* may, during the ensuing quadrennium, by the two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, and the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized into an Annual Conference.

C

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VI.	W. H. Crogman.	XIII.	G. B. Addicks.
VII.	H. A. Gobin.	XIV.	Eli McClish.

12.—COMMISSION FOR TWENTIETH CENTURY FORWARD MOVEMENT. JOURNAL, PAGE 318.

Bishop J. M. Thoburn,		Bishop I. W. Joyce,	S. H. Pye.
Districts.	Names.	Districts.	Names.
I.	J. O. Knowles.	VIII.	F. A. Hardin.
II.	S. P. Cadman.	IX.	John Stafford.
III.	M. S. Hard.	X.	D. K. Tindale.
IV.	L. B. Wilson.	XI.	C. B. Taylor.
V.	W. F. Oldham.	XII.	O. E. Olander.
VI.	Peter Swearingen.	XIII.	Christian Golder.
VII.	H. J. Talbott.	XIV.	G. M. Booth.

13.—PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION. JOURNAL, PAGE 437.

At large, J. G. Evans.

I.	W. F. Warren.	VIII.	M. M. Parkhurst.
II.	J. B. Graw.	IX.	M. N. Johnson.
III.	S. M. Coon.	X.	John Davis.
IV.	H. T. Ames.	XI.	J. W. Van Cleve.
V.	A. B. Leonard.	XII.	A. E. P. Albert.
VI.	J. M. Carter.	XIII.	Henry Lemcke.
VII.	Samuel Dickie.	XIV.	Wilmot Whitfield.

14.—TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Term to expire in 1904: John M. Walden, Lewis Curts, D. H. Moore, R. T. Miller, J. R. Clark, W. F. Boyd. Term to expire in 1908: F. G. Mitchell, H. J. Talbott, John Pearson, J. N. Gamble, G. B. Johnson, N. W. Harris.

15.—TRUSTEES OF CHARTERED FUND. JOURNAL, PAGE 432.

D. H. Bowen,	Joseph Thompson,	H. Z. Zeigler,
E. J. Pershing,	James Long,	Joseph H. Chubb,
G. I. Bodine,	A. D. Harrington,	R. E. Pattison.

16.—BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

I. Term expires 1904.

Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., New York.	Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D.D., Philadelphia Conference.
Bishop J. N. FitzGerald, D.D., St. Louis, Mo.	William Wells, LL.D., Schenectady, N. Y.
Bishop H. W. Warren, D.D., University Park, Colo.	Charles Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. Andrew Longacre, D.D., New York Conference.	George S. Bennett, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Rev. L. B. Wilson, D.D., Washington, D. C.	P. C. Lounsbury, New York.
Rev. Homer Eaton, D.D., Troy Conference.	Joseph S. Stout, New York.
	J. E. Andrus, New York.
	Alexander Carmichel, New York.

II. Term expires 1908.

Bishop Randolph S. Foster, D.D., Boston, Mass.	Rev. A. H. Tuttle, D.D., Newark Conference.
Bishop J. F. Hurst, D.D., Washington, D. C.	Rev. George W. Smith, D.D., Newark Conference.
Rev. James M. Buckley, D.D., New York East Conference.	John M. Cornell, New York.
Rev. James Montgomery, D.D., New York East Conference.	John S. Huyler, New York.
Rev. Thomas O'Hanlon, D.D., New Jersey Conference.	William Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.
	John S. McLean, New York.
	Richard Grant, East Orange, N. J.
	E. L. Dobbins, Morristown, N. J.
	Archer Brown, East Orange, N. J.

III. Term expires 1912.

Bishop D. A. Goodsell, D.D., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Bishop C. H. Fowler, D.D., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Rev. E. J. Gray, D.D., Central Pennsylvania Conference.
 Rev. C. S. Harrower, D.D., New York Conference.
 Rev. H. Spellmeyer, D.D., Newark Conference.
 Rev. W. V. Kelley, D.D., New York East Conference.

Rev. G. H. Gregory, D.D., New York Conference.
 George J. Ferry, Mendham, N. J.
 Ezra B. Tuttle, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Stephen Greene, Philadelphia, Pa.
 S. W. Bowne, New York.
 Anderson Fowler, New York.
 George West, Ballston, N. Y.
 William H. Murphy, Newark, N. J.

Ex officio: Henry A. Buttz.

17.—TRUSTEES OF JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 298.

W. H. De Puy,
 Edward Allen,
 E. F. Allen,

John Bentley,
 B. M. Tilton,
 R. B. Gwillim,

J. S. Coward,
 Bowles Colgate,
 James Wright.

18.—TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. JOURNAL, PAGE 328.

Bishop Thomas Bowman, N. J.
 Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, D.D., Md.
 Rev. Michael Burnham, D.D., Mo.
 Hon. Julian S. Carr, N. C.
 Rev. Homer Eaton, D.D., N. Y.
 Bishop C. H. Fowler, N. Y.
 Bishop John F. Hurst, D. C.
 Hon. H. N. Higinbotham, Ill.
 John E. Andrus, N. Y.
 A. B. Duvall, D. C.
 Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., N. Y.
 Hon. Arthur Dixon, Ill.
 Hon. M. G. Emery, D. C.
 B. F. Leighton, D. C.
 Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, Mass.
 Chaplain W. H. Milburn, Ill.
 Hon. R. E. Pattison, Pa.
 A. B. Browne, D. C.
 Rev. D. H. Carroll, D.D., Md.
 Hon. William Connell, Pa.
 Anderson Fowler, N. Y.
 Hon. John Fritz, Pa.
 C. C. Glover, D. C.
 John E. Herrell, D. C.
 T. D. Collins, Pa.

John S. Huyler, N. Y.
 Bishop C. C. McCabe, Neb.
 Senator L. E. McComas, Md.
 Rev. A. J. Palmer, D.D., N. Y.
 Charles Scott, Pa.
 Chancellor W. W. Smith, Va.
 Judge W. M. Springer, Ill.
 Bishop A. W. Wilson, Md.
 J. F. Robinson, Ill.
 Hon. Hiram Price, Ia.
 John E. Seavles, N. Y.
 Thomas W. Smith, D. C.
 Mrs. E. J. Somers, D. C.
 Mrs. Evalyn S. Tome, Md.
 Bishop J. H. Vincent, Switzerland.
 D. B. Wesson, Mass.
 J. O. Wilson, D.D., N. Y.
 Hon. J. B. Hobbs, Ill.
 John G. Holmes, Pa.
 Rev. J. Wesley Hill, D.D., Pa.
 George P. Hukill, Pa.
 Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D.D., N. Y.
 Hon. William McKinley, O.
 Thomas H. Pearne, D.D., O.
 B. H. Warner, D. C.

19.—PUBLISHERS OF THE PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Pittsburg Conference Edward Williams, H. W. Chalfant, Daniel Boden.
 Erie Conference..... C. O. Mead, M. B. Dunham.
 East Ohio Conference..... T. W. Lane, B. J. Taylor.
 West Virginia Conference L. W. Roberts, R. A. Armstrong.

D. BALLOTS.

The order of the General Conference of 1896, that the names of all persons receiving less than twenty votes should not be published, has been followed this year.

I.—BISHOPS.

Ballots.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Whole number of votes cast...	697	695	668	670	680	673	684	683	689
Necessary to choice.....	465	464	446	447	454	449	456	456	460
J. F. Berry.....	213	312	340	322	287	264	294	335	357
J. W. E. Bowen.....	211	196	129	94	68	57	41	33	...
J. W. Hamilton.....	183	207	236	252	248	232	255	248	258
D. H. Moore.....	130	168	190	205	230	259	275	283	293
W. V. Kelley.....	77	93	135	179	193	166	...	...	...
Henry Spellmeyer.....	57	73	103	165	249	309	372	372	345
T. B. Neely.....	53	42	28	27	...	...	26	37	39
A. J. Palmer.....	47	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. J. Little.....	40	39	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. W. Bashford.....	38	37	29	20	...	...	...	...	...
H. A. Buttz.....	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. B. Leonard.....	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. F. Goucher.....	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. R. Day.....	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. F. McDowell.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Ballots.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Whole number of votes cast.....	668	671	672	636	666	669	657	665
Necessary to a choice.....	446	448	448	424	444	446	438	444
J. F. Berry.....	337	310	296	296	320	173	78	22
J. W. E. Bowen.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. W. Hamilton.....	287	281	272	289	332	371	411	510
D. H. Moore.....	288	255	234	237	263	362	426	534
W. V. Kelley.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry Spellmeyer.....	298	239	181	135	107	113	90	71
T. B. Neely.....	52	193	235	153	73	63	45	41
A. J. Palmer.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. J. Little.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. W. Bashford.....	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
H. A. Buttz.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. B. Leonard.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. F. Goucher.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. R. Day.....	...	...	23	89	163	199	198	104
W. F. McDowell.....	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...

II.—MISSIONARY BISHOPS FOR INDIA.

Total number of votes cast, 667; necessary to a choice, 445.

E. W. Parker received 558; F. W. Warne, 490; A. B. Leonard, 49; H. C. Stuntz, 21.

III.—PUBLISHING AGENTS.

1. AT NEW YORK.

Total number of votes cast, 635; necessary to a choice, 318.
Homer Eaton received 573; G. P. Mains, 561.

2. AT CINCINNATI.

First Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 635; necessary to a choice, 318.
H. C. Jennings received 397; S. H. Pye, 167; Lewis Curts, 134; W. F. Whitlock, 107; D. L. Rader, 89; G. B. Johnson, 72; C. C. Lasby, 65; H. C. Weakley, 47; Horace Reed, 38; W. W. Cooper, 36; S. B. Town, 33; J. J. Bentley, 30; G. W. Moss, 20.

Second Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 573; necessary to a choice, 287.
S. H. Pye received 233; Lewis Curts, 94; W. F. Whitlock, 85; D. L. Rader, 68; C. C. Lasby, 21.

Third Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 635; necessary to a choice, 318.
S. H. Pye received 481; W. F. Whitlock, 77; D. L. Rader, 47.

IV.—SECRETARIES.

1. MISSIONARY SECRETARIES.

First Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 656; necessary to a choice, 329.
A. B. Leonard received 471; A. J. Palmer, 260; H. K. Carroll, 175; W. T. Smith, 156; W. F. Oldham, 83; T. N. Boyle, 55; H. C. Stuntz, 41; Wilnot Whitfield, 22.

Second Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 607; necessary to a choice, 304.
A. J. Palmer received 274; H. K. Carroll, 206; W. T. Smith, 68; W. F. Oldham, 45.

Third Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 608; necessary to a choice, 305.
A. J. Palmer received 301; H. K. Carroll, 292.

Fourth Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 618; necessary to a choice, 310.
H. K. Carroll received 323; A. J. Palmer, 295.

2. SECRETARY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

First Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.

T. B. Neely received 301; J. L. Hurlbut, 290; H. M. Hamill, 44.

Second Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 608; necessary to a choice, 305.

T. B. Neely received 387; J. L. Hurlbut, 203.

3. SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

Total number of votes cast, 659; necessary to a choice, 330.

W. A. Spencer received 432; J. M. King, 353; M. S. Hard, 349; T. C. Iliff, 64; Robert Forbes, 62; W. F. Corkran, 32.

4. SECRETARIES OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

First Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 652; necessary to a choice, 327.

M. C. B. Mason received 563; W. P. Thirkield, 217; W. H. W. Rees, 116; L. H. Stewart, 94; S. O. Benton, 78; P. A. Cool, 38; L. G. Adkinson, 34; P. S. Merrill, 30; H. G. Jackson, 30; G. E. Ackerman, 23; J. M. Carter, 21.

Second Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 608; necessary to a choice, 305.

W. P. Thirkield received 292; W. H. W. Rees, 162; L. H. Stewart, 66; S. O. Benton, 38.

Third Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 607; necessary to a choice, 304.

W. P. Thirkield received 389; W. H. W. Rees, 173; L. H. Stewart, 28.

5. SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.

W. F. McDowell received 601; G. H. Bridgman, 29.

V.—EDITORS.

1. METHODIST REVIEW.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.

W. V. Kelley received 614; G. H. Trevor, 26.

2. THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.

J. M. Buckley received 622.

3. THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

First Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.

Levi Gilbert received 158; F. G. Browne, 130; R. J. Cooke, 110; Samuel Plantz, 65; George Elliott, 65; E. D. Whitlock, 58; D. W. Clarke, 49.

Second Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 611; necessary to a choice, 306.

Levi Gilbert received 263; F. G. Browne, 135; R. J. Cooke, 98; Samuel Plantz, 43.

Third Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 623; necessary to a choice, 312.

Levi Gilbert received 439; F. G. Browne, 124; R. J. Cooke, 44.

4. THE NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.

Arthur Edwards received 452; J. H. Potts, 125; P. H. Swift, 67.

5. THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

First Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.

J. B. Young received 260; C. B. Spencer, 180; J. W. Van Cleve, 65; Edwin Locke, 60; J. C. W. Coxe, 34; J. McK. Stuart, 33.

Second Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 611; necessary to a choice, 306.

C. B. Spencer received 291; J. B. Young, 257; J. W. Van Cleve, 25.

Third Ballot.

Total number of votes cast, 623; necessary to a choice, 312.

C. B. Spencer received 416; J. B. Young, 203.

6. THE PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.

C. W. Smith received 628.

7. THE SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.

I. B. Scott received 635.

8. THE PACIFIC CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.

A. N. Fisher received 445; Henry Brown, 176.

9. THE CHRISTIAN APOLOGIST.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.
A. J. Nast received 645.

10. HAUS UND HERD.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.
Frederick Munz received 605; Gotlieb Golder, 29.

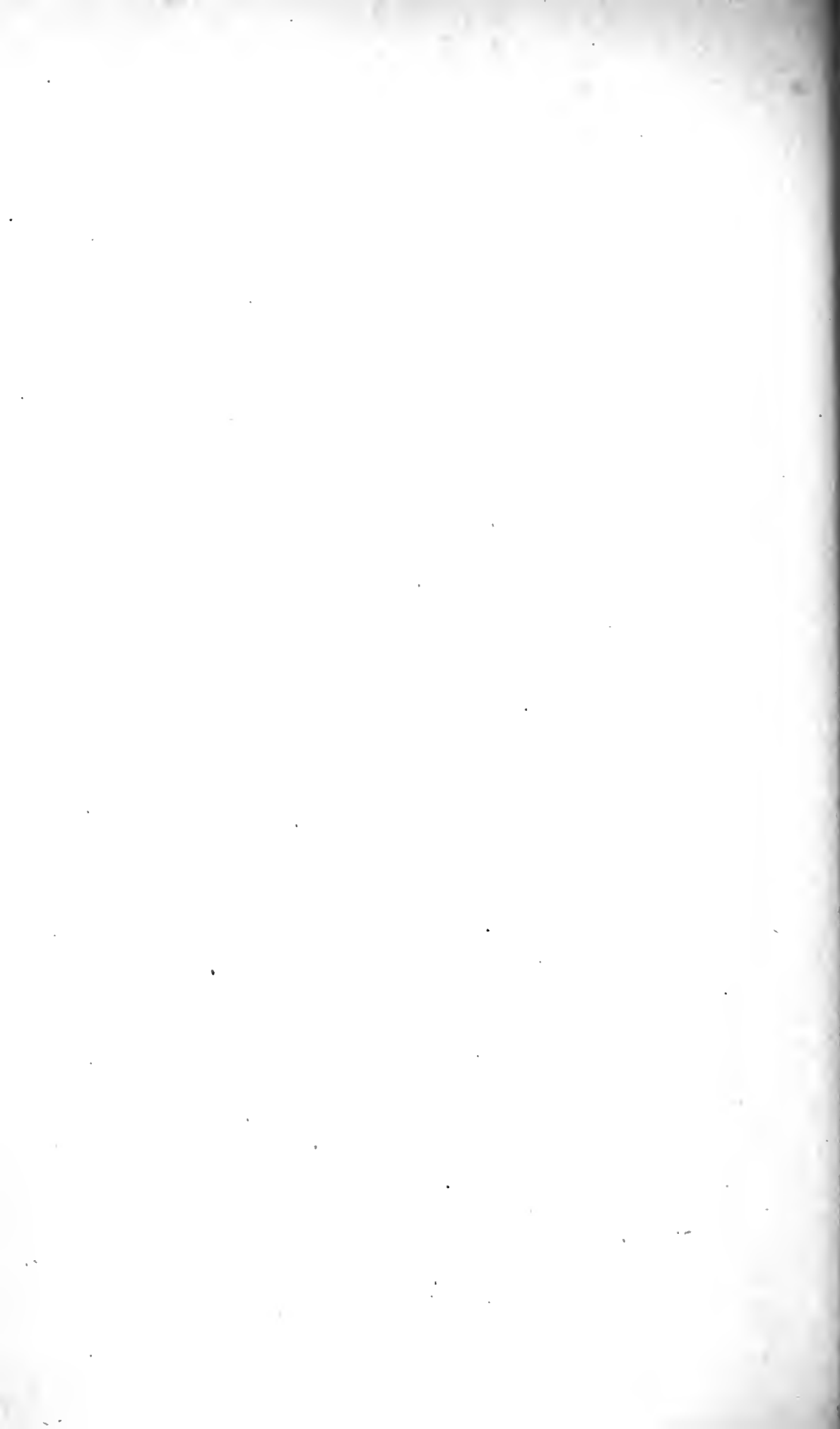
11. THE EPWORTH HERALD.

Total number of votes cast, 655; necessary to a choice, 328.
J. F. Berry received 636.

APPENDIX III.

A.—FRATERNITY.

B.—MEMOIRS.



A

FRATERNITY.

I.—ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

HONORED AND BELOVED BRETHREN: It is with unfeigned pleasure we send to your General Conference, as our fraternal representative, the Rev. Thomas Allen, the Governor of the Handsworth Theological College and Tutor in Pastoral Theology and Church Organization, the chairman of one of our largest District Synods, and a minister greatly beloved and trusted among us. In selecting Mr. Allen for the distinguished and honorable service of bearing to your great Conference our greetings and loving salutations, we do so with the utmost confidence that he will fulfill his mission both with credit to himself and to the Church of which he is the representative. He will tell you how God is greatly blessing the mother Church of Methodism in Great Britain and also in foreign lands; and he will report the remarkable and encouraging success which has attended the effort to raise a million guineas with which to equip British Methodism for the new century. Of this movement, as also of our evangelical, educational, and philanthropic work, our representative, with his comprehensive knowledge of our affairs, will give you full information.

We have heard with deep gratitude to God of the much larger scheme which you have inaugurated, so that you may be enabled to reap the harvests of your wonderful achievements in the past, and that, with your enlarged opportunities, you may achieve still greater things for Christ. The development of Methodism during the closing century is phenomenal. Methodism is now the largest Protestant Church in the whole world. The religious movement which began with John Wesley is recognized, even by secular historians, as one of the greatest in modern times—a movement which is “felt by every Protestant community speaking the English language.” The past success of Methodism has devolved increased responsibility upon us and upon you, and we are devoutly thankful to God that, in both hemispheres, Methodist Churches are seeking by the consecration of themselves and their substance for larger usefulness in the century which is at hand.

Since your last General Conference we have had the joy and honor of receiving, as a fraternal embassy from you, Bishop Fowler and Dr. Hamilton: We greatly enjoyed their visit, and their addresses and sermons made a profound impression which will long be remembered. We were thankful most of all to hear from your representatives the great and widespread work that God is doing by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States both in your own country and throughout the world. We believe that the Head of the Church has yet, by the means of universal Methodism, great purposes to accomplish in the regeneration of mankind.

These fraternal interchanges are of real value, and we attach special importance to them. The various branches of the Methodist family constitute one spiritual tribe in the Israel of God, and by the expression of brotherly unity the heart of Methodism beats more in unison, which is, in itself, a benediction to mankind.

And now, dear brethren, we pray that the God of grace may unite us by his Holy Spirit in love and power, so that in the new century we may be "perfect in every good work to do his will," and "that through the ages all along" we may be messengers and ministers of salvation to countless millions of the human race.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference,

FREDERIC W. MACDONALD, *President.*

MARSHALL HARTLEY, *Secretary.*

II.—ADDRESS OF DR. THOMAS ALLEN, OF THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

DEAR BRETHREN: I thank you sincerely for your cordial welcome. I regard it as an expression of your feeling toward the mother Church, which I have the honor to represent, and when I return to England I will tell the Conference how kindly you have received me, and how heartily you have responded to the fraternal message which I have brought across the sea.

As you know, the epistles of St. Paul open with an affectionate salutation, and they close with a gracious benediction. In like manner, but in a humbler way, I am commissioned by my Church to greet you affectionately in the name of the Lord, and also to pray that the benediction of God may rest upon you and upon your work.

It is a great privilege to look on this General Conference. I have heard of a Presbyterian minister who was made the moderator of the assembly of his Church, and ever after he made events to sustain a direct relation to this important fact. When any special circumstance was named to him he used to say, "That happened so long after I was moderator."

So it will be with me. When any important event is referred

to I shall say, "That occurred so long after I was the British delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America."

I am inspired to look on so many Church leaders—men who have been drawn from such vast areas and who are engaged in one enterprise, namely, the building up, on this great continent, of the Church and kingdom of Jesus Christ.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCES.

This is my second visit to America. Nine years ago I attended the Ecumenical Conference that was held in the city of Washington. The British representatives have not forgotten the brotherly welcome which they received on this side of the Atlantic.

In 1901 the third Ecumenical Conference will be held in Wesley's Chapel, London. In regard to that I will venture to speak as the representative of all branches of British Methodism, and to say that we shall be delighted to welcome you to our shores. The homes of our people and the pulpits of our churches will be open to you, and we will do our best to make your visit a pleasant experience and a happy memory.

The two Ecumenical Conferences which have been held have had a distinct influence on the thought and life of Methodism. In Canada Methodism is organically one. That followed the first Ecumenical Conference. In Australia Methodism will soon be organically one. That will follow the second Ecumenical Conference, and we have reason to hope that the twentieth century will witness the healing of many of our divisions, and that thus our beloved Church will approach the ideal of our Lord's intercessory prayer, "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

It is not my intention to speak on America to-night, but many things have impressed me, and if I refer to two or three of them you will excuse me, I am sure.

IMPRESSIONS IN AMERICA.

I am impressed by the magnitude of the task which divine Providence has put into your hands. To bring into shape a continent like this, to cultivate its surface, to bring up its mineral treasures, to organize its great communities, to found its institutions, to fuse its races, and to discipline its manifold and conflicting elements of life—that is about the greatest task which Almighty God ever intrusted to any people. You are to be congratulated on the magnificent courage with which you have undertaken the task, on the fine energy which you are putting into it, and on the wonderful progress which you have made during the time which you have had at your disposal.

Another thing has struck me, and that is the tender feeling which has been expressed toward the land of my nativity. I do not refer to the newspapers or to the politicians. They have to be careful what they say. I refer to the quiet and thoughtful people with whom I have conversed. One man said, "My mother was born in Yorkshire." Another man said, "My grandparents came over here from England." And there was a quiet pathos in the voices of these men which indicated that the ancestral home, over the sea, had not lost its charm for them.

And we have a corresponding sentiment in England. We have thousands whose children and grandchildren have settled in America, and naturally they feel a tender interest in your country.

It is this sentiment of kinship which binds the two nations together. A few years ago political feeling between England and America was strained. We were perfectly calm, but we felt that if Jonathan and John Bull were to draw swords it would be a reflection not only on their common Christianity, but on civilization itself. That political difficulty was settled, not by diplomacy so much as by the sentiment of kinship and by the influence of Christianity. Political feeling fluctuates like the wave, but blood relationship abides, and it furnishes us to-day with our strongest guarantee for peace and good will and all natural alliances between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

THE CHURCH A POPULAR INSTITUTION.

Another thing I have noticed, and that is that the Church in America is essentially a popular institution. You are proud of it, and therefore you are not afraid to urge its claims on the attention of the people.

Nine years ago I preached in Trinity Church, Denver, and the people there said, "This is the finest church in the West." I preached in Mount Vernon Church, Baltimore, and the people there said, "This is the finest church in the North," and somewhere else the people said that their statehouse was the finest building of the kind in the world, or else in the universe.

Your national pride goes largely into your public buildings. You make the church the source and the expression of the social life of the people. Your home life has yielded to hotel life, but you have your compensation in the fact that the church is the spiritual home of the people, and especially of the young.

In Montreal I met a young Englishman whom I knew. He was a member of one of my congregations in Southport, but we failed to capture him for Jesus Christ. I found, however, that our Canadian friends had done it, and the young man said to me, with deep feeling, "In England you don't know how to draw young men into the Church as they do here."

Your success is not due to the fact that you go after the people more than we do. You expect the people to come to you. You keep the obligation on the right side. In England our populations are crowded together, our churches are found in clusters in the old parts of our cities, and they compete with one another to the last degree.

The result is that we are producing in the masses of the people a very peculiar sentiment indeed. They seem to think that they are conferring a favor on us, even when they are coming to Jesus Christ. Association with the Church is not a privilege to be valued. It is a marketable commodity to be sold to the highest bidder.

THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE CHURCH HERE.

In America the general conditions of life are different. Your churches are not so thick on the ground. Your forms of life and association are more democratic. Instead of begging the people to come to you, you use all means to keep up the true attractiveness of the Church, and consequently the people are drawn to it by a sense of its value as a social and spiritual institution.

And this is the true policy to adopt. "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." The prophet represents the Church as a center of light amidst sorrow and darkness, and he pictures the nations as flocking to it. The Church does not go to the nations. The nations come to the Church. The camels of Midian bring them across the desert, and the ships of Tarshish bring them over the sea.

And they come in the right spirit. "The sons also of them which afflicted thee shall come bending unto thee; and all they that despised thee shall bow themselves down at the soles of thy feet."

And the Church is open to receive them. "Therefore thy gates shall be open continually; they shall not be shut day nor night; that men may bring unto thee the wealth of the Gentiles, and that their kings"—aye, and their presidents—"may be brought."

Yes, let us go to the nations. Let us go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. But let us see to it that the churches into which we bring the people are full of the glory of the Lord—the glory of character and of spiritual enthusiasm. Then men will be drawn out of the surrounding darkness. They will abide in the centers of light into which they have been brought, and they will become radiant with the glory of the Lord themselves.

ENGLAND PROSPEROUS COMMERCIALY AND RELIGIOUSLY.

In regard to England, I am glad to say that the old country is in the midst of a period of great prosperity. Ten or fifteen years ago trade was depressed, and we had a good deal of com-

mercial pessimism in our midst in consequence. The croakers said: "England has seen her best days. Germany is going to beat us out of the markets." Some even said that America would wrest our commercial supremacy from us.

And we had a good deal of religious pessimism in our midst. One of our London newspapers discussed for weeks the question as to whether Christianity was not played out.

But all that has gone. A sharper turn in national sentiment I do not remember. The sentiment of hope has revived, and we are preparing for developments of industry which were not dreamt of twenty years ago. We are increasing our national plant in all directions. The earning and the spending power of our people was never so great, and the wealth of the country is rapidly increasing.

We are quite aware that our material prosperity is exposing us to moral perils, but we are urging our people to spend their wealth not on luxury, but on those intellectual, moral, and spiritual objects on which the welfare of the nation depends.

THE SENTIMENT OF IMPERIALISM.

During the last twenty-five years a new sentiment has grown up in our midst. I refer to imperialism. It is by no means a party sentiment, because it has captivated men of various types of political thought.

A book written by the late Professor Seeley, and entitled *The Expansion of England*, did a good deal to produce this sentiment. This remarkable book gave us a new interpretation of modern history. It has helped us to realize that we are not merely the inhabitants of a tight little island in the midst of the sea, but the subjects of an empire on which the sun never ceases to shine. This new sentiment has been developed by the poetry of Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

It was this sentiment which found such dramatic expression in our Diamond Jubilee a few years ago. The central figure of that great demonstration was our venerable and beloved queen, and she acted her part with a reverence, a thoughtfulness, and a sympathy which left nothing to be desired.

This new sentiment has revolutionized our colonial policy. Time was when our colonies were regarded as a burden, and Parliament would not have shed tears if some of them had set up housekeeping for themselves. But that day has gone by forever. The colonial troops now fighting for us in South Africa have awakened extraordinary enthusiasm. One compensation for this terrible war will be that the bonds of friendship between the colonies and the mother country will be strengthened. Having been united in sacrifice, they will not easily be separated in the time to come.

What the ultimate outcome of this new sentiment will be it is hard to say. Sometimes I have been afraid that it may lead to a series of wars like that which marked the time of the colonization of the new world.

Anyhow, I feel that the Christian Church has a duty to perform in relation to this new sentiment. Her duty is to chasten it, to purify it from all inferior elements, to sanctify it; and then it will help us to consolidate the empire and to build the kingdom of Jesus Christ.

ELECT NATIONS.

I believe in the election of nations to work out definite purposes of the divine mind. The Hebrews served the purposes of revelation and religion. The Greeks furnished the world with an example of intellectual and artistic culture. The Romans developed the principles of law, government, and order. And England's mission seems to be to serve the purposes of colonization and Christianity.

In the race of modern colonization England was behind at the first. In the reign of Elizabeth she had not a single possession beyond the seas. The colonizing forces of the seventeenth century were the Spanish, the Portuguese, and the Dutch, and then France and England entered into the field. The discovery of America was beginning to tell in favor of the western states of Europe. The Atlantic Ocean was substituted for the Mediterranean Sea as the highway of commerce. Trade was shifting from the center of Europe, and the question was where it would settle. All the seaboard states of Europe competed for it, and England entered into the competition with all her might. From the Revolution in 1688 to the battle of Waterloo in 1815 she had seven foreign wars, and the question at the root of those conflicts was this: Who shall have possession of the new world? In the providence of God, as we believe, England succeeded in that vast and desperate competition, and the result is the magnificent colonial empire in which we rejoice to-day. We lost the United States. Those ancestors of yours threw those packages of tea into Boston Harbor, and the consequence was a war in which you won your independence. But we retain Canada, the West Indies, South Africa, India, Australia, and a few places besides. For various reasons the old nations of Europe have failed in the race of colonization, and England alone remains in possession of a commanding colonial power.

And then God has given us a surplus population. No nation can colonize without that. We are increasing at the rate of nearly half a million per year, and consequently we are able to pour streams of people into our colonial possessions. Half the letters which enter Cornwall come from abroad.

And England has not forgotten the spiritual needs of her colonists. The evangelical revival produced our modern missionary

societies, and at the beginning of this century these societies sent forth brave men not only to preach the Gospel to the heathen, but also to supply the early settlers with ordinances of Christianity. The Wesleyan Conference sent Boardman and Pilmoor and Asbury to America, John Strong to Quebec, Samuel Leigh to Australia, and William Shaw to South Africa. These men laid the foundations of our colonial churches, and they are worthy to be had in everlasting remembrance.

Such is the providential mission of England, and because she has fulfilled it with success she has excited the jealousy of the old Powers of Europe. They talk about perfidious Albion, and they call us land-grabbers and all manner of hard names.

A RULING AND COLONIZING RACE.

I do not say that we have always had right on our side. We are a ruling race, and no doubt we have got the defects as well as the excellencies of our qualities. The French people say that we are always professing that we do not want territory, and yet we are always taking it. They say that we regard heaven as a British possession. But there is more sincerity in our professions than there seems to be. We are not a warlike race, in reality. Our greatest interest is peace. We are colonizers. We have done vastly more with the pick and the spade and the trowel than we have with the sword, and wherever we have gone we have developed the resources of nature, we have given equal rights to man, and we have increased the prosperity and the happiness of the people.

There would have been no war in South Africa if Englishmen in the Transvaal had been treated as Dutchmen are treated in Cape Colony. The political rights which Mr. Chamberlain claimed for the Uitlanders were essentially reasonable. Europe said so, and if they had been conceded the South African Republic would have renewed the lease of its life and prosperity. But instead of making any concession President Krüger sent us that precious ultimatum—an ultimatum that was worthy of Napoleon himself. There was only one addition that could have been made to it, and that was, "All Englishmen must clear out of South Africa in six months." We are not fighting for the enfranchisement of Johannesburg. It is a question of supremacy between the two races. You cannot have two masters in one house. Seeing that our territory has been invaded, that our colonists have been plundered, and that our men have been slain, you may depend upon it that we shall not sheathe the sword until the Union Jack waves over Pretoria.

A POSSIBLE ALLIANCE.

The help of Canada and the sympathy of America have given us the warmest satisfaction and pleasure. When America went

to war with Spain, on behalf of Cuba, we gave her our blessing, and she has repaid us with interest. You have departed in one way from the Monroe doctrine. You have adopted a foreign policy, and if you intend to continue on this line you will find it necessary to consider the question of alliances with other Powers. And what is so natural as that a new friendship should be established between Great Britain and America? We are allied in blood, our principles of self-government are the same, our interests are identical in various parts of the world; and these are strong reasons why we should be friends, and why we should cooperate for the advancement of civilization and for the triumph of Christianity throughout the earth.

ECCLESIASTICAL OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.

And then, if we turn from national to ecclesiastical affairs, I am glad to say that the outlook is interesting and hopeful. We have had a crisis in the Anglican Church, and it has shown that Protestant principles in that Church are stronger than many people thought they were. For a long time the Ritualists have had things their own way, and they have Romanized worship and enforced confession to a remarkable degree. But Mr. Walter Walsh has published *The Secret History of the Oxford Movement*. This book has roused the nation. The expression of national opinion has been so powerful that the Ritualists have quailed before it, and, almost to a man, they have promised obedience to their ecclesiastical superiors.

The Protestant and Evangelical party in the Church has been encouraged. A volume entitled *Church and Faith* has recently been published. Just as the *Essays and Reviews* of thirty years ago represented the rationalism of the Church, and just as *Lux Mundi* of ten years ago represented the new high Anglicanism of the period, so *Church and Faith* represents the Protestantism of the Church. It is a sign of the times, and is also, I trust, an indication that evangelical doctrines are going to play a more important part in the life and history of the Reformed Church of the country.

And then in regard to the Free Churches of England. They have recently formed themselves into a national federation, for purposes of mutual counsel and cooperation. Several things have prepared the way for this new organization: the intellectual movement which has led to the decline of those rigid systems of Puritanic and Calvinistic theology which divided the Church in times gone by; the conviction that the policy of splitting up Christendom into sections had been carried too far, and that a reaction in favor of unity was needed; the transition from the age of individualism to the age of socialism, with the tendency to organization which it has brought with it; the teaching of F. D. Maurice, to the effect that the state is a divine institution

as well as the family and the Church, and that it includes the intellectual and the moral as well as the material welfare of the people. Under these circumstances Free Churchmen felt that the time had come for them to combine for the purpose of illustrating their substantial unity and their corporate strength.

The movement prevents overlapping, and it contributes to a better distribution of Christian agency for the purpose of evangelizing neglected populations.

NO ENFORCED UNIFICATION.

So long as it keeps within the limit which its leaders have prescribed for it, it will be a blessing. If it should attempt to enforce any scheme for organic unity; if it should try to prevent any particular denomination from extending its boundaries in a natural and reasonable way; if it should produce a flabby undenominationalism, and weaken the loyalty of men toward their own particular Churches; or if it should depart from its spiritual functions and become political, it will fail, and in my opinion it will deserve to fail. These are the rocks ahead. The leaders of the movement are exceedingly anxious to keep it on right lines, and so far they have succeeded. It is devotional and evangelistic. The new century is to be opened by a mission which will include all evangelistic Free Churches throughout the country.

Whether federation will lead to organic unity I cannot say. Denominationalism can hardly represent the final form which the kingdom of God will take. It is so easy now for men to rush off into congenial Churches, and to cultivate one phase of experience. If all good men had the breadth of soul which is possessed by the higher spirits in all Churches, then we might hope to advance—to advance toward a right blending of all the constituent elements of human nature in one common and sanctified experience. Meanwhile the true attitude to take is to study the will of God as expressed in the progress of religious thought, and to bow to that will as it becomes clear to us.

COMPARISONS OF CHURCHES.

The National Council of the Free Churches has published a catechism for the instruction of the young in Christian doctrine. It covers the ground of evangelical theology fairly well, and it illustrates the substantial agreement of the Free Churches in regard to the fundamental truths of Christianity. It has also published a handbook of statistics. Dr. Wace, of King's College, London, read a paper on these statistics before the last Anglican Congress. The clergy, I was told, listened to the paper in dead silence. I give one quotation from it: "So far as can be estimated from the Church of England yearbooks of 1898 and 1899, the total number of communicants in the Anglican Church

throughout England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, the United States, India, the colonies, and the missionary districts was something less than 3,500,000. But within the same wide area the number of members of the Methodists alone is returned in the handbook of the year as 7,100,000, of the Baptists 5,028,751, of the Presbyterians 3,770,077, of the Congregationalists 1,199,385, or a total of no less than 17,098,784, as compared with the 3,500,000 of the Anglican communion. Again, deduct what you possibly can from such figures as these, they seem, nevertheless, to leave little doubt of a great preponderance of the Free Churches in the English-speaking communities considered as a whole. It is inevitable that that preponderance should make itself felt more and more within England itself."

And then as to biblical criticism I wish to say a word. The controversy in regard to the sacred book is not so acute as it was ten years ago. There is a calmer temper on both sides, a better understanding of the methods of investigation which are pursued, and a disposition to look at facts and to accept new knowledge.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

The critics are less dogmatic than they were. They are as determined as ever to be perfectly free to investigate truth, but they are not so sure in regard to their first findings. They realize that there is a slight difference between first investigations and final results.

And on the orthodox side men are finding out that neither science nor criticism has shaken the foundation principles of their holy religion, and so the spirit of panic has gone. The criticism of the sacred text and the study of the form and growth of the sacred books have simply caused the Christian apologist to change his tactics and to develop the moral and spiritual evidence of the Bible, and that is the strongest evidence which we can have. Years ago, in England, a leading secularist was converted, and afterward he confessed that there was a part of his nature which he had kept down by main force, and that it was really to silence an inward voice that he had said such rash things against Christianity. A testimony like that is of great value because it shows that there is a remarkable correspondence between divine truth and the grand old manuscript of human nature.

TRANSLATE SCRIPTURE INTO EXPERIENCE.

Let us translate the Bible into our own experience, and illustrate its spirit in our own life, and we shall render a service greater than that of the greatest apologist living. We shall demonstrate the harmony between the Bible and intuitive truth, the Bible and the very nature of things. And so long as we can keep that demonstration before the world we are perfectly safe.

I have heard of a man who was found outside a lion's cage with a formidable weapon in his hand, and when asked what he was doing he said, "I am defending the lion." "O," said the man, "let the lion out, and he will defend himself." So we say in regard to the Bible. Let it go forth. Give it the freest possible contact with the human mind and conscience and heart, and it will defend itself. It is its own witness, and its best testimony is in the divine life of Christian men.

METHODISM PROVIDENTIAL.

But before I close I must say a few words in regard to Methodism. I once heard the late Dr. Dixon say, "If I were a young man I would develop a new argument in favor of Christianity out of the growth of Methodism in the nineteenth century." I commend that to the young men before me. No student of Methodism can fail to observe that it arose at a most opportune time in the providential order of the world.

"God never is before his time,
And never is behind."

The Reformation unchained the Bible, and emancipated the human judgment and conscience. The Puritan movement secured the blessing of freedom in the region of practical life, and what was then needed was a great outburst of spiritual enthusiasm to loosen the tongue of the evangelist, and the evangelical revival accomplished this purpose. Wesley's evangelical conversion turned him out of a ritualist priest into a flaming preacher of free salvation, and in this work he declined to be restrained either by bishop or mob or by his own wife. Wesley emancipated Christian service from ecclesiastical restrictions, and he established an order of things in which freedom and naturalness and simplicity have full play. Methodism is singularly adapted to new countries, and to the conditions of democratic thought and life. And that is the reason why it has taken possession of America. An English rector, referring the other day to Wesley and to the freedom of his methods of work, said Wesley cut the knot. He ought to have waited for the knot to be untied. That is a capital description of the man. Wesley never spent his time in fumbling at ecclesiastical knots. His knife went clean through them. But it is a long time since Wesley lived. The Anglican Church has not untied the knot yet, and therefore I am glad that Wesley did cut it so long ago.

GROWTH AND CHANGES.

You will be glad to hear that Methodism is adapting itself to the new conditions of thought and life in England, and consequently it is growing. Since I came to Chicago I have received our returns of membership for the last year. We have 559,747

church members, including junior members and members on trial—*increase*, 6,055; and we have 129 candidates for the ministry.

It will interest you to know that we are about to make a constitutional change of some importance. Our Conference is divided into two sessions—*pastoral* and *representative*. The *pastoral* session has met first, but we have decided to reverse the order. After this year the *representative* session, including the laymen, will meet first; and the representatives will be increased from 480 to 600. What the laymen felt was that the pastors had the opportunity to meet and practically to settle important questions before they were called together. The ministers have yielded this privilege. The laymen are gratified, and they are disposed to work the new arrangement in a loyal and devoted spirit.

THE WORK OF MISSIONS.

I am glad to report that our Foreign Missionary Society is more prosperous than it has been for years. Twenty-five years ago our income from home sources began to decline. Some said that Methodism was losing its love for missions; others criticised the policy of the committee, and the methods of work which are used on the mission field. For a while the confidence of our people was shaken. The decline of the home income was due to the loss by death of fine old supporters of the society. I refer to men and women who came under the missionary enthusiasm while it was rising to its height, and who gave to missions out of all proportion to their gifts to other objects. These people have passed away by the hundred, and we cannot replace them. People to-day have to give to so many new objects. Benevolent money is a fixed quantity, after all, and the amount which a man subscribes to a particular object depends upon whether he has to give to five objects or to twenty-five. The Missionary Society has come triumphantly out of the ordeal of criticism. Confidence has been restored. Our prospects are bright, and our only regret is that in many lands our agents are so few that they are unable to gather the spiritual crops which are white unto the harvest.

There is one fact in regard to our missions to which I must refer. For more than fifty years we had a mission in Germany. It never grew to large proportions, but it was a witness in the country to evangelical doctrine and experimental religion. Some years ago we found that many of our German ministers and people wished to be transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church. They said that there were bonds of relationship and friendship between them and America which did not exist between them and England. They felt also that one Methodism in Germany would be better than two.

We felt the force of these statements. We were sorry to sever ourselves from churches which we had founded, but we thought it best to do so. We acted simply in the interests of the kingdom of God. With confidence we have committed these churches to your care. We are sure that you will nourish and sustain them, and we pray that the union which has taken place may result in a great development of Methodism in that historic land.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

You will be glad to hear a few words in regard to temperance. We have a good deal of drinking in England, but we have less drunkenness than we ever had. The aristocracy, the middle classes, and the upper section of the working classes are sober, and the vice of drunkenness is limited largely to a submerged tenth, whose habits and physiological tendencies are as unfortunate as they can be. Our industrial communities are gaining splendidly in discipline and self-control. A few years ago the queen went to Manchester to open the ship canal. All Lancashire turned out to meet her. It was one of the greatest demonstrations I ever saw, and the order was magnificent; and the newspapers stated afterward that, as the result of that demonstration, not a single case came before the Manchester police court.

We have had a royal commission on the licensing laws, and it has not been able to agree on its recommendations. The result is that two reports have been published, called a majority report and a minority report. The one is tender toward the drink traffic, and it includes compensation. The other, signed by Lord Peel, is much more radical in its proposals. The Churches and the temperance organizations have been discussing the question for months, and the result is that they are disposed to unite on Lord Peel's report, and to seek legislation on the lines which it suggests. The drink traffic is an organized autocracy which controls elections and influences Parliament itself. It has bruised our heel long enough, and we mean to bruise its head. Absolute prohibition may be impossible, but the day is coming when we shall put the traffic under popular control, and I have no doubt as to what the verdict of the people will be. The Wesleyan Methodist Church is in line with the temperance sentiment of the country, and we anticipate a great victory in the near future.

METHODS OF EVANGELISM.

Then you will be glad to know that there has been a great revival in our Church of the spirit and the methods of evangelism. Humanly speaking, it is the outcome of the new conditions of life and work which have grown during the last fifty years. The people have left the villages and settled in the towns, and as the

towns have grown the people have left the cities and located themselves in the suburbs. One of these drifts of the population has depleted our village churches, and the other has depleted our city churches. Twenty years ago we hardly saw how we were going to adapt our policy so as to meet these changed conditions; but God has given us light, and we have popularized our spiritual methods so as to enable us to deal effectively with village populations on the one hand, and city populations on the other.

In regard to the villages, Parliament has given them local government and education, and Methodism, by means of its circuit system, its Home Mission Committee, its joyful news agency, and its Gospel cars, is sending forth evangelists into these places to circulate Christian literature, and to tell the glad tidings of great joy.

In regard to the great cities, we have established mission agencies which are singularly adapted to the conditions and habits of democratic thought and life. We have built central halls in Birmingham, Manchester, Bolton, and Leeds; and we shall soon have magnificent halls in London, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Edinburgh. The cost of these buildings will be at least half a million of money. They serve several purposes. They are centers of evangelism. The preaching of Christ to sinful men is our supreme object. The congregations which crowd these halls are formed on purely democratic principles. They are soon gathered, and they are soon dispersed. There is one thing which they will not tolerate, and that is dullness. And there is one thing which never fails to hold them, and that is spiritual enthusiasm. Our missionaries have one great advantage in these places. They get raw material to work upon, and consequently they are able to manufacture converts by the score and by the hundred.

CENTERS OF SOCIAL WORK.

These halls are also centers of social work. While the preaching of the Gospel is our great work, we apply sanitary and scientific remedies to the material and social evils of human life, and it is most pathetic to see how the poor and the afflicted gather around these buildings and linger within their porches. And these halls are rallying places for our people. In large cities our forces are widely scattered, and it is a great advantage to have central buildings in which we can hold our Church councils and our popular gatherings. These central buildings keep our city churches in touch with each other, and they promote fellowship, conventional sympathy, and common enterprise.

RAISING THE MILLION GUINEAS.

Like you, we are drawing near to the gateway of the twentieth century, and, like you, we are resolved to equip our Church for

enterprise and progress such as our forefathers never dreamt of. We are raising a million guineas, not to pay debts, but to extend the various branches of our work. We intend to devote £300,000 to church building, £200,000 to primary and secondary education, £100,000 to home missions, £100,000 to foreign missions, £250,000 to central premises in London, and £50,000 to Dr. Stephenson's Children's Home to save all Methodist children from the workhouse. We have £700,000 already promised, and £250,000 in hand. We have broken down the bridge behind us; so there can be no going back. Our hope is that when the bells are ringing out the old century and ringing in the new one we shall have the last guinea in hand. Other Churches are following our example, but the strongest of them is only raising half a million. This fund has given us a distinct leadership so far as the Free Churches are concerned. Our people have taken up this great effort with a loyalty and an enthusiasm which are worthy of their best traditions.

LOYALTY TO METHODISM.

This century has been the most wonderful century in the history of the world. The development of Methodism will be one of the greatest facts in its records. Our position between the triumphs of the past and the possibilities of the future is one of immense responsibility. Many of us will do little more than welcome the century. But there are young people here who will live for sixty and seventy years. They will have magnificent opportunities for service in the Church of their fathers. I trust that they will be loyal to Methodism. William E. Foster, an English statesman of the last generation, was born a Quaker, but he married out of the body. He married a daughter of Dr. Arnold, the great schoolmaster of Rugby, and so the Friends expelled him from their community. However, he retained his love for his Church. When he lay dying Mrs. Foster came into his room and read to him a letter which she had received from a friend, stating that the Friends of a certain town had met together to ask God to spare a life so valuable. Foster burst into tears, and he said, "Ah! the Church of my fathers has not forgotten me." My young friends, let me urge you to be loyal to Methodism. Methodism is a social Church, an affectionate Church, a Church which will care for your souls and develop your character and your spiritual life. Serve Christ in this Church, and it will not forget you, and when you decline and die it will comfort you. It will pray for you, and in response to its prayer God will give you a triumphant entrance into the Church above.

III.—ADDRESS OF DR. JAMES ROBERTSON, OF THE IRISH CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

MR. PRESIDENT, HONORED FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: During my sojourn among you up to the present time I have been deeply touched and impressed by many things, but amid them all I venture to single out three which I shall carry with me in the treasures of my soul life through all my future history.

The first I shall mention is the thoughtful, loving conspiracy all along my journeying among you to make one feel perfectly at ease and as if one was welcome to your best. The two flags blended have already given us occasions for eloquence, devout praise, and the cherishing of great hopes for the world. May I be pardoned if I make one more reference to this significant union? In two of the churches in which I had the honor of preaching the truth as it is in Jesus this blending of flags occurred. In one just right before me where I stood behind the altar; in the other over my head where I stood and proclaimed the Gospel of life and peace. No one knew how much that thoughtful act was to me, and, taken with the thoughtful episode of this Conference to which Dr. Hunter made such eloquent and appropriate reference when he took his leave of us, is only all of a piece with my experience in everything else during the weeks I have been among you. We are credited with being hospitable in Ireland, and I must say we like to be hospitable, and in our way try to be, but in this case I fear I must say "we are not in it." My second deeply fixed impression will be that produced by the multitude of my own country people in the ministry of this great Church and among its laity, who have grasped my hand, welcomed me heartily, and in conversation reminded me of days and scenes not to be forgotten, and though they have found their home and work in this great land, still cherish a proud recollection of the green isle on which they were born. But my third and most important impression is this: that I have found what I was told I would not find, that which links you in true historic continuity with the best days of our fathers—the spiritual life with its true expression so well conditioned.

THE SPIRITUAL CONDITION HERE.

God forbid that I should say one word which would make you feel more satisfied with your spiritual condition than you ought to feel. You and I know that hunger for that which is better is one of the symptoms of spiritual life, but I must say this: I have preached in twelve of your churches. I have addressed several of your Sabbath schools. I have visited two of your Annual Conferences and have been sitting in your General Conference, and I confess to the fact that I carry about with me a thermometer which I freely use, and I must assure you that I

feel certain the spiritual temperature registers permission to you to say with confident and hopeful gratitude, as our fathers did, "Best of all is, God is with us."

It is my privilege to convey and present to this great Conference the fraternal greetings of two hundred and fifty Irish Methodist preachers, five hundred and twenty-nine lay or local preachers of the Gospel, and over one hundred thousand members and adherents of the Methodist Church of Ireland.

My pleasure in doing so would be an unmixed pleasure were it not for the realization of a responsibility for the sustaining of which I must confess in some respects I am inadequate; but remembering that my own Conference was good enough to intrust me with the privileged duty, and will be, I know, a generous interpreter of the way in which I have discharged it, and remembering also that I stand in the midst of fathers and brethren who by their kindly and thoughtful fraternal welcome have already made me feel I was not quite a stranger, the feeling of burden gives way to that feeling which one has among one's own people.

THE IRISHMAN IN AMERICA.

There is a sense in which one coming from Ireland to the United States finds no difficulty in realizing that he is among his own kith and kin. In bygone years so many have left us and found their homes among you—and the stream continues to flow toward you still—that among your citizens in all ranks of life those who are raised on the green sod of the land of the shamrock may be met who are always ready to give a "cead mille failthe" to one who hails from the dear home-land which every true-hearted Irishman never forgets.

Far be it from me to say that all who have come to you from Ireland have been a universal blessing to you, but I am bold to affirm that the history of your great republic makes it manifest that so far as Irish Methodism is concerned she has sent you an element which for the most part has done you good and not evil from the very beginning of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the present hour.

Fathers and brethren, I desire to speak to you on this occasion of my country as to its present condition and the outlook for the future, and then I shall venture upon a brief statement concerning the Church which I have the honor to represent.

IRELAND'S STAR ASCENDANT.

The star of Ireland is to-day in the ascendant; so far as I remember there never were so many speaking well of Ireland as there are to-day. I am sure you will not do otherwise than sympathize with me if I speak of that in this presence which just now is nearest my heart. When God sent you to chastise Spain for neglecting and illtreating Cuba, and you sent your Admiral

Dewey with his fleet and your noble fellows to put down the oppressor, our eyes went up to heaven and our hearts went out toward you in the wish and prayer that your awful mission might be successfully accomplished, and we joined in thanksgiving with you when you triumphed. Surely, then, you have watched with anxious eyes the conflict, not between two republics and Great Britain and Ireland, but the two republics plus the military instruction and leadership of the continent of Europe and Great Britain and Ireland with the colonies. I am a man of peace, hating war, but I would not be a true Irishman, nor a loyal citizen of the great empire to which I belong, if I did not feel my heart glow with pride as I think of that veteran chieftain, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who, in the midst of his own sorrow, at the call of his queen and country took supreme command of the military operations, and the other Irish generals whose names have become illustrious in this campaign, and the rank and file of the Irish regiments who so lavishly poured out their life-blood for England, down to the little bugler who when one arm was shot used the bugle with the other; so that no Irishman need blush to-day to be called an Irishman, except it be on account of that small section who take every opportunity of hissing out their hatred of the government under which they live and are free men with free citizens' privileges, and did not hesitate to suggest that the Irish soldier should in the field of battle turn round and shoot down his officer. An Irishman may blush on account of such, but not at being called an Irishman.

A BRIGHTER FUTURE.

Not only is the star of Ireland in the ascendant in this respect, but to eyes who watch the development of events there are signs of the promise of a brighter and more prosperous future. Indeed, it would be no exaggeration to say, looking at the general condition of my country, "It is daybreak everywhere."

The agrarian problem is well-nigh solved; there are many who think that the farmer in Ireland is a long way better off than the farmer of Great Britain.

Though that which is one of the great curses of Ireland—sectarian bigotry—is not quite dead yet, such has been the effect of the national education system in our primary schools, and the mixed education in our queen's colleges and royal university, that Protestants and Roman Catholics are not now so unfriendly to one another and without mutual respect as formerly, and in the various walks of life they meet and side by side share the responsibilities of citizenship.

POLITICAL LIFE.

It is a well-known fact that a marvelous change has come over the mental habits of Irishmen. To-day they think more gener-

ally for themselves in politics and in religion, and will not brook dictation. I am sure that you who know what freedom of thought means in your free institutions will rejoice in this hopeful development. It is too soon to speak confidently of the effect of the local government councils created by recent legislation. The first elections in some localities were disappointing; the men who would have been a tower of strength were passed by. But this is sure to right itself, for in process of time—the eye of the community being on the working out of the problem—incapacity will be crushed out, native but hidden talent will be developed, and the men of tact and skill and power will hold the reins of control, and the self-governing community, with a sense of responsibility, will bend its energies to secure the common weal. When we once get rid of the itinerant legislator, who is always “agin’ the government,” who is never happy unless he is fostering dissatisfaction by creating a new grievance and sowing disunion among otherwise well-doing people, Ireland will have a breathing time, and in this season of rest will most certainly prosper, and with prosperity will come contentment.

It would be vain for me to attempt to hide from you that, although the British government is doing all it can—and some think more than it ought—there is a section of Irishmen who cherish a spirit of hatred of constitutional authority and of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things, who will do all in their power to prevent Ireland’s prosperity. But the eyes of the men who sincerely long for Ireland’s happiness are opening, and there are signs of a time coming when it will be impossible to charm into the toils of an illegal confederacy the farming and laboring classes of Ireland.

IRISH METHODISM.

I represent on this occasion a little Methodist Church whose past has been a history of hard, patient, self-denying, and, I think I may add humbly and thankfully, faithful and fruitful toil. One may not boast—that be far from me in this presence—except I boast in Him who has kept the holy seed alive and made the fruit of “the handful of corn in the earth on the top of the mountains to shake like Lebanon.” Is it not a reason for making our boast in him that the small living force in its difficult and unpromising environment has not only retained life, but has been honored to be the seed plot of the Christian Church throughout the world? In an address delivered at the last London Conference by our historian, Rev. C. H. Crookshank, M.A.—who is our vice president—he stated what seems to be historically correct—that Irish Methodists were honored to plant the Methodist form of Christianity in France, Spain, and Gibraltar, India and Ceylon, China and Australia. And he emphasized the fact that this little living Church had honorable connection with

the origin of the great Church you represent as a living power in this vast country.

Sometimes when my coworkers in dear old Ireland and myself feel a sinking of heart as we see our children going hither and thither from us, leaving us all the poorer, we raise our heads and hearts with the thought that perhaps in the great harvest ingathering the Lord of the harvest, whose eye can locate the origin of the beneficent influences which bless the world, will permit the faithful men who have toiled in discouragement to rejoice in the multiplied fruit of their labors. You will be glad to know that during the quadrennium now ending we have added 7,722 new members to the Church, and that each of the four years we showed a small net increase; and yet such is the continued drain upon our membership that we only show a net increase of 961, comparing the returns of 1899 with those of 1895.

Our membership and ministerial staff have never been without converts from the Roman Catholic faith, and this has never been more marked as a feature of our tabulated results than it is to-day. We are thankful to God we can report progress in every department of our work. Our primary schools and intermediate schools and our two colleges were never healthier or more promising.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

The interest of our people in home and foreign missions is becoming deeper, more intelligent, and self-sacrificing. We have three prosperous central missions in three great centers of population, namely, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, all three embodying the finest instincts of Methodist evangelism, all three, thank God, attended by the soul-converting power, but the most remarkable of the three is that presided over by my dear friend and brother, Dr. Crawford Johnson, my predecessor in this delegation. In praise to God I think I may say it is one of the most successful missions in any branch of the Christian Church throughout the world to-day. Three years ago the Conference sanctioned the setting apart an earnest brother, Rev. William Harpur, to the Central Ireland Mission, for the express purpose of organizing and carrying forward open-air preaching in the streets, fairs, and markets of central Ireland. Brother Harpur is a true successor to Gideon Ouseley, Charles Graham, and William Graham Campbell. If ten years ago anyone had prophesied that what is now transpiring in the fairs and markets and streets of Ireland would take place, he would not have been believed. The open doors and the willing listening betoken a day-break in Ireland that some of us had hardly expected would have come so speedily.

CHANGES IN THE PRIESTHOOD.

The Maynooth College produced a change in the priesthood, with a corresponding change in the people, which when remem-

bered will make this appear all the more remarkable. To illustrate what I mean by this change produced by Maynooth education let me relate the following fact: Thirty-eight years ago I was an accepted candidate for our ministry, and was in charge of our congregation in Kinsale, County Cork. A village a few miles out of the town of Kinsale seemed to me to need a service for the scattered Protestants in the neighborhood. Asking my circuit steward to drive me to the village, we set out on a beautiful August afternoon to seek a house where I might open a fortnightly service. As we entered the village we met the parish priest, who, seeing my white tie, accosted me and inquired if I was coming to evangelize the village. "Yes," I answered, "I am going to try." "The Lord knows you are welcome," said he, "for I have been lip-laboring for the past thirty years, and they are as bad now as when I came among them." We were then invited by him to his house and treated most hospitably. He then asked me to accompany him to his garden that I might share his fruit, then deliciously ripe. After a little he said to me, "I know what you want; you want a place in which to preach." I answered, "Just so. That is what I came to look after." "Well," said he, "there is one Protestant gentleman in the village who is a great friend of mine, and if you go to him and say Father McCarthy sent you, he will give you the best room in his house." I went and found it as the priest informed me, and for the remainder of my term in Kinsale it was my joy to preach to a congregation of sometimes twenty or more Protestant people, and some who were not Protestants, the everlasting Gospel of the grace of God. The good priest—that friendly priest—often told me that he informed his people that they would have to go to the Lord Jesus Christ themselves, as he did, and for this he was called the Protestant priest. He also told me that he was educated on the Continent. I have met others just as gentlemanly, though not quite so free, but they also were educated on the Continent. To-day you could not find, and not for years could you find, a priest in Ireland similar to Father McCarthy. The type of priest turned out of Maynooth and his policy and methods invariably act in the direction of separation from the Protestant population and isolation from the light of the Bible and Protestant truth. I thank God our colporteurs find access to the people now, and in forty towns in the south, west, and midlands of Ireland our open-air preachers can and do preach the blessed evangel to listening and attentive people. From my official relation to our Home Mission Fund and its operations I can speak of what you will be glad to know, namely, that, though we lost by removal to the paradise of God noble men who under God made the brightest pages of our history, we have still men among us who have the Lord with them and his seal upon their ministry in souls being saved, and we could never get on in Ireland if it were not so.

POSITION AND RECOGNITION.

There are three things about Irish Methodism to-day which are full of hope and promise, and yet to some minds they suggest fear. First, we have position, and with all who are not in servitude to ecclesiasticism we have recognition now as a sister Church. This we have had to fight for, but by the providence of God we have it. One may liken our history in Ireland in the past, and up to recent days, to a passage in the patriarch's wanderings. Isaac redigged the wells which his father had opened but the Philistines had closed; when he reopened the first the men of Gerar contended for the well and position, and he named it Esek (contention). Moving onward, he reopened another, and for this they also strove, and he named it Sitnah, which means hatred. Moving further, he digged another, and for this they strove not, and he called it by the beautiful name Rehoboth (room), and said, "For now the Lord hath made room for us, and we shall be fruitful in the land."

Irish Methodism has been opening the wells and setting the living waters flowing, and many a weary, dying soul has been quickened into life and vigor at these springs and streams, but it has been after a time of reproach and hatred and jealousy; nor is this jealousy quite dead yet. Nevertheless the Lord permits us to say, "Rehoboth—we have room." Here comes the danger—a danger which follows all success and recognition as something to be counted on. The cause which has to pass through a period of not only nonrecognition, but of opposition, will develop muscle, activity, and watchfulness, but when position, room, and recognition are gained the danger comes of ceasing to desire the old description, "They are all at it, and always at it." Sad would it be for us in Ireland if we should, now that the Lord has given us room, take it easy.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND.

Another fact of the present day history of Irish Methodism is our Twentieth Century Fund movement. We aim, as you do, at raising 52,000 guineas, or \$260,000. This project is in the hands of a committee with a secretary, who is a spiritual son of my own, a noble fellow, who, I think, is known to some in this Conference, Brother J. D. Lamont. He has taken off his coat to this work, and the Lord has blessed him in it. A sum of about \$240,000 has been promised; so that we are still some two or three thousand guineas behind the sum promised, but with God's blessing it will come. Some of us are foolish enough to think there are many in this country who would like to have their names on the Historic Roll of the country that gave them birth, and lest any should feel uneasy about this, and sigh lest they should be excluded, I can assure all such that the payment of the

guinea will secure the enrollment of the name if they so desire it. You in your fund contemplate the wiping out of your church debts; we have resolved, as in England, to advance a little and by God's blessing to enlarge our coast. But here comes the fear mingling with the hope and promise. Full hands often made proud heads, and should Irish Methodism ever become vain, then the process which ends in being "neither cold nor hot" has set in, but surely our God will keep us from such disaster.

THE APPEAL OF OUR BISHOPS.

I have read with beating heart and roused soul the appeal of the bench of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. That trumpet call to humiliation and prayer, that powerful pleading with the Church to call upon God, to recognize opportunity, to lay hold on privileges, and to give itself for the work, I can never forget. One illustration in that appeal reminds me of another. On the rocky coast of Wales there is a village stretching down to a shingly beach. The villagers are all gathered on an awfully stormy night with all eyes turned toward the sea, for the ascending rockets out on the offing proclaim a vessel in peril. In the midst of the group there is a bearded patriarch with bent head. He has seven sons—the eldest married. The question in debate is, Who shall go to the rescue on such a night as that? The second son speaks up and says, "I will go if my brothers come with me and my father and you friends pray while we are out." The eldest son looks at his wife, and, brave little woman, she gives a nod of assent, and so the boat is manned, and off they go. See; the boat rides perilously on white-crested waves toward the threatened wreck, while on the beach the praying group with lifted hands and hearts implore the divine blessing on the effort. Now look; the scene is changed: they have returned, and have borne with them the exposed seamen. And see; the old patriarch and the praying group together with the rescued mariners are singing, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." If we could multiply scenes like that in this great country and in Ireland, soon would the days of revival and ingathering dawn upon us and "the days of our mourning be ended."

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

The third feature of our work in Ireland which is full of hope is the way in which the young people, through the Christian Endeavor movement, are falling into line with the Church's work. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has taken root in Ireland, and I must say, from present experience of its working, has so far proved an immense advantage to our young people and their relation to our Churches. Here also there is occasion for anxiety, but with maintained life and faith-

ful pastoral oversight the Christian Endeavor movement will continue to be a powerful agent for service and keeping the young in the Church of Jesus Christ.

And now, fathers and brethren, in conclusion let me say we are one with you in the spirit and aims which inspire us. Your history and ours bear testimony to the potency of Gospel preaching accompanied with the power of the Holy Spirit. Our fathers felt that it was "not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of God," the mighty work which they had to face could be accomplished. It is quite true what your Bishops have said of us, as of you, that "the greatest need is the sense of need"—need of heroic zeal and the power of God. When the eyes and hearts of the Church of God called Methodism will be all turned heavenward, and the attitude of surrender to God be the attitude of all who look upward, then shall the olden promise be fulfilled: "I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground."

May God hasten the day for you and for us!

IV.—ADDRESS OF DR. WILLIAM J. HUNTER, OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

MR. PRESIDENT, HONORED FATHERS, AND BRETHERN: Not without some trepidation do I stand before you to voice as best I can the thought and feeling of the Church whose feeble representative I am.

When I think of the culture and talent represented in this great parliament; when I think of the scholars and orators who have come to you on like occasions, from this land, from the land beyond the sea, and from my own land, I marvel at the temerity whose witching influence prompted assent to the ballot which conferred upon me the distinguished honor and assigned me the important duty of this hour.

And now that the crisis is come I pray for that holy audacity which has carried many a simple-hearted Methodist preacher through an ordeal demanding a courage equal to that which animates military heroes on the field of battle.

But if I cannot bring to you wealth of scholarship and grace of elocution I can lay at your feet the reverential regard of a true Methodist heart which for four and forty years of pastoral service has responded to the sentiment of Charles Wesley, at once so heroic and so pathetic:

"Happy, if with my latest breath
I may but gasp his name;
Preach him to all, and cry in death,
'Behold, behold the Lamb!'"

Gathered here as representatives of different branches of our common Methodism, it is gratifying to know that we are not engaged in post-mortem examinations. Lord Bacon said of a

certain class of men, "The best part of them is underground—that is, their ancestors." And there are people to-day who tell us that the best part of Methodism is underground; that her heroes and heroines are all dead, and that the flame of devotion and self-sacrifice no longer burns on her altar fires.

Brethren, I do not believe it. It is true we have more elegant churches than our fathers had, but we have more elegant homes. We have more drones in the hive, but we have more bees. We have more deadheads on the train, but we have more passengers.

THE POSITION OF METHODISM.

When I look at the position of Methodism throughout the world; when I consider her past successes and her present resources, her glorious doctrines, her unrivaled hymnology, and her system of Church government—so apostolic, so aggressive, so missionary and world-conquering in its possibilities—I am humbled before God when I think of failure or defeat in any field on which her standard has been erected. But the failure is in us, and not in Methodism. Rightly applied, she cannot fail.

No, thank God, we are not here to conduct an autopsy on the remains of a dead Methodism; but we are here to celebrate the double diamond jubilee of a Methodism that stands erect with eye undimmed and natural force unabated, no tremor in her voice, no palsy in her arm, no wrinkle on her brow, but fair and queenly and vigorous as when, "in the latter end of the year 1739, eight or ten persons came to Mr. Wesley in London and desired that he would spend some time with them in prayer, and advise them how to flee from the wrath to come, which they saw continually hanging over their heads." And he espoused them to one husband, that he might present them as a pure virgin to Christ. And the heavenly bridegroom took them, to have and to hold, from that day forward, for better and for best, through all the ages of time and all the cycles of eternity. That is a bit of Calvinism, but let it go; like all our Arminian Calvinism, it means the election of particular peoples or nations, and not the election of particular individuals.

But I must not forget that the burden of my message to you is wrapped up in two words—"greetings" and "tidings." My Conference sent me here that in the name of Canadian Methodism I might "greet them that love us in the faith;" that I might say to the Methodist Episcopal Church, "The children of thy elect sister greet thee;" and that with reverent heart I might repeat the favorite salutation of Paul: "Grace be to you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ."

THE FOUNDATIONS OF CANADIAN METHODISM.

We are always mindful of the fact that while in our maritime provinces the seeds of Methodism were first planted by the Brit-

ish Conference, yet to the Methodist Episcopal Church we are indebted for this form of Christianity in larger Canada. Ever fragrant are the names of Bangs and Asbury and their coadjutors who laid the foundations of Methodism in the great provinces of Ontario and Quebec. They preached as apostles preached; they wept as Jesus wept; they sang as angels sing. They were your gifts to us for a time, and we thank God on your behalf for the priceless treasure.

We esteem it a great honor that in Canadian soil on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in an unpretentious little graveyard, rests the sacred dust of Barbara Heck, the mother of Methodism on the American continent.

With thanksgiving to God, and with great joy in our hearts, we trace your wonderful history in the intervening years: your fidelity to the truth as it is in Jesus; your marvelous growth in these United States; your beautiful churches dotting all the land; your educational, book, and publishing institutions; and, above all, your heaven-born missionary spirit impelling you to cross all seas and explore all continents and preach the Gospel to all nations, and thus making you imperialists and expansionists after God's own heart.

And this incidental reference to that which in its political significance involves questions on which a diversity of opinion exists in this country, and with which I may not meddle in my official address, reminds me that the past quadrennium has been an epoch-making period in the history of your nation and in that of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada.

May I trust that I do not violate the properties of the occasion when I speak in few words about the great national and political movements on which the eyes of all nations are still fixed with the keenest interest and deepest solicitude?

Your recent struggle with a nation whose history for more than half a century has been one of superstition and despotism enlisted the heartfelt sympathy of the Canadian people from the beginning. We rejoiced in your victories, because we believed them to be victories in the interests of freedom, progress, truth, and righteousness. And we rejoiced in the attitude of Britain and Britain's queen toward your nation in the day of trouble—an attitude which now in the day of England's trouble, and in spite of the political influences involved, the best people in this nation nobly reciprocate.

As early as September, 1898, our General Conference, representing nearly one sixth of the entire population of Canada, put itself on record in these words: "That we hail with profound satisfaction the amicable relations and deepening sympathies which now exist between the British empire and the United States of America; that we regard the close and cordial union of these two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race as the best

guarantee of the spread of liberty, righteousness, and the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ throughout the world; and that we invoke the divine blessing upon the efforts now being made to settle all difficulties between Canada and the United States on terms of mutual advantage, respect, and good will."

THE BANNERS OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

And then, sir, as late as last October, in this city, in the presence of the chief executive of this nation and of the thousands of citizens who thronged your great Auditorium, the eloquent premier of our dominion said: "Can we not hope that the banners of England and the banners of the United States shall never again meet in conflict, except those conflicts provided by the arts of peace? Can we not hope that if ever the banners of England and the banners of the United States are again to meet on the battlefield they shall meet entwined together in defense of the oppressed, for the enfranchisement of the downtrodden, and for the advancement of liberty, progress, and civilization?"

These are noble sentiments, and I can assure you that they find response in Canadian hearts without distinction of race, religion, or politics. We believe that wherever the banners of England and the banners of the United States float they mean liberty, security, and higher civilization; and that they are the representatives of an intelligence and a power which, united and wisely directed, will ere long command the peace of the world.

And in Canada we feel that if these sentiments rule in the hearts of your statesmen and ours, and in the councils of British and American diplomacy, we shall face and solve and settle the Alaskan question, and the saw-log question, and every other question affecting the interests of the United States and Canada, in a manner worthy of our common origin and our common Christianity. And if the people called Methodists in the United States of America and in Great Britain and her colonies cherish these sentiments, it will be difficult for any international complications to array these great nations against each other in deadly conflict.

Yes, brethren, let us twine them together—the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes; let us festoon them with brotherhood, justice, civil rights, and religious liberty; let us place them on a monument whose base is humanity and whose apex is divinity; and then palsied be the arm, speechless the tongue, and abashed the pen that would drag them from the pedestal on which we have enthroned and enshrined them.

Turning from these greetings so inadequately presented, it is my pleasure to convey some tidings of our affairs in the goodly land to the north of you—"Our Lady of Rose."

The land and water area of Canada, including that of the Arctic archipelago, estimated at 310,000 square miles, is 3,963,-

946 square miles. Its estimated population in June, 1898, was 5,243,315. The census of 1891 gives the population by religions, and supplies a list of sixteen denominations, embracing the entire population of the dominion, with the exception of 123,111 persons classed as "other denominations" and as "not specified." Following are the figures: Unitarians, 1,777; Universalists, 3,186; Quakers, 4,650; Adventists, 6,354; Jews, 6,414; Brethren, 11,637; Protestants, 12,253; Disciples, 12,763; Salvation Army, 13,949; Congregationalists, 28,157; Lutherans, 63,982; Baptists, 303,839; Church of England, 646,059; Presbyterians, 755,326; Methodists, 847,765; Roman Catholics, 1,992,017.

But it is worthy of note that the proportion of Roman Catholics to the total population of the dominion is gradually decreasing. In 1871 it was 42.80, and in 1891 it was 41.21. And of the five larger denominations, including the Roman Catholic, the Methodist Church is the only one whose proportionate increase is in excess of the increase of the total population. In 1871 the proportion of Methodists to the total population was 16.27, and in 1891 it was 17.54. We magnify the grace of God which has given us this position of influence and honor, and we realize our great responsibility and pray for divine equipment that we may successfully prosecute the mission intrusted to us.

METHODISM IN CANADA.

The membership of our Church as recorded in our class books is 282,259. We have 2,025 ministers and probationers for the ministry; 29,201 official members, 270,140 Sabbath school scholars, 33,036 teachers, and 81,935 members in our Epworth Leagues and young people's societies.

We have invested \$15,500,000 in connectional property, on which there is a debt of \$2,500,000, which will be largely reduced in connection with the Twentieth Century Thanksgiving Fund, whose success is already assured.

The annual contributions of our people for all purposes is \$9,276,986, being an average of \$32.86 per member. The missionary contributions last year amounted to \$265,979.40, the largest in the history of the Church.

The fund in aid of our superannuated ministers and the widows and children of deceased ministers has been able for some years past to pay ninety per cent of all claims. In this way more than \$100,000 is paid annually, and the evening of life is to some considerable extent relieved from anxiety and want.

We have ten colleges, attended by 2,057 students, with assets of \$1,300,000, besides an efficient equipment in training and industrial institutes for our mission work—Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and French. In the city of Toronto we have our well-known Victoria University confederated with the great Provincial University, while in Montreal, after the English model, we

have the Wesleyan Theological College doing only divinity work, its students obtaining their literary training at the nondenominational university of McGill. In Sackville, New Brunswick, we have a fully equipped university with faculties in arts and divinity. In the great West our Wesley College, situated in the city of Winnipeg, with three other denominational institutions constitute the Provincial University, which alone can confer degrees in the Province of Manitoba. Ladies' colleges and Conference institutions complete the list.

Our book and publishing interests, with headquarters at Toronto and houses at Halifax and Montreal, are the largest in the dominion. The Toronto and Halifax houses are official book rooms; the one at Montreal is a branch of the Toronto house. There are also two official papers—the *Wesleyan*, published at Halifax, and the *Christian Guardian*, published at Toronto. This house publishes four weeklies, four monthlies, two fortnightlies, and three quarterlies, thirteen in all, and the average issue of these for the year amounts to upward of a million copies, while the aggregate issue of book publications, exclusive of hymn, music, and school books, is 107,000 copies.

The total turnover of the house amounts to about three quarters of a million dollars, and some \$10,000 a year of the profits are devoted to the Superannuated Ministers' Fund.

It may be proper to remind you that the Canadian Methodist Church embraces not only the united Methodism of the dominion, but also a flourishing Conference in the colony of Newfoundland, a Conference in Japan, and important mission stations in China; and it may interest you to know that the record of baptisms in our entire field shows an average of 18,580 per annum, of whom 15,700 are infants and 2,880 are adults, and that the universal mode is sprinkling or pouring, or if there be an exception it is so rare as not to be generally known.

The Methodists of Canada are loyal British subjects satisfied with our free institutions, and proud to be a part of the great empire whose flag waves over one fifth of the earth's surface and protects 416,000,000 souls, and whose steamers and sailing vessels number about one half the ships afloat. Our own young dominion stands number seven among the maritime countries of the world.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Freely and enthusiastically have our choice young men rallied to the defense of the empire in the battle for liberty and equal rights in South Africa. So nobly have they acquitted themselves on the battlefield that their fame is in all the world; and their blood, which has baptized the sands of Africa, has cemented the dominion to the empire in a union stronger than death.

But, having said all this, I want to say another thing. Next only to our regard and respect for Great Britain is our regard

and respect for the United States of America—not simply because of our common origin; not simply because we are of one blood and one language, and have important commercial relationships and interests. Above all these, and more sacred than all these, we have “one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all.” We covet the most friendly relations, and we think it is your interest to reciprocate that feeling and desire.

The last official returns of our annual trade with other countries show that out of total imports amounting to \$162,764,308 the United States received \$101,642,950 for goods imported from this country, while we received only \$45,133,521 for exports to this country, but we experience no difficulty in finding a ready and remunerative market for our exports, which amounted last year to the sum of \$158,896,905.

The British empire purchased from us to the extent of \$104,707,000, and other foreign countries, exclusive of the United States, to the extent of \$9,056,384, and Canada was never so strong, happy, and prosperous as she is to-day. It is my great pleasure to report that Canadian Methodism has peace in all her borders, and that she has been signally guided by the Holy Spirit in the election of the honored brethren who occupy official position, from our general superintendent down to the humblest man intrusted with the care of a district.

We are not disturbed or agitated to any considerable extent by what is called higher criticism. We have men in our colleges and out of them who are capable of grappling with all such questions, and their faith and our faith in the Bible as the word of God, indispensable to and “profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness; that the man of God may be complete, furnished completely unto every good work,” remain unshaken. We are profoundly impressed with the conviction that along with the presence and immediate and direct influence of the Holy Spirit in the Church we must have a saved, sanctified, and heaven-baptized ministry in the pulpit. The Christian ministry is a divine vocation, and not a self-elected profession. We cannot doubt that our fathers took upon them this ministry at the call of God, and as a matter of conscience and duty, for there was neither money nor social position in it.

THE MINISTRY.

But all that is changed now, and the life of the average minister is attractive and pleasant when compared with that of the average man who must rough it in the world's great marts of labor and commerce. And this fact should produce wise precaution on the part of the Church in the selection of its ministry, for the greatest calamity that can befall any Church is to have its

pulpits filled by a mere professional ministry. The lips that are open to preach must be lips that God has touched. The mind that is cultured for this service must be a mind that has bowed under the burden of the Lord. The life that is devoted to this work must be a life that is laid as a free and willing sacrifice on the altar of God. We have always made this a vital question, so that no unsaved and uncalled man can come into the ranks of our ministry unless he come with a lie on his lips; and if he do we are not long in finding him out, and he is not long in finding himself—*out*.

My heart is enlarged as I look into the coming century and think of the grand possibilities of our common Methodism. With all the tithes brought into the storehouse through our thanksgiving funds; with all our heart, soul, intellect, position, and influence consecrated to God, the Church, and humanity, we shall cross the threshold of the twentieth century a great army for the conquest of the world. Over wide oceans and through dark continents, and into the cabin of the bushman and the wigwam of the Indian, and in city, town, and village we shall sing as we march:

“Come, all the world; come, sinner, thou;
All things in Christ are ready now.”

Some of us who stand like the trees of autumn may not join the ranks. We may go up to the city of gold; but we shall toss the torn flag to those who came after us, in sure and certain hope of final and glorious victory.

We cannot go back to the days of youth and join the ranks again, and fight with stronger arm and truer courage the battles of the Lord; but we can charge you strong men to push the battle to the gates. By the memory of the past and the hopes of the future; by the child's cradle and the father's grave; by the rapture of a life-crown nobly won and the joy of a death-hour robbed of its sting, go forward in your divine mission until this rebel world shall lie in joyful submission at the feet of Jesus.

V.—ADDRESS OF REV. DR. E. E. HOSS, OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

MR. PRESIDENT, VENERABLE BISHOPS, AND HONORED BROTHERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: My credentials, which have just been read in your hearing, certify that I come to you as the official bearer of fraternal salutations from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. If I were to conceal my belief that it is a high honor to have been sent on such an errand, I should be guilty of a piece of unmanly insincerity. It is, moreover, most agreeable to my feelings to stand on this platform and look squarely into the faces of this great body of Christian men with-

out the slightest misgiving as to how my presence is regarded, but with the definite conviction that my welcome here is as warm as genuine fraternity can make it.

At the same time I must modestly confess that in the outset I hesitated to assume a task the proper discharge of which calls for the exercise of far nobler faculties than any which I can dare claim to possess. If my poor utterance should seem to you to be below the level of such an occasion, let me crave in advance the grace of your brotherly indulgence and beg you to look away from me to the million and a half true and honest Southern Methodists who stand behind me and whose mouthpiece and organ of expression I am. You may depend upon it that they would not have commissioned me hither if they had not been deeply interested in you and your work. As they are only human creatures, it must be admitted that they have their faults. But it cannot be set down against them that they lack frankness. They have never acquired the pernicious habit of professing a friendship which they do not feel, nor learned the villainous art of using deceptive words as a cloak for unuttered thoughts. Nothing can be more foreign to their spirit than to take a conscious part in a mere quadrennial farce, having no significance of any sort beyond the brief hour required for its performance, and affronting Almighty God by its hollow hypocrisy. If they should ever conclude that this interchange of denominational courtesies has ceased to be an open exhibition of Christian brotherhood, and has degenerated into a tiresome and formal parade, they would be the first to suggest its discontinuance.

FERVENT GREETINGS.

Speaking, then, in their name, and representing what I know to be their true frame of mind, I give you fervent greeting as brethren beloved and fellow-laborers in the kingdom and patience of our Lord Jesus Christ, praying that grace and peace may rest upon you, and that all the work of your hands may have a blessed issue in the glory of God and the welfare of men. Nay, I make bold to borrow the very words of the apostle to the Gentiles, and to use them as the medium and vehicle of sentiments which are too deep to find adequate outlet through any unconsecrated form of speech: "Wherefore we also, after we heard of your faith in the Lord Jesus, and love unto all the saints, cease not to give thanks for you, making mention of you in our prayers; that the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of him: the eyes of your understanding being enlightened; that ye may know what is the hope of his calling, and what the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the saints, and what is the exceeding greatness of his power to us-ward who believe, according to the working of his mighty power, which he wrought

in Christ, when he raised him from the dead, and set him at his own right hand in the heavenly places, far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come: and hath put all things under his feet, and gave him to be the head over all things to the Church, which is his body, the fullness of him that filleth all in all."

OUR DELEGATES TO THE SOUTH.

It is my bounden duty, Mr. President, as it is also my great pleasure, to return to you our hearty thanks for the visit of those distinguished brethren, the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berry and the Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, whom you were kind enough to depute to our General Conference assembled in the city of Baltimore, May, 1898. Whether the manner in which they were entertained while among us was perfectly cordial, I leave it for them to declare. But both truth and courtesy require me to affirm that you could scarcely have selected two gentlemen more fit in every way to make a favorable impression upon our people. At any rate, we shall decline to believe that you have any better representatives than they until we have had ocular and audible demonstration of the fact.

The former of them sets the pace for the multitudinous army of Epworth Leaguers, and must needs, therefore, be alive and awake from his heart's core out to his finger tips. As an editor, he is bright without being flippant, orthodox without being hide-bound, and an intense Methodist without being bigoted. His message to us was wise and weighty, worthy of himself and worthy of you.

The latter—born in a parsonage and bred on a four weeks' circuit—though still on the sunny side of fifty, has long been an influential member of the Federal House of Representatives, an orator the tropical splendors of whose eloquence fascinate every audience before which he stands, and a statesman so clean in character and so broad of vision as to be well fit for carrying the gravest dignities of the republic. We do not forget, Mr. President, that, in spite of his long residence in Iowa, he is a native of old Virginia, and we may be excused for fancying that in his golden sentences we can hear some far-off echoes of those tremendous periods with which Patrick Henry, in the Revolutionary era, shook the American continent and astonished the world. If in the white heat of our enthusiasm we cheered everything that our highly esteemed brother said so lustily as to make him think that we were ready to incorporate it all in the creed, we must not be held too closely to the record. Some of us were quite possibly in the condition that day of the old Tennessean who, at the close of a stirring sermon, made a liberal subscription to the support

of the preacher, and, when he was afterward called upon to pay it, excused himself by saying, "I was a little too religious just then to be capable of taking care of my own interests."

NO MERE CENSUS.

And now, Mr. President, what more shall I say? Usage makes it proper that I should bring you some report as to how it fares with us. But I cannot suppose it likely that you would be seriously concerned in any mere statistical display of our strength; and I remember, besides, the striking aphorism of Canning, that "nothing is so false as facts except figures." Were I to affect the rôle of census-taker, I might leave either an inadequate or an exaggerated impression upon your minds. If my memory serves me right, there is biblical warrant, also, for the notion that ecclesiastical census-takers are not the special favorites of divine Providence—a fact which may find its explanation in their disposition to suppress or minify whatever collides with their prejudices, and to exploit and emphasize whatever lends support to their favorite opinions. I have known a few expert gentlemen of this class, who, by artful juggling and shrewd manipulation, could easily prove that twice two are five and three times nine are thirty. They remind me much of that witness in the Arkansas court who seemed reluctant about giving his testimony, and, on being asked by the judge whether he was telling the whole truth, promptly replied, "I think I am, jedge, and a *lectle* the rise." To avoid any dire consequence of that kind I shall speak in general and guarded terms.

GOD WITH US.

It requires no slightest departure from absolute veracity to affirm that by many tokens the Lord God of our fathers abides with us. The pillar of cloud still goes before us by day, and the pillar of fire, in all its ancient glory, still flames on our eyes through the darkness of the darkest nights. With many things to depress and dismay us, we have also unnumbered reasons for abounding hopefulness; and we cannot bring ourselves to believe that He who has led us through the storms and tempests of the past means to desert us now. That was a just and wise inference drawn by the wife of Manoah when he was shaken by terror at the ascent of the angel of the Lord in the sacrificial flame, and said, "We shall surely die, because we have seen God." "Not so," replied the heroic woman; "if the Lord were pleased to kill us, he would not have received a burnt offering and a meat offering at our hands, neither would he have showed us all these things, nor would as at this time have told us such things as these." The main lesson of history is a lesson of confidence in Jehovah. It is not possible that pessimism should get a perma-

ment lodgment in men's minds until they have ceased to believe in the living God, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, seated now as of old on his throne, high and lifted up, with the trailing glories of his vestments of light filling the temple of the universe, and the seraphim veiling their faces with their wings in his presence, and crying to one another day and night, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts; the whole earth is full of his glory." We feel that our help is in the name of the Lord that made heaven and earth. And our deepest prayer is that of the Hebrew psalmist: "Give ear, O Shepherd of Israel, thou that leadest Joseph like a flock; thou that dwellest between the cherubim, shine forth. Before Ephraim and Benjamin and Manasseh stir up thy strength, and come and save us."

Since 1866 we have grown from 427,000 communicants to 1,476,000. During this whole period we have had only one year of falling off. In 1898 the General Minutes showed a decrease in the membership of nearly 8,000. But in 1899 the tide again turned in the right direction, with an increase of over 6,000. All the indications are that we shall go out of the century with 1,500,000 names recorded on our church registers. Sorry as we are that the figures are not greater, we are grateful and happy that they are not less. The causes which have lately led to an arrest in the rate of the growth of the various Protestant denominations—our own among the rest—are quite too multiform and complicated to be set forth in a single word. It is not worth while to pay much attention to the self-confident theorist who thinks that he can put the whole case in a nutshell. Nevertheless the situation is one that excites painful apprehensions and calls for careful and prayerful investigation.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Our missionary work in China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, and elsewhere is prospering more largely than at any former period of our history. Slowly but surely we are coming to grasp the full force of the truth that the business of the Church of Jesus Christ is not to nurse itself, but to evangelize the world. What St. Paul said of his personal mission is also in some measure true of the whole company of the faithful: "Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ; and to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ: to the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the Church the manifold wisdom of God, according to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord." The adoption of any narrower program than the one which is thus so magnificently outlined is

sure to bring on spiritual paralysis, and to end at last in utter death. This whole world, with every rational creature in it, belongs to our Lord by right of redemption, and it is the business of his disciples to see to it that as speedily as possible he comes into possession of his own. For foreign and domestic missions—including the contributions of the Woman's Board, which are managed with very great ability—we collect and disburse not far from \$600,000 per annum. Our Board of Church Extension, organized in 1882, grows constantly stronger. It now has fixed loan funds aggregating over \$200,000, and gathers from the congregations annually about \$75,000.

PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

Our publishing interests are in a reasonably healthy condition; but it must be acknowledged that our people at large do not show so intelligent an appreciation of this arm of power as could be desired. The conviction grows upon the thoughtful among us that we must make a larger and better use of the press in the future than we have done in the past. Whoever can devise a feasible plan for effecting this end will be at least as well entitled to canonization as some people that have actually passed the scrutiny and been enrolled among the saints. That old story of Martin Luther's throwing his inkstand at the devil is symbolic of many meanings. Is it amiss to affirm that the sturdy reformer was wiser than he knew? One thing is certain: the devil is constantly throwing his inkstand at the Church. Let us be sure to make the game as lively for him as we can. A single other hint may be let slip in passing: the success of our Book Concerns is to be measured not so much by the lengthening list of publications, nor by the increase of their capital stock, as by the extent to which they actually get into circulation a literature that is so sound in substance and so attractive in form as to command the attention of the reading public.

EDUCATION.

Our schools and colleges, in spite of many embarrassments, have done and are doing a great work. The energy, persistency, and self-denial of the men who have them in charge deserve the highest praise. The educators of Methodism have been to the full as faithful and as useful as any other class of her servants. It is my hope and belief that a new generation of trained and competent teachers is coming on who will prove fit to be compared with Stephen Olin, Landon C. Garland, Henry B. Bascom, Augustus B. Longstreet, Robert Paine, George F. Pierce, Ephraim E. Wiley, James A. Duncan, William M. Wightman, F. A. Mood, and others—the fine old masters, who in their own characters set before our Southern youth a living illustration

of what Isaac Taylor so finely described as "the triple nobility of nature, culture, and faith." All the signs go to show that we shall succeed in raising the million and a half dollars that we have asked as a Twentieth Century Thank Offering for educational purposes. Only a few weeks ago Vanderbilt University received a bequest of about \$200,000 from Mrs. Mary J. Furman, of Nashville, which is the third large gift it has had from elect Methodist women, to say nothing of the fact that the final and controlling consideration which led Commodore Vanderbilt to open his purse so royally in the first instance was the desire to gratify the wishes of his excellent Methodist wife, who, as a good Providence would have it, was also a cousin of the late Mrs. Bishop McTyeire. Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, has been the recipient in recent years of \$400,000 or \$500,000 from Mr. Washington Duke and his sons, and will probably get whatever sums are needed for its further development. Five or six of our other colleges have passed the experimental stage, with good equipments, larger or smaller endowments, and the prospect of increasing support from many quarters. The rest are having a hard time trying to make ends meet. Some of them will survive and flourish, and some, it is to be feared, will go the way of so many similar institutions in the South and West. As Methodism believes in a Gospel of light, it must be true to the old traditions and educate. Let the State do what it will, the Church is bound to look out for the higher training of her youth. She has some lessons to teach them which the State has no voice to convey, and at whatever cost she must sustain, enlarge, and endow her seats of learning. It is a note of narrowness to add that they in turn must be true and loyal to her interests. A Church college is no better than any other unless it is better. That it should venture to call for ecclesiastical patronage, and yet refuse to submit to ecclesiastical guidance, is an anomaly not to be tolerated. What right has it to ask for anything more in the way of support than it is willing to give in the way of service? We Methodists are at the farthest possible remove from narrow sectarianism, for which let us devotedly thank God. But this is no reason why we should not openly fly our denominational banner over all the institutions of every sort that depend upon us for their maintenance.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Sunday school cause was never better looked after among us than at the present time. Each year marks an advance in the number of schools, of teachers, and of scholars. That there are still grave deficiencies in the quality of the instruction given and the other work done through this agency is lamentably true, but that there are also marked and constant improvements is

equally beyond dispute. My candid opinion is that our Sunday school literature is equal in its range and virility to the best in the United States. Another fact furnishes ground for gratitude: there is a widespread and deepening feeling among all concerned that the supreme end to be sought after is the conversion of the children to Christ, and that all efforts which do not look to this consummation are a mere beating of the air.

We were a little behind you in adopting the Epworth League, and it is hardly to be expected that we shall ever quite catch up. There be some among us whose solieitude on the subject is not sufficiently keen to cause them to lose sleep. The fact that the bulk of our members live in the country, and often far apart from one another, renders it difficult to bring the young people together except on the Lord's Day; and there are other reasons, lying in the peculiarity of our soeial life, that militate in some measure against the perfect suecess of the League movement. It must not be inferred from this remark that our labors herein have been marked by failure. Far from it. We have in the aggregate an intelligent and consecrated host of young men and women, banded together under the inspiring motto of "All for Christ," and following in the wake of a most competent leadership. The modesty, the docility, the "sweet reasonableness" which they have generally displayed in their relation to the pastors and others in authority is, we take it, an omen for good—as is also their unwearied zeal in all manner of good works.

THE MINISTRY.

If asked as to the character of our pulpit, I should be compelled to give a qualified reply. My impression is that we have fewer men of supreme preaching ability than formerly. There is no one quite like Bascom, nor Pierce, nor Kavanaugh, nor Doggett, nor Munsey, towering up head and shoulders above his brethren. But there are some who as expounders and proclaimers of the word of God are the equals of any of their predecessors, and there is a large class who for vigor of thought, lucidity of expression, and fervor of spirit are workmen that need not to be ashamed. That the general average of preaching has improved is certain. If there has been any serious loss, it is found in the failure to look for immediate results, as the fathers did. Possibly, but not certainly, this is an inevitable consequence of changed conditions. It calls for inquiry. The great majority of our ministers preach a simple and unadulterated Gospel—"Christ and him crucified," "Jesus and the resurrection"—with a firm persuasion that it is the power of God unto salvation. Not many of them waste time on alien themes or squander their strength in running after vain fads. The rule with them is to keep in the middle of the road. It is only now and then that a brother is found who, without scientific training,

cherishes a conceit of competency to teach the scientists, as Gideon taught the elders of Succoth, "with thorns and briers of the wilderness;" or, without knowledge of history, politics, and economics, dreams that he possesses the ability to reconstruct society from the foundations up; or, without more than the scantiest acquaintance with the wide field of literature, has the crude audacity to spin out a series of thin and vaporous discourses on the ethics of poetry or the religious aims of the great novelists. Such ministers soon run their course in our latitude. The average Southerner refuses to go to church to listen to a stale rehash of the daily newspaper, or a bungling lecture on evolution, or a milk-and-water essay in *belles-lettres*. He will tolerate a good deal of dullness and even stupidity if it has a distinctly religious flavor in it; but he has no taste for trivial semi-secularities in the house of God. The moral tone of our ministry is, on the whole, most excellent. A cleaner or more upright body of men does not exist in this modern world. As a rule, they are not only correct in outward deportment, but are also familiar with the spiritualities of religion and utterly devoted to Jesus Christ. They have had a severe schooling in poverty, in self-denial, in all manner of hardships; but it has yielded in them the peaceable fruit of righteousness. You can never know, Mr. President, at what a terrible cost the interests of Methodism and of the kingdom of Christ in general have been protected in the South since the close of the civil war. But it must be clear to all open-minded persons that it was better for our manhood that we should stand by our own religious organizations, and share in all respects the lot of the people, than that we should desert in the day of disaster, with the aim and hope of a missionary stipend from other sources. Nothing could have so separated us from our struggling flocks as the knowledge on their part that we were drawing pay from beyond the Ohio. The course of events has fully vindicated the wisdom of our action. Without a helping hand or a cheering word from all the world, and with a chorus of censure and condemnation that was often loud in our ears, we have held the field and saved the situation, demonstrating afresh that a faithful ministry can subsist wherever a Christian people can live, and that the toils and sacrifices of such a ministry are never in vain.

NO INNOVATIONS.

We have not latterly introduced any marked changes into our polity—and we have not had to. As far back as 1866 we fell into a temporary spell of radicalism, and overhauled our house in various particulars; abolishing not, it is true, the law of probation, but the hard-and-fast six months' limit; removing the class-meeting test of membership, and putting that particular means of grace on the same basis with others; extending the pas-

toral limit from two to four years; and introducing, voluntarily and without compulsion or pressure of any kind, equal lay representation in the General Conference, and effective lay representation in the Annual Conferences. At that time things were in so ill a shape with us that it was thought we could not make them much worse by any alterations, and might possibly improve them. But it would be a grave error to infer that the leaders in the New Orleans General Conference were simply burrowing in the dark. On the contrary, they were men of the highest intelligence, who for long years had been going over all the good in the light of the New Testament and of ecclesiastical history; and they were fully convinced in their own minds that on every one of the points mentioned they were moving in accordance with the drift and spirit of the Gospel, and responding to the imperative demands of the age. We rejoice in the fact that in respect to these particular issues they thus put our Church far in advance of any other branch of Methodism in the world, and paved the way along which all the rest have since been moving with the steadiness of gravitation. There is nobody in our ranks—or hardly anybody—that would ever think of going back to the old order. Especially is this the case with regard to lay delegation. Our laymen have proven vastly beneficial to us in the deliberations of the General Conference. Quite unexpectedly they have always been a trifle more conservative than the ministers, and more than once have put a decided check upon hasty and ill-conceived legislation. Nor have they been less useful in the administrative work of our Annual Conferences. We simply could not do without them, and we are by no means minded to try the experiment.

THE VETO POWER.

There is another point concerning which it may not be improper for me to speak a word in this connection, though, in doing so, I must disclaim any slightest disposition to thrust an impertinent word into the course of your discussion. The General Conference of 1854, under the instigation of Dr. William A. Smith, that Ajax of Southern Methodism, invested the episcopacy with a veto power, appending the following new proviso to the restrictive rules: "When any rule or regulation is adopted by the General Conference which, in the opinion of the Bishops, is unconstitutional the Bishops may present to the General Conference their objection to such a rule or regulation, with the reasons thereof; and if, after taking the objections and reasons of the Bishops, two thirds of the members of the Conference present shall vote in favor of the rule or regulation so objected to, it shall have the force of law; otherwise it shall be null and void." This was in general line with the declaration of Bishop Joshua Soule in 1824: "The General Conference is not the

proper judge of the constitutionality of its own acts. If the General Conference be the judge of such questions, then there are no bounds to its power." But it will be seen that, after all, the final power to decide on the constitutionality of proposed legislation was left in the hands of a two-thirds majority of the General Conference.

The case stood so until 1870, when a resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on Episcopacy to inquire, first, whether this proviso had been legally introduced into the Discipline, and, secondly, whether any additional legislation in regard to it was necessary. On the fourteenth day of the session Dr. Leroy M. Lee, nephew of Jesse Lee, and a famous man in his own right, brought in a report from the committee dealing with every phase of the subject in a most masterly way, not only maintaining that the General Conference is incompetent, by its own action, to add any proviso to the restrictive rules, but going further and insisting, *inter alia*, on the following positions: "The veto power does not inhere in the episcopal office. . . . The General Conference is a dependent and responsible body, dependent for its being and authority upon the original body of elders, and responsible to them for its fidelity in the use of the powers delegated to it. But without some provision of the constitution, such as was aimed to be established in the proviso under consideration, there is no legitimate or authoritative mode, either of questioning the constitutionality of their acts or of admitting them to another tribunal for adjudication. And in the absence of suitable provision for this purpose the General Conference may exercise the powers, even if it does not claim the right, of determining the constitutionality of its own acts; and, in such an event, the General Conference absorbs all power into itself, its responsibility ceases, and it can 'revoke, alter, change, or destroy' even the constitution itself, at its own will and by its own act. Such power was not given to it, nor intended to be given. But all this power would have been given if in what was given was included the right to determine the constitutionality of its own acts. The original body of elders delegated everything of the powers they possessed if they delegated this power. They reserved nothing to themselves if they did not reserve the right to guard their own constitution; if they did not reserve the right of determining the constitutionality of the acts of the delegated body; if they did not reserve the right to hold their agents and representatives in the grasp of a grave, dignified, and ceaseless responsibility to themselves as the ultimate and only legitimate judge of their acts, and of their fidelity to the engagements and obligations of the constitution, made and provided for their special guidance and government. It is incredible that such a body of men as those who inaugurated the constitution of the Church, and checked and restrained the Gen-

eral Conference with such limitations to their acts and such restraints upon their power, could have been so incautious and inconsiderate as to dispose and deprive themselves so utterly of any further and all future relations to and control over those to whom they intrusted their rights and delegated their powers. Such a supposition would be an assault upon their integrity and intelligence as unjust as it is unmerited."

To set specifically the limits of the General Conference and the authority of the Bishops a new proviso, prepared by Dr. Lee, was passed by a two-thirds vote of the General Conference and sent round to the Annual Conferences, where it received a three-fourths vote. It reads as follows: "*Provided*, that when any rule or regulation is adopted by the General Conference which, in the opinion of the Bishops, is unconstitutional the Bishops may present to the Conference which passed said rule or regulation their objections thereto, with their reasons, and if then the General Conference shall, by a two-thirds vote, adhere to its action on said rule or regulation, it shall then take the course prescribed for altering a restrictive rule, and if thus passed upon affirmatively the Bishops shall announce that such a rule or regulation takes effect from that time."

Twenty-four years elapsed from the date of its passage before the power which it bestows on the Bishops was ever called into use. In 1894 a bill which indirectly made it possible that a layman should sit on the Trial Committee of a minister was held to be obnoxious to the fifth restrictive rule, and vetoed, and the General Conference took no further action in the premises. Some rather amusing consequences have followed upon this single exercise of the episcopal veto. We thought we knew exactly what our constitution was, and some of us were a little inclined to make game of your perplexities thereat. But it turns out we are not so certain about it as we were, and now we have a learned commission at work for the purpose of reaching a determination. I will add that we are not as much agitated over the outcome as a certain venerable brother was whom I accidentally heard say in a pretty warm tone at Omaha in 1892: "All this talk about the constitution makes me sick; it reminds me of what I used to hear at the Copperhead conventions during the war." There are wise men among us who rest better of nights because of this detail in our machinery.

A COMMON INHERITANCE.

If time and circumstances allowed, there are many other features of our ecclesiastical life and methods that I should be glad to call to your attention. But I have heard that it is possible for a fraternal delegate to speak too long, and shall, therefore, begin to consider the propriety of bringing my address to a close. Before doing so, however, I must be permitted to say

that you and we alike have a rich common inheritance, and that hereafter nothing for good or ill can be offered either one of us that will not materially affect the other also.

A COMMON METHODISM.

1. We have a common Methodism. Everything beyond 1844 belongs to us both alike. Wesley and Whitefield, Embury and Strawbridge, Coke and Asbury, McKendree and Soule, and the whole brotherhood of itinerants that rode round the continent preaching the most rational, the most joyous, the most commanding Gospel that this world has ever heard, "all are ours, and we are Christ's, and Christ is God's." The achievements that they wrought cannot be selfishly and exclusively claimed by either section. If the South sent Freeborn Garrettson, and Jesse Lee, and Peter Akers, and John P. Durbin to the North, the North sent Joshua Soule, and William Winans, and Jefferson Hamilton, and Stephen Olin to the South, the last to be converted in a humble Methodist home in Carolina, and returned to his native New England as a burning and shining light. The tides of personal activity and of religious influence flowed backward and forward over all imaginary lines. In those early days we were one in every sense. Nor can any unprejudiced man read the proceedings of the great convocation that issued in disruption without feeling that the participants in the debates, instead of being angry partisans, anxious to precipitate a crisis, were thoughtful and godly men, most solicitous to avoid a catastrophe. What was done was done in sorrow, not in anger. The parting caused a thousand heartaches. The anger came later, and flamed out at last in bitter and passionate speech. Many things were said by your representatives and by ours that in our cooler moments we cannot possibly justify—things that must have grieved the heart of the compassionate Christ who died for us. They ought to be buried in oblivion. The day for utterance of that sort is gone. We know one another better now, and we understand men of half a century ago better than they understood themselves. In our years of separation we have doubtless drifted apart in some outward and noticeable particulars. But a careful study of the two Episcopal Methodisms, made in large part on the ground where they are both actually at work, has served to convince me that, after all, the differences between them are infinitesimal when compared with the points in which they agree. Superficially disunited, they are yet linked together by a thousand ties as close and holy as the love of God can make them. Even in outward aspects, they are as much alike as two handsome sisters, each one of whom, while retaining her individuality of expression and bearing, also carries all the family marks. Why should there be any unkind or jealous feelings between them? This is the year of grace 1900, and

the world is sweeping forward at a rate which makes the old contentions look distant and small. The only people, North and South, who still cherish the hates and discords of 1844 or 1861 are those who, like the Gadarene demoniacs, "make their dwelling among the tombs." Far be it from us who stand fronting the surpassing glories of the future ages to waste our energies by digging forever in the cold ashes of burned-out controversies. Magnanimity breeds magnanimity by a natural law. It should be our highest aim to provoke one another to love and to good works. Ever since President Henry Wade Rogers appeared before our General Conference at Memphis in 1894, and delivered himself with such Christian fairness on the historical issues, we Southern Methodists—not to be outdone in generosity—have been perfectly willing to grant that when you withdrew from us under the terms of a solemn, mutual compact "it was a separation and not a secession." Let it stand at that. It may interest you to know that our last General Conference fully ratified the work of the Joint Commission on Federation, and continued our commission with full power to act. Let us devoutly pray that the final outcome may be so perfect an adjustment of our forces as will destroy our lingering rivalries, remove the last vestige of misunderstanding, and enable us to deliver the full force of our glorious Methodism upon any given point at a given time. What specific measures may be adopted to secure this result is a matter of small moment. But it will be an unspeakable disgrace to us if in the face of all our bitter and banded foes we waste an ounce of energy or a dollar of money in fighting one another.

A COMMON COUNTRY.

2. We have a common country. And what a country it is! Stretching away through endless leagues from the Penobscot and the Kennebec on the east to the Sacramento and the Columbia on the west, and from the Great Lakes on the north to the Florida keys on the south, with its outlying fringes of possessions and dependencies, it is the mightiest seat of empire that the world has ever seen. The allegation is sometimes brought against the Southerner that he is naturally sectional and provincial in his temper; and, truth to tell, he does love his own sunny home with an ardor that colder folk find it hard to understand. But he is none the less a national patriot for all that. What is patriotism but provincialism on the large scale? Passionate local attachments are the raw material out of which affection for one's whole country is manufactured. There are no better Americans than those who dwell below the Potomac, and none more ready, when the emergency arises, to make sacrifices for the glory and honor of these United States. They revere the common flag which flies in beauty and triumph over sea and land, and they devoutly trust that wherever it is spread to the

breeze it may be the symbol not merely of American authority and power, but also of American laws and institutions, meaning not one thing here and another yonder, but liberty, opportunity, and progress everywhere. For they have taken to heart those pregnant words of a great historian: "From all the history of the European world since the later days of the Roman republic there is no more important lesson to be learned than this: that it is impossible for a free people to govern a dependent people despotically without endangering its own freedom."

A COMMON HISTORY.

3. Behind us we have a common history. Though each one of the original colonies started as a separate and independent settlement, yet almost from the very beginning they were all drawn more or less closely together by forces that were as irresistible as the movement of the tides. The Revolutionary War drove them into a loose confederation, and the Constitutional Convention of 1787, when its action had been ratified by the assent of the various sovereign States, bound them into a close Federal Union. Thenceforward the streams of their political life flowed more and more into one broad channel. There was never any more perfect buncombe than the threadbare talk of two distinct civilizations—Puritan and Cavalier—radiating from Plymouth Rock and Jamestown respectively, and clashing with one another from the beginning. Real Cavaliers were always scarce in the South, even in Virginia, which knew them not outside of the tidewater region. In our early Tennessee history we had only one of any prominence, our territorial governor, William Blount, whose grandfather was a follower of King Charles, and fled to North Carolina after the establishment of the Commonwealth. In Kentucky, unless I am much at fault, they had none at all. The South was settled mainly by middle-class English, Scotch-Irish, German, and Huguenot immigrants.

And not all New Englanders were Puritans even in blood, much less in temper and disposition. Such men as Caleb Cushing and Benjamin F. Butler were also types, and stood each for a large class. It is worth noting that even Daniel Webster, the New Hampshire Colossus, whose reply to Hayne was one of the inspirations of my boyhood, had nearly all the shortcomings that are popularly supposed to be the special inheritance of the Cavalier, and that John C. Calhoun, the incarnation of South Carolina, chaste as an icicle and incorruptible as Aristides, had all the personal virtues that are commonly attributed to the Puritans. As to the West, its citizenship from the start has been extremely composite. There is to-day scarcely a community in this State of Illinois that is not now made up in part of men and women whose parents or grandparents came from the South.

THE SOUTH HAS DONE HER SHARE.

May I not say, without suspicion of arrogance or self-assertion, that in winning this country and creating this government of ours the South did her full share? If I should seem to you to tell only our part of the story, it is because I am firmly convinced that you will not be behindhand in telling yours. And has not each American an undivided interest in every great and noble thing that any American has done? To use the very words of John Fiske: "The first formal defiance of the stamp act came from Virginia," in the form of Patrick Henry's "resolves," which were adopted by the House of Burgess in 1765. At the Congress which convened in New York in the fall of the same year, in response to a circular letter from the Massachusetts Legislature, "it was Christopher Gadsden, of South Carolina, who of all the delegates present took the broadest ground, in behalf both of liberty and of united action among the colonies. He objected to sending petitions to Parliament, lest thereby its paramount authority should implicitly and unwillingly be acknowledged." It was Thomas Jefferson who ten years later framed the Declaration of Independence, and Richard Henry Lee who moved its adoption. It was George Washington who, in the teeth of the most disheartening conditions, held our tattered army together, and led it to final victory. Here in Chicago it is proper to add that it was George Rogers Clark, with his few hundred Virginians, who took the Northwest Territory for the nascent republic. As Roosevelt says (*The Winning of the West*): "Alone, and with the very slenderest means, he conquered and held a vast and very beautiful region, which but for him would have formed a part of a foreign and hostile empire." Had it not been for this farsighted policy and his indomitable courage, Canada would probably have come down to the Ohio River, and Arthur Edwards might have been born a subject of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Roosevelt frankly adds some further statements that are likely to startle those who have not taken the pains to investigate the facts. The subject is so important that an extensive quotation may be pardoned: "The way in which the southern part of our Western country—that is, all the land south of the Ohio, and from thence on to the Rio Grande and the Pacific—was won and settled stands quite alone. The region north of it was filled up in quite a different manner. The Southwest, including therein what was once simply called the West, and afterward the Middle West, was won by the people themselves, acting as individuals or as groups of individuals, who hewed out their own fortunes in advance of any governmental action. On the other hand, the Northwest, speaking broadly, was acquired by the government, the settlers merely taking possession of what

the whole country guaranteed them. The Northwest is essentially a national domain; it is fitting that it should be, as it is, not only by position, but by feeling, the heart of the nation. North of the Ohio the regular army went first. The settlements grew up behind the shelter of the Federal troops of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne, and of their successors even to our own day. The wars in which the borderers themselves bore any part were few and trifling compared to the contests waged by the adventurers who won Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas. In the Southwest the early settlers acted as their own army, and supplied both leaders and men. Sevier, Robertson, Clark, and Boone led their fellow-pioneers to battle, as Jackson did afterward and Houston did later still. Indeed, the Southwesterners not only won their own soil for themselves, but they were the chief instruments in the original acquisitions of the Northwest also. Had it not been for the conquest of the Illinois towns in 1799, we would probably never have had any Northwest to settle; and the huge tract between the Upper Mississippi and the Columbia, then called Upper Louisiana, also fell into our hands, only because the Kentuckians and Tennesseans were resolutely bent upon taking possession of New Orleans, either by bargain or by battle. All of our territory lying beyond the Alleghenies, north and south, was first won for us by the Southwesterners, fighting for their own land." So for Mr. Roosevelt. When Mr. Jefferson finally made the Louisiana purchase in 1803 the Hon. Josiah Quincy declared that it was a just cause for the secession of the Eastern States, as it was sure to disturb the balance of power in the Union by leading to the formation of at least five or six new Commonwealths.

To quote Fiske once more: "It was James Madison on whom the leading part of the Federal Convention fell, a young man somewhat less brilliant than Hamilton, but superior to him in sobriety and balance of powers. He used to be called 'the father of the Constitution,' and it is true that the government under which we live is more his work than that of any other man." It was John Marshall whom the same writer declares to be "second to none among all the illustrious jurists of the English race," and of whom he adds: "The practical working of our Federal Constitution during the first thirty years of the nineteenth century was swayed to so great an extent by his profound and luminous decisions that he must be assigned a foremost place among the founders of the Federal Union."

THE SOUTH ALWAYS ACTIVE.

In all our later struggles the South has never once failed to show her hand. The annalists are agreed that as a nation we did not get much honor, except on the sea, out of our second war with Great Britain, until the time came for "Old Hickory,"

with his ragged battalions of Tennesseans and Kentuckians, to smite the Peninsular veterans of Wellington at New Orleans and win a victory the like of which is not found in the history of the world. There has been much talk lately about the amazing mobility of the Boers in South Africa by those who have forgotten, if they ever knew, that General Coffee and two regiments of mounted Tennessee riflemen in December, 1814, marched one hundred and fifty-seven miles in two days in order to reinforce the slender garrison with which Jackson was holding at bay the invading forces under Pakenham.

Of the conflicts that brought us Texas and the great States of the Pacific slope it is not necessary to speak, as the record is read of all men. As to the life-and-death wrestle of 1861-65 everybody ought now to be dispassionate enough to see that it was inevitable, and that, though it put the fate of the republic in jeopardy, it furnished on both sides abundant illustrations of everything that is most glorious in human character. The South is not ashamed of her six hundred thousand sons who "bore bayonets against destiny" as Confederate soldiers, nor will she admit that the civilization was ready to decay that could furnish such commanders as Albert Sidney Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, and Robert E. Lee for this grim fighting host. But there is something often lost sight of that I may venture to call to your attention—the Southern States were not solidly on one side. They sent, in round numbers, four hundred thousand white men into the Union Army, and among them such capable captains as George H. Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga." Nay, one of them, out of the mighty loins of her common stock, bred the Titanic figure of Abraham Lincoln, whose most famous political canvass was made against Stephen A. Douglas, a scion of New England. My own State of Tennessee, on whose soil four hundred and sixty-seven battles and skirmishes were fought, was literally rent asunder by the diverging convictions of its citizens. The congressional district in which I was reared, after raising six or eight picked regiments of Confederates, then furnished more volunteers—not a drafted man among them—for the Federal army than any other congressional district in the United States.

You cannot forget that in the brief tussle with Spain the first victim was Worth Bagley, in whose patrician veins ran the best blood of the "Old North State;" nor that the man who boldly pushed his way through the Cuban jungle into the Spanish lines at Santiago, and made sure of the presence of the ships of Cervera in the inner bay, was Victor Blue, of South Carolina; nor that the man who performed the coolest act in naval warfare, by sailing the *Merrimac* into the jaws of death and blowing her up with dynamite, was Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama; nor that the gray-headed veteran who, though burning up with

Cuban fever, abandoned his ambulance and rode to the firing line on horseback, and who stoutly resisted every suggestion of retreat, was Joseph Wheeler—of the United States. But enough of this.

A COMMON DESTINY.

4. If behind us there is a common history, before us there lies a common destiny with its common perils. We are all in the same boat. If that thought could only sink enough into our minds, it would at once save us from the petty squabbings which are a disgrace to our humanity and a sin against God. What of the future? As our vision sweeps forward to the utmost edge of the horizon is everything perfectly clear? or do storm signals show themselves here and there? He must be blind indeed who does not see that there are breakers ahead, and that there is need for the best seamanship if we expect to weather the gale and reach the port without loss or danger to cargo and crew. To abandon the figure and drop down to literal speech, what are some of the dangers that beset us so threateningly at the present time?

PREVAILING INFIDELITY.

(1) First of all, there is a widespread infidelity, penetrating and poisoning the very atmosphere that we breathe, and insensibly lowering the victorious tone of religious faith. Sometimes it takes on the form of a scientific negationalism, denying the existencê of a personal God—at once immanent and transcendent—and putting in his place either the *caput mortuum* of blind force or that icy ghost of Deity, “a stream of tendency, not ourselves, that makes for righteousness;” as if anything but an intelligent and self-determining Thinker could possibly have created a universe which only intelligent thought is able to construe. Sometimes it assumes the shape of historical skepticism, subjecting the documentary records of religion to a hard and pitiless dissection that, if universally followed, would cancel all satisfactory knowledge of past events and leave us quite uncertain as to whether we have any solid ground of fact on which to plant the soles of our feet, and yet seeking to console us with the delusive assurance that, though the New Testament be taken away from us, we still have the Christ left. Let there be no misunderstanding here. If the four gospels are not substantially true, then we are building on sand. The cry of “Back to Christ” may itself be a delusion and a snare. The only Christ to whom it is worth while to go back to is not the Christ of unaccredited tradition, nor yet that floating phantom, the so-called Christ of the Christian consciousness, but the homely and familiar Christ who was born in a manger, died on the cross, rose in majesty from the sepulcher, and ascended to the right hand of God. Scholarship has its rights, but it must be reverent as well as

learned. You may not dogmatically require it to labor in the interest of preconceived opinions; but you may require that it shall not rudely disturb the great pieties of the world by setting forth incomplete and unverified theories as if they had the authority of final conclusions, and you may insist that it prosecute all its investigations, not in the temper of the forum or the market place, but in the temper of the closet and the sanctuary.

There is an immense amount of gross practical materialism which is not thoughtful enough to frame a definite creed, but which, nevertheless, acts upon the assured belief that the chief end of man is not "to glorify God and enjoy him forever," but to heap up vast riches by fair means or foul, and to revel in the luxury which such riches can command. The mad desire for wealth in these United States is an unparalleled phenomenon. Already it has done incalculable harm, and in the future, unless it is checked and stayed, it may work our ruin. Not satisfied with gains that would have seemed incredible two generations ago, it is perpetually clamoring for more. Entering into trusts and combines, it crushes out competition; destroys the small producer, or holds him as a victim at its pleasure; limits the output of furnaces and factories to suit its own advantage without any regard for the public welfare; swings its whip over the shoulders of the common toiler, and enforces his absolute obedience by the threat of starvation for himself and family; and with boundless rapacity and unabashed impudence forces its way into the halls of Congress, and solicits gifts and subsidies from the public treasury. There is, to be sure, a more pleasing side to the picture. Never before in the history of the world were there so many rich men who were also rich toward God, spending their millions for schools and colleges, for libraries and hospitals, for open parks and pleasure grounds, for churches and missions. But this fact, while it mitigates the evils of the existing conditions, does not in any way abate the need of wide remedial measures. Capital must be taught its duties, and where it will not voluntarily learn them must be forced into line by the strong arm of the law. Nor less must labor be instructed that, while it may properly organize for worthy ends, it has everything to lose and nothing to gain by repudiating religion, trampling on law, and seeking to secure its ends by methods that are abhorrent to right reason and a menace to the peace and permanency of society.

INIMICAL BUSINESS.

(3) Certain particular forms of business, which are not merely capable of abuse, but positively evil in themselves, have secured such a standing before the law, and such a patronage from all classes of citizens, as make them more to be dreaded than pestilence or earthquake. Chief of these is the liquor traf-

fic. It is wholly and incurably bad. Society could better afford to license at every street corner a den of cobras than to give its sanction to the indiscriminate sale of stonk drink. The open saloon is a breathing-hole of hell. It thrusts temptation into the very faces of the inexperienced and the unwary, and operates day and night as a manufactory of drunkards. The gambling hell and the brothel are its almost invariable accompaniments. Very often, also, it is a center of political power, part of that machine which, sometimes under the name of one party and sometimes under the name of another, fills the offices and controls the revenues of our municipalities. Always organized, always at work, without scruple, without honor, it counts for more in the election of mayors and aldermen than the intelligence, decency, and piety of the larger cities combined. Set up by the extra-judicial defiance of an express statute in our regular and volunteer armies, it is slaying more of our younger men than the bullets of their enemies, and ruining the characters and blasting the hopes of thousands besides. We must put it down, or it will put us down. The abolition of this national evil cannot be effected by fanatical means. What is needed in opposing it is perfect sanity combined with undying determination. Let not those of us who are enlisted for the war fall into the inexcusable folly of denouncing and vilifying one another. Whoever is willing to help in any way ought to be welcomed as an ally, and not treated as an enemy in case he cannot pronounce our shibboleths. We are all aiming at the same end. In some sections it may best be accomplished by one policy, and in others by another. I am warranted in saying that but for the horde of ignorant and purchasable voters, who are sometimes corraled into droves of five hundred and marched to the polls like so many cattle, the grogeries could be closed in every Southern State to-morrow. Even as it is, by far the larger part of our territory is already under some form of prohibition, and the battle goes bravely on.

DECAY IN FAMILY LIFE.

(4) There is reason to fear that we are suffering from a serious decay in the purity of family life. The Christian doctrine that marriage is the union of one man and one woman in life, indissoluble except for the one cause that defeats its very end and design, is not held in such honor as it once was. The records of our divorce courts are a burning shame. Worst of all, it is not solely nor even chiefly among the lowly and the ignorant that the disregard for the sanctities of the marriage bond is found. Among the very richest of the land occurrences of recent years have disclosed a state of sexual immorality that would scandalize a Hottentot and put an Australian Bushman to the blush. Vice is none the less hideous when it arrays itself

in purple and fine linen, feeds on crystallized violets, and seeks to redeem its loathsomeness by the charm of accomplished manners. We must guard our homes. Blessed be God for the thousand sweet and beautiful households in crowded cities and quiet villages and remote country places, guarded by the holy angels of peace and love, and into which the base, satanic notions of this wicked world find no entrance.

(5) It must be allowed that many indications show an increasing lack of respect for law and order. The strong often defy it, and trample it under foot with contemptuous indifference, and the weak evade its obligations by all sorts of cunning schemes. This tendency must be corrected, else we shall presently feel the very foundations rocking and swaying beneath us. That awful enormity, the mob, is only a symptom. Though sometimes it may be the uprising of an outraged community, yet usually it is the self-assertion of lewd fellows of the baser sort. Under no circumstances can it be defended, justified, or tolerated. Society goes to pieces in the very day in which courts and juries become too corrupt or too feeble to administer justice, or surrender their functions into the hands of the rabble. A clarified public opinion, rising up in its might, must demand that the judiciary and the executive branches of the government exercise their authority with such impartiality, fairness, uprightness, and courage as to take away the last excuse for irregular and illegal methods of punishment. The broad shield of the law must be thrown over the property and the person of every citizen in the land, from the humblest negro that plows his blind mule in the Black Belt of Alabama to the proudest millionaire that rides in his automobile carriage down Michigan Avenue; and from every class, too, there must be exacted that unquestioning and absolute obedience which the dictates of common sense and the higher motives of patriotism alike require.

ENEMIES WITHIN.

(6) But our chief danger, after all, is to be looked for not outside, but inside, the Churches. I am not going to indulge in railing accusations, nor to intimate that organized Christianity throughout the world is in a condition of total or partial apostasy from Jesus Christ; for I do not believe any such thing to be the case. Since the day when the Lord of glory, "who liveth, and was dead, and behold he is alive for evermore," ascended to the height of his mediatorial throne there has never been a time when a larger percentage of his disciples diligently endeavored to adjust their lives to the pattern presented in his teaching than now. The world contains a multitude of faithful souls which no man can number, and who walk before God in unspotted garments. But there is also, as there ever has been, an immense company of merely nominal Christians, who have only

a name to live, while they are really dead. To thrust them forth from the Church is to give them over finally to the devil. We must care for them as well as we can, bearing with them as long as they do not fall in flagrant sins, and even then exercising discipline with that tender charity which "hopeth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things, and thinketh no evil." It is true that they add little or nothing to our fighting strength, and sometimes they are a positive hindrance to great achievements. What shall we do? There is only one answer. By all possible means we must stimulate and quicken the general life of the Church till every individual member shall feel its vibrant pulsations. There is no magical way of curing the prevailing ills. Ecclesiastical enactments cannot do it. Worldliness is subtle, elusive, persistent. It laughs at the most stringent statutes that are framed to suppress it, and slips like an invisible spirit through the finest meshes of prohibitory legislation. Our only resource is to fall back upon the simple directions of the Gospel. What we need is a return to the old paths, to the devoted study of the Scriptures, to the habit of intense and fervent private prayer, to the observance of family worship, to a more diligent attendance upon all public means of grace, to a more consistent and uniform conversation, to the cultivation of the perishing virtues of truthfulness, honesty, and purity. We must give ourselves, our bodies and souls, our time and substance, afresh into the hands of God, to be his, wholly his, and his forever. No agency save that of the Holy Spirit, who is still here in his unwasted energy as truly as when he fell upon the assembled disciples in the upper chamber on that first Christian Pentecost, is sufficient to enable us to make the vow of unconditional surrender and keep it inviolate. O! Eternal Spirit, of one substance and glory with the Father and the Son, Lord and Life-giver, great Quickener of the spirits of men, the promised Paraclete, "personal Representative of Jesus Christ and Administrator of a finished redemption," come thou forth in silent majesty out of the awful depths of the invisible world, and breathe on us once more as in the ancient time!

VI.—ADDRESS BY THE REV. BISHOP L. J. COPPIN, OF THE
AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

TO THE PRESIDING BISHOP, HIS ASSOCIATES, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE—
GREETING: I have the honor to bear to you tender tokens of the sincere love and esteem of your eldest daughter.

I bring to you the assurance of our confidence in you, as an organization ordained of God to go forth and proclaim the unsearchable riches of the Gospel, and to represent in your organic and individual life all that that Gospel stands for.

We have never been wise enough to discover, or vain enough to imagine, that Methodism has for the world a new truth. The doctrines that came to us from Sinai, and from the sermon on the mount, were proclaimed to the world before the first sermon of Wesley was heard; but while it was not a new truth that Methodism brought, it was, as we understand it, a determination to earnestly contend for the faith that was once delivered to the saints.

When Richard Allen, the founder of our sect, was once entreated to cast his lot with a different communion his significant and comprehensive answer was, "I am a Methodist." That man of God, that prophet in ebony hue, had discovered in that title, though once a term of derision, a significance that was destined, under God, to reestablish primitive faith and practice, and to rescue believers from the fascinating charms of the world. To him it was a voice saying, "Come back; this is the way. Come back, and walk therein."

OUR KINSHIP.

As an organization sharing your faith and adopting your policy, we have been out for a long time, struggling in the world to make a name and a place for ourselves, and we doubt not but that our movements have been watched by you with that loving interest which only a mother can feel in a child. Our contribution to the world's evangelization is small when compared with the great achievements of the mother Church, but if we have been true to our trust and have improved our opportunities, we have not labored in vain.

We are told that in the construction of the engine of the great steamship *Warrior* the parts, consisting of some five thousand separate pieces, were brought from different workshops, where they had been made by workmen who knew nothing of the places they were to occupy. But each piece of machinery had been constructed with such precision that when they were put together and the steam turned on the immense machinery began to breathe and move like a living creature; and with the power of more than one thousand horses it started off to breast the billows of the North Sea. And so He who shapes the destiny of the nations has given to each one his own work in the elevation of mankind and in the redemption of the world.

It seems especially fitting that, standing upon the threshold of an opening century, we should inquire whether or not Methodism has been true to her trust in the years that have passed, and what her promise is for the devotion in the future to those immortal principles upon which she was founded.

CAUSES FOR GRATITUDE.

With gratitude to Almighty God we recall her splendid achievements in many a hard-fought battle against sin. In the

dark days of human oppression, while she was not able to always surmount every difficulty and go forward along her own chosen lines, her index finger always pointed to the north star. When she was not gaining great victories she was at least holding her own, and waiting on God for better opportunities. The history of her legislative enactments shows that she never took a backward step.

Upon the great subject of temperance Methodism has left no doubt as to her position. In foreign missionary enterprise she has kept pace with the leading forces of the world. In home work, church building, and church extension she has led the van in the sisterhood of denominations. In building and sustaining schools for the training of a Christian ministry she has made an enviable record. Her work for training and elevation of the freedman deserves and has the gratitude of the entire race. Among her preachers are found some of the ablest exponents of the word of God that have spoken to the world since apostolic days. Though the voices of her Simpsons, Havens, and Newmans are hushed into silence, worthy successors take their place, and the word is still preached in simplicity, purity, and power.

The time at my command is not sufficient to even allude to each of the many departments and activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church that have made her the great power for good that characterize the years of an eventful career, beginning in the "latter end of the year 1739," and continuing until to-day.

The historian who takes upon himself the task of writing down and giving to mankind a history of the forces that have been most potent in the world's higher and better civilization during the last century will be obliged to reckon with Methodism, or else be content to give to posterity an incomplete work. At the beginning Methodism was regarded as a new departure, attracting but little attention and causing no alarm; now it is a city upon a hill which cannot be hid.

EARLY DAYS.

A reference to the early days of our beloved denomination is bound to call to mind the principles for which it came into existence; and a comparison of the spiritual life of the Christian world prevalent in those days with the spirit and tendency of our present times leads to the conclusion that there is yet a field of work for genuine Methodism of the original type.

We do not believe that many can be found who would contend for all the methods that were employed in the earliest days of Methodism. In matters of discipline, with all that is embraced in the machinery of a great organization, changes are often necessary in order to meet new conditions; these necessities Methodism should always be wise enough to see, and methodical enough to meet; but there are some things both in doctrine and

discipline that are vital and cannot be set aside without detriment. Conviction for sin, repentance toward God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, the new birth, growth in grace, and a determined struggle for Christian perfection are all doctrines that have their foundation in the word of God. The Church that is loyal to its divine Founder and has the courage to stand firmly upon these principles has nothing to fear. It was the preaching of the living word that called the world from the vague and unsatisfying portion of ancient ceremony, and from the deceptions of modern agnosticism, and to this same fountain of truth man will ever come for spiritual life and hope. This is the legacy that African Methodism received from the mother Church, and if we have not been sufficiently progressive to get away from it, it only goes to show how deep were the impressions made upon us by our early teachers.

In matters of discipline we do not find it an easy thing always to hew to the line. The liberal spirit of the age, especially as it affects our younger membership, gives us no little concern. Those who come into the Church after a change of heart seem to feel, generally, that they are somehow committed to Methodist rules, while those who have discovered a "more excellent way" by simply joining the Church are less likely to place the same value upon the General and Band Rules. It may or may not be fortunate for us that we have no Paragraph 248 to consider, but its absence does not entirely release us from all difficulties. We are instructed in the General Rules to refrain from taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus, and we believe that the class meeting, prayer meeting, and love feast are more conducive to spiritual life and growth than the card table, the ball room, or the theater. It is our hope and earnest prayer to God that the work of the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor societies may lend a counter attraction, and be equal to the task of saving the young people from the tremendous current of worldliness that constantly menaces their Christian growth. The work of these societies should be pushed with all possible vigor. We note with pleasure the interest that you are taking in this department of Church work, and are endeavoring to follow your example.

We believe that henceforth the cities, and especially the great metropolitan cities, are to be the battle ground for moral and religious reforms, and these posts should be constantly manned by the ablest and truest men that the Church possesses.

The itinerating system is thought to sometimes stand in the way of carrying this proposition to a practical issue, but since an Annual Conference has power to remove a minister whenever his usefulness ceases it might be given power to permit him to remain as long as his services are absolutely needed and yet do no great violence to itinerancy.

STATISTICS.

In presenting to you the statistics of our Church, in order to show what has been accomplished during the years of our organic life, we are aware that there is no cause for boasting; and yet the showing, however meager, will prove that we have not been altogether inactive, that we have some conception of our duty and possibilities, and that we have had a measure of success.

Our connection organized in April, 1816, with 7 itinerant preachers and a total membership of 1,000. We now have 5,245 itinerant preachers, 9,749 local, and 6,356 exhorters—a preaching force of 21,350. From 1,000 our membership has grown to 663,906. Sunday school membership, 386,000. Probationers enrolled, 93,091. Number of churches, 3,045. Annual Conferences, 64. Value of Church property, \$9,486,721. Schools managed by the Church, 41. Value of school property, \$670,031.

GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Our Church departments are: Publication, at Philadelphia and Nashville; Missionary, at New York; Financial, at Washington, D. C.; Educational, at Kittrell, N. C.; Church Extension, at Philadelphia; Preachers' Aid, at Baltimore; Sunday School Union, at Nashville; Parent Mite Missionary, Philadelphia, and Conference branches in all Conferences.

PERIODICALS.

Our Church periodicals are: *Christian Recorder*, *Southern Christian Recorder*, *African Methodist Episcopal Review* (quarterly), *Voice of Missions*, *Allen Endeavor Visitor*.

Our field of work embraces the whole of the United States, with mission posts in West Africa, South Africa, and the West India Islands. The last quadrennium has been the most successful in our history, and notably in three respects, namely, moneys raised for general fund at home, funds for foreign missionary work, and increase in membership.

We believe that, notwithstanding the evidences now and then of social and religious unrest, yet the signs of the times indicate that Christianity is gradually but surely doing its perfect work. Men appear to be seeking for the truth with respect to their duty toward their neighbor, and when we all shall know the truth it shall make us free—free from old prejudices, free from old customs, and free from old sins. When, by the blessed influence of Christianity, Christ shall sit enthroned in the hearts of men the American republic will be relieved of the arduous and unpleasant task of settling race problems. The question will no longer be, How shall we deal with this or that man under the law? but the one great question will be, Shall we have a government in

which Christ reigns supreme? Statesmen may not know what to answer, and the Supreme Court may be divided upon the question, but the Christian Church, speaking for its divine Founder, will answer all questions as he would have them answered.

While we, as a branch of the Church universal, are grateful to Almighty God for the success we have had in material things, we value above all things else the humble service we have been able to render in helping to establish truth and righteousness in the earth.

We have endeavored to help our people in rising to a higher plane of life. By the diffusion of intelligence among them they have been able to discover the possibilities within themselves and help bear worthily their own share of life's duties and responsibilities.

We bear to you these greetings with the prayer that your liberations may be blessed of God, and that your future work may be crowned with even more success, and that, with you, we, too, may be faithful stewards of God's heritage.

VII.—ADDRESS OF REV. DR. JAMES E. MASON, OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

MR. PRESIDENT, BISHOPS, AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: It is a source of inexpressible gratification to be present with you at this hour. I had not the remotest conception, a short time ago, of standing in your midst at this time. Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Wheeler, our energetic educational secretary, was commissioned some time since to bear you our fraternal salutations. Unforeseen circumstances prevented his being here, so I have been deputed to represent the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

As I look over this vast assemblage, composed of men of God from all over the world, representing the multiform interests of Church and State, I most keenly feel the responsibility resting upon me in standing upon this platform, where some of the most able and eloquent orators, not only of your Church, but of the nation and the world, have stirred your hearts during these magnificent gatherings. My pleasure in being here is only alloyed by the consciousness of my inability to do justice to the situation, in consequence of lack of sufficient preparation to speak as the time, the place, and the theme demand.

As I look for the first time into the faces of so many Methodists brilliant in talent and eminent in learning I feel similar to an aged earnest colored representative of an industrial school in Alabama. One of the buildings having been destroyed by fire, he went North to obtain money to replace it. After making a fervent appeal in a large and wealthy church the collection was exceedingly generous. It filled the collection basket and rolled over

on the table. He surveyed it with eyes glistening with tears. His heart was evidently full. The eloquent pastor thought it would be a relief to have him express himself, and so he asked him to offer the closing prayer. He began by saying, "O Lord, have mercy on thy poor, unworthy colored servant, and teach him how to behave himself, for he never was in such good company before." I can now fully appreciate his situation.

Thirty-two years ago Elder Singleton T. Jones, one of the most able and powerful preachers, as well as colored orators, this or any other country has ever produced, duly commissioned, appeared in this great Western metropolis at your twentieth General Conference, and delivered a thrilling address on organic union between the mother and her eldest colored daughter. Great was the enthusiasm, and the reflex action and influence of that speech, as the electric current carried it to all parts of this land, elected him one of our Bishops. I have no such anticipation as the result of my remarks to-day; however, I would say, "I am in the hands of my friends." I come bringing the greetings and salutations of a great religious organization, now concluding its twenty-first quadrennial session in Washington, D. C. Our hearts were greatly cheered by the stirring and eloquent fraternal address of your able representative, Rev. Dr. John D. Braden, as he gave us renewed assurance of your interest and sympathy with us. His inspiring words of greeting we most heartily reciprocate.

I am forcibly reminded at the threshold of my address that our greetings and congratulations are solemnized by the emotions of sadness that well up in every Methodist heart when we come to recall the events of the past four years and bring before us the familiar forms of those heroic, self-sacrificing leaders of our common Methodist household who have joined the innumerable company in the bright beyond.

In the person of Bishop J. P. Newman, D.D., LL.D., the eminent author, lecturer, and pulpit orator, your Church in particular and Methodism in general sustained an irreparable loss. His zealous efforts for the elevation of the former bondmen have placed the negro race under lasting obligations to him, and given him immortality in their memory. We deeply sympathize with you in the loss of Dr. A. J. Kynett, secretary of your Church Extension Department, and founder of the famous Anti-Saloon League, now waging such a strong and righteous warfare against the dens of iniquity throughout the land; Dr. Albert S. Hunt, stalwart defender of the faith and able exponent of scriptural truth; Dr. J. W. Mendenhall, the brilliant editor and literate; Dr. Charles H. Payne, the masterful and versatile secretary of the Board of Education; and last, but not least, Miss Frances E. Willard, whose scholarly eloquence and masterful organizing and executive ability made her the most brilliant star in the Woman's Christian Temperance constellation of the nineteenth century.

Within our own household the pall of death has rested upon us, and we are called to mourn the loss of the energetic and venerable Bishop Jehu Holliday, D.D. Imbued with the missionary spirit, he swept through Texas and the Southwest, organizing societies, building and dedicating churches, occasioning unbounded enthusiasm. In the midst of his remarkable successes he sustained severe and fatal injuries, and, full of love and good works, heroically, gloriously he entered into rest.

During the progress of the centennial exercises of our denomination at New York city in 1896, when eminent representatives of the various religious organizations joined with us in praise and thanksgiving to the Almighty for the first century of existence and prosperity, your beloved, honored, and revered Bishop Fowler came to us with a wonderfully sweet message of love and cheer. His sermon delivered before that vast body of rejoicing Zionites was replete with spiritual and scriptural wisdom, and made a deep impression upon every auditor. As we were carried heavenward on the wings of his mighty eloquence, the scenes presented were so realistic, apparently departed loved ones were restored to us as we walked amid the sparkling fountains that fell in crash of pearl and tingled in diamond and silver upon the rocks, or were seated in shadows of the mighty burnished towers, or passed along the emerald summits of the everlasting hills.

We shall never forget that remarkable sermon, and we can never forget the wonderful work performed by your Church among the masses of our people in this country. No language I possess can adequately express the sentiments and describe the emotions that well up within our hearts. We bid you Godspeed in your unremitting efforts to teach our people how to become intelligent and worthy citizens. The daughter extends her heartfelt thanks to the mother for the thousand and one gracious favors which she has so generously bestowed on her, and begs permission to say that she not only appreciates these favors and has well committed these valuable lessons, but that she has gone into housekeeping on her own account and is utilizing all she has received from the mother to the greatest possible advantage to the good of men and the glory of God.

The work of your Freedmen's Aid Society has had a wide and salutary effect and influence among our emancipated people and their descendants, and we laud and honor you for the magnificent results achieved by this eminently humanitarian institution. We greatly admire the noble secretary of the Society, Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D.D. (who, by the way, has my name), for the great ability he has exhibited in the performance of the great duties and trust committed to his hands. "May he possess a large reward and hold his honors long!"

In the eventful epochs of our national history the Methodist Episcopal Church has been no disinterested spectator. When

the great fratricidal strife was in progress from 1861 to 1865, the first martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of four million of enslaved human beings, declared that your denomination had "sent more men to the field, more nurses to the hospital, and more prayers to heaven" than any other institution or organization.

All the reform movements in this country have received great encouragement among the members of your great Church. It is an evidence of the fact that your hearts are in the right place. In maintaining the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath, the reduction and prohibition of the rum traffic, the passage of compulsory school laws, the abolition of the gambling dens and brothels, the prevention of prize fighting, and the waging of a righteous warfare against iniquity in all of its varied forms, are lines of activity upon which you have made a most excellent record, and for which you have our sincere commendation, and in which you may be assured of our hearty cooperation.

Your denomination has ever been subject to the reign of true patriotism, which dictates that the laws of the country should bear equally upon all classes, and that discriminations on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude are unjust and unworthy of a place in the organic law of our country. The national flag is an emblem of the rights guaranteed by the national Constitution and those of the several States, and that those rights should be justly given to all classes of the community. In the words of one whose sentiments are well worthy of repetition here: "The starry symbol of their country's sovereignty is to them radiant with a diviner glory than that which greets their mortal vision. As they gaze upon its starry folds, softly, undulatingly responsive to the whispering breezes of the upper air, it sometimes seems to their enraptured vision to recede into the blue azure of heaven, where angel hands plant it upon the battlements of paradise." Your attitude toward the oppressed of my race has sometimes elicited the imprecations and anathemas of the narrow-minded, but as a compensation you have received the gratitude of ten million negro Americans and the approval, blessings, and benedictions of Almighty God. We praise God for your grand work in the foreign mission fields that are daily growing more and more far-reaching, and it may be said of your Church as it has often been said of the domain of the venerable Queen Victoria, that upon it the sun never sets. Of your home missions none have more reason to know their value than our people in the Southland. Your representatives have braved ostracism and social disadvantages in their pious and persistent endeavors to plant the seeds of divine truth in the hearts of those of my race who are maligned, despised, and oppressed. The work is great, and laborers have not been entirely wanting, hence vast good has been accomplished.

It is true that all progress is wrought out through toil and suffering, and he who is hampered by a network of hindrances must needs put forth heroic and more determined efforts if he would secure for himself the liberty and freedom which is his by right.

One hundred and four years ago, in the old John Street Methodist Church in New York city, the cradle in which American Methodism was rocked, colored and white communicants formed the same membership and worshiped God beneath the same spiritual vine and fig tree. As a consequence of an increased desire for spiritual development and effectiveness some of the colored members, led by James Varick, withdrew and formed an independent religious society. They did not desert the doctrinal standards of the mother Church, but retained them in their entirety. Beginning with about twenty members, the numerical strength of the Church developed with marvelous rapidity, and speedily outran the fondest hopes of its founders.

In 1801 the congregation built its first church edifice. Other societies soon sprang up, and a number of these united and formed a Conference in 1821, local preachers, deacons, and elders in the meanwhile having been authoritatively consecrated—the early ones by one of the Bishops of the mother Church, and subsequently to their own various offices from among their own numbers.

God, in his inscrutable providence, frequently sees fit to increase and accentuate his praise by differences between men, and in this instance the branch of Methodism which it is my honor to represent was born in the midst of sorrow and disadvantages, and has had a long and severe struggle to maintain itself; but, attended by the blessings of the Ruler of the universe, it has achieved glorious and magnificent success. We are proud of the gratifying progress which has resulted from the tireless efforts of our illustrious predecessors in the work, and to-day the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church extends throughout the United States and Canada, and maintains a progressive and missionary Conference in Africa and some of the isles of the sea. The valuation of church property is \$5,925,000. Her numerical strength is 526,506 members, 37 Conferences, presided over by 9 Bishops.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Three hundred and twenty-five thousand scholars are in her Sunday schools, marshaled by a force of over 30,000 teachers, and her following may be conservatively estimated at one and one half millions of people.

EDUCATION.

For nearly two and a half centuries the vast majority of the negro population of this country was held in bondage by those

who claimed and declared that their slaves were incapable of moral or intellectual elevation. Time and the logic of circumstances have afforded an absolute refutation of these unfounded claims and declarations. Their utter falsity has been established to the complete satisfaction of all fair-minded men and women. So marvelous and stupendous has been the moral and intellectual progress of our people that the entire civilized world has been unable to discover a parallel case in the annals of recorded history. In the achievement of this stupendous mental advancement the denomination I represent has played a most important part. She is operating twenty institutions of learning in which elementary and academic branches are taught, and has five schools of higher grade in which a collegiate training is given. In the elimination of the clouds of ignorance which have for centuries enveloped the negro in America our Church is making a record of which her membership may be justly and pardonably proud. Annually hundreds of young people are issuing forth from her schools with an acquired mental equipment which, in addition to their native abilities, enables them to enter actively and intelligently upon the multiform duties of life. We do not underestimate the value of education, for we are painfully aware of the incontrovertible fact that the intelligence of the citizen is the safeguard of the nation. "The danger," said Garfield, in his inaugural address, "which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster which may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage." However, suffrage cannot now be withdrawn from the negro without seriously invading the fundamental principles of our government. But by increased intelligence we can prepare the voter for a judicious use and exercise of this great weapon and shield of defense.

PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

It is with no small degree of pride that I state that since this time four years ago our Church has secured a permanent location for its publication department in Charlotte, N. C. We have managed to install there our Church organ, *The Star of Zion*, of which the Rev. J. W. Smith, D.D., is the energetic editor; *The Varick Christian Endeavorer*, Rev. J. S. Caldwell, editor; the *African Methodist Episcopal Zion Quarterly*, which is edited by our distinguished layman, Hon. John C. Dancy; our Sunday school department over which Dr. G. L. Blackwell, a graduate of one of your own great schools, presides, assisted by the talented Rev. R. B. Bruce, with Dr. J. Harvey Anderson, the accurate statistician; and the literary productions of many eminent thinkers and scholars are to be found upon the shelves. The

building is large and commodious, nicely accommodating the presses and other printing paraphernalia, representing over twenty-five thousand dollars. It is nearly free from debt, thanks to the judicious management of the enterprising Dr. Blackwell, who has clearly demonstrated his great fitness for the position of manager of the publication department.

VARICK CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Under the enthusiastic direction of the Rev. J. B. Colbert, president of the Varick Christian Endeavor societies, over 1,200 chapters have been organized during the past four years, with over 15,000 members, imparting new life and inspiration throughout the denomination.

CLASS MEETINGS.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church does not believe that the class and prayer meetings, the love feasts, and the public fasts have lost their usefulness in the development and maintenance of Christian character. The spiritual fervor and enthusiasm for which our people are noted is still greatly in evidence among us; we are not unmindful that Methodism was born in a revival. The vocal and external physical expression of the internal emotions are to them as natural as that baptism is the outward symbol of the inward purity of the heart.

Our ministry, which comprises a band of about 8,500 local preachers, 4,500 active elders and deacons, besides many deaconesses, is contending for a higher standard of moral, mental, social, and religious life. We eschew and condemn in no unemphatic terms the evil of intemperance, at whose door may be laid nine tenths of the crimes committed and the miseries endured in this fair land of ours. We believe in a prohibition that prohibits, and are striving to usher in the day when intoxicating liquors and other narcotics will be forever banished from our fair republic.

NEGRO PROBLEM.

In conclusion, the question of an eminent ecclesiastic, "What shall we do with the negro?" still remains one of the most momentous problems of our Christian civilization. We believe the peaceful and proper solution of the problem is not particularly by the way to Athens, but most assuredly by the way of Calvary. We do not believe in any special legislation for the negro. We do not ask for any new law for him, but simply the enforcement of the law as it is and should be enforced for any other American citizen. If there is law enough in this country to

protect the white man in the exercise of his rights, certainly there is law enough to protect the black man in the exercise of his. We ask for the negro nothing under the Constitution and law of the land because he is black, and we are equally as earnest in the demand that nothing shall be denied him under the same because he is not white. We do not so much need more law as a remedy for the solution of the problem as we need sentiment in favor of the law we now have.

While outrageous and peculiar legislative enactments have greatly depressed thousands, we are still hopeful. We are characterized more by optimism than by pessimism. We may really be said to be a race of optimists, for the negro joyfully welcomes the ray of light that scintillates before him. That light is the Light of the world. His hope is in the Nazarene who cheerfully and submissively expired on Calvary's rugged summit. Though other comforts flee, he continues to trust in Jesus. The higher criticisms do not lure him from his unshaken trust in God. As in slavery God gave him freedom, so in the midst of injustice God will yet give him fair play. We are moving upward. The sunlight of intelligence is too high to permit sin to triumph over righteousness.

Mr. President, the world has never seen so bright a day as this; the Christian cause was never so full of hope and power; there were never so many Christian workers; there were never such signs of approaching victory; Methodism never had such elements of power and such boundless resources. It is the most magnificent hour of time. O, what scenes are soon to dawn upon our land! With Methodism united! Methodism more aggressive! I see the angel of peace kissing the frown from the brow of the nation, and the smile of approving Heaven making glad the hearts of all; I see the love of God kindling in the hearts of millions, and the hilltops are aflame with the fire of a glorious hope. I see the darkness of centuries rolling upon itself and passing away from tens of thousands of homes. I hear the song of their joy. It echoes from the mountains, and resounds from the hills. I already catch from the gale their praises to the living God. I see the message as it is sent out to other parts of the world, flashing along the wires through all the cities, across the plains, leaping the mountains, burning through the depths of the ocean, and girdling the globe with the thrilling news: "The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ."

May the well-performed duties of this great convocation hasten that blessed day. Amen.

VIII.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. R. A. CARTER, A.M., OF THE
COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BISHOPS AND DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—VENERABLE FATHERS AND ESTEEMED BRETHREN: The personnel of this General Conference forcefully demonstrates the fact that Methodism is carrying the Gospel into all lands. Here are gathered men and women—Christian soldiers—who hail from “Greenland’s icy mountains,” and from “Afric’s burning sands:” who have journeyed from Ceylon’s perfumed shores and from “India’s coral strand;” who have labored beneath the very shadows of the Vatican and have made glad all this continent with the pleasing sound of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Truly this assembly is a harbinger of the fulfillment of the prophecy, “The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.” It is indeed a happy coincidence that your last General Conference of this century assembles in the “glowing splendor of its dying day.” It is an auspicious moment to examine the records of your hundred years’ work, audit and balance the account, and file the annals away in the archives of the centuries. We rejoice with you in the splendid balance in your favor—the happy results of consecrated efforts put forth to spread the kingdom of God into all the world. You have ever been in the vanguard of the Methodist hosts in every forward movement, which aimed to lift up the fallen, to relieve the oppressed, and succor the suffering, whether at home or abroad. And because you have thus lived and labored “grace is poured into thy lips;” and “God, thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows.” If time would allow I would be happy to retrospect with you—the gray-haired veteran of the clan—the glorious history of American Methodism, from its providential beginning through all its marvelous career of more than one hundred years of marching and of song up to this glad moment.

I would ardently repeat in your hearing the golden tale of the mighty achievements and wondrous growth of “the people called Methodists.”

Reverently would I call the illustrious roll of the princely leaders of this puissant people—men, long since “to glory gone,” “of whom the world was not worthy.”

From 1800 to 1900 measures the years of the most wonderful century in the world’s history; but no event, no discovery, no invention in this mighty step of the giant time is more wonderful than the growth of the Church of the Wesleys.

From less than 100,000 members in 1800 it enters the twentieth century with nearly 6,000,000 in America alone, and more than 7,500,000 throughout the world. It is estimated that

every two hundred and twelfth person upon the globe subscribes to the faith held by that divinely appointed man, upon whose proud banners was emblazoned the all-embracing motto, "The world is my parish." But I may not further trace this remarkable history. I come to bear to you the fraternal greetings of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America—the youngest born of this great family. Begotten amidst the carnage of fratricidal strife, it was brought to birth "where cotton whitens beneath the stars, and by day wheat locks the sunshine in its bearded sheaf." Its infant ears heard the last echoes waked by the retreating reverberations of the cannon's roar. Its earliest light was shadowed by the solemn pall of the last vestiges of dread battle shroud. But as the old Greek mothers held up their newborn sons toward lofty Olympus, so that their first view might be of the snow-crowned abode of the gods, my Church rejoices that our first glance rested upon the triumph and standard of Methodism, issuing from the battle's smoke, 'tis true, but forever purged from slavery's foul stain.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America may justly feel proud that it is the only negro Methodist connection whose existence is not the result of schism nor ecclesiastical secessions. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, presided at the birth, and wrote our name in the baptismal register of Churches. We were organized in 1870 at Jackson, Tenn., with scarcely 50,000 communicants; and these were but the feeble remnant of the many thousands who went from the Church, South, into other Methodist organizations at the close of the war. Our folks were poor, our resources limited. And our progress was greatly hindered by misrepresentation, and handicapped by our parentage. In their episcopal visitations our Bishops frequently were denied food and shelter. Our preachers often were subjected to personal violence. Our members suffered ostracism from our own people. But the hardy courage of the early Methodist pioneers upheld our leaders. The unconquerable perseverance of the Wesleyan blood sustained us, and, "troubled on every side, yet not distressed; perplexed, but not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed," we have marched steadily onward. And to-day I am the happy bearer of fraternal greetings from 5 Bishops, upwards of 100,000 Sunday school scholars, 5,000 local and itinerant preachers, and more than 200,000 communicants and twice 200,000 adherents. Our Church and parsonage property is valued at \$1,500,000.

EDUCATION.

All negro Methodism holds you in grateful remembrance, because of the glowing fires you kindled upon the altars of education throughout the Southland, almost before the smoke of bat-

tle had thoroughly cleared away. Your generous-souled philanthropists gave their gold, and your golden-hearted sons and daughters gave themselves, to the beneficent work of completing what the sword began, believing, verily, that only those whom the truth makes free are free indeed. Your Claflin and Clark Universities; your Central Tennessee and Philander Smith Colleges; your Gammon School of Theology, and a host of other schools too numerous to mention at this hour, gathered out the stones of ignorance from our path and cast up a highway along which the negro has marched into mines of intellectual wealth.

And to-day many an ebon-hued millionaire of mind may pity the pale-faced millionaire of money. In recent years the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has established Payne College, at Augusta, Ga., for the education of the youth of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America. We have ourselves founded Lane College, at Jackson, Tenn.; Texas College, at Tyler, Tex.; Haygood Seminary, at Washington, Ark.; Homer Seminary, at Homer, La.; Thomasville High School, at Thomasville, Ala., and Halsey Institute, at Lumber City, Ga. And from these schools and colleges scores of our lay members and preachers come annually, prepared to teach and preach the truth as it is in Jesus and "lift up a standard for the people."

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

I am happy to tell you that the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America alone of the three negro Methodist connections has adopted the Epworth League as the society for its young people.

We thus prove that our Methodist blood is without taint, and that we are true to the landmarks of the fathers. We have, within one year's existence, chartered 240 Leagues, with a membership of upward of 10,000. And the enthusiasm and interest is steadily growing. We are indebted to your two general secretaries for many helpful suggestions and kindnesses shown us in the prosecution of this great work among our young people.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

Our missionary department is of the same age as our Epworth League department, and bids fair to become a strong auxiliary in spreading our Church.

TWENTIETH CENTURY OFFERING.

Of all denominations in Christendom none have more cause for thanksgiving than the Methodists. Of all Methodists none have more reason to give thanks than the negro Methodists. While our heavenly Father has been rich in mercies toward all Methodism, he has been exceedingly lavish in blessings upon his

children whose complexions were the "shadowy livery of the burnished sun." And while all the family is planning and endeavoring to raise hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars as Twentieth Century thank offerings, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church proposes to raise \$25,000 as a Twentieth Century offering.

This amount is to be divided equally between education and missions. The intense interest and unbounded enthusiasm with which all ranks and classes of our constituency have received this call assures us that we shall raise the amount asked for, if not go beyond.

PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

We began with no publishing interests, and from nothing we have created a publishing department, and now own a handsome two-story brick building at Jackson, Tenn., in which are presses and fixtures upon which we print our own Sunday school literature and books, etc.

Our official organ, *The Christian Index*, is the oldest negro paper in the South, and enjoys the happy distinction of being the one negro Methodist official organ which is self-sustaining and is paying a dividend.

POLITICS.

As a Church, we have never been committed to any political party. Yet we have ever believed that every citizen ought to take an active interest in establishing and perpetuating good government. If you press me for our political creed I may safely say that we believe in free silver to the extent that we wish every man to have as many silver dollars (or any other kind of currency) as he can get honestly, with the privilege of spending it when, where, and how he pleases. We are against trusts in any part of this country, political or otherwise, unless we are members of them. We are for the expansion of truth and the imperialism of righteousness. We believe in the gold standard of justice for all men, the free interchange of the commerce of thought, and the protection of every citizen in this broad land.

RACE QUESTION.

What is considered the race problem in this country is no new question in the world's history. Whenever races or nations have attempted to enslave their fellow-man, and traffic in human flesh and blood, the eternal equity has ever brought them face to face with a grave problem, which required agony and tears and blood and time to solve. When nations aspire to lead the way for the advancing hosts of civilization, they must consent to finish the severe and trying curriculum of leadership. The negro is the schoolmaster for this nation, and his task is to teach the white man to know the common origin of humanity. Per-

haps the race problem might be called more fittingly the race progress. Says one: "Progress marches; it makes the great celestial and human journey toward the celestial and divine; it has its halts, where it rallies the straying flock; it has its stations, where it meditates in the presence of some splendid Canaan suddenly unveiling its horizon. It has its night, when it sleeps. To be ever peaceful depends no more on progress than on the river; do not raise a bar, or throw in a rock, for the obstacle makes the water foam and humanity boil. Hence come troubles; but after these troubles we notice that a way has been made. Progress then is the permanent life of the peoples."

So we do not despair because the clouds of race prejudice apparently lower more darkly than ever. Nor are we discouraged because conditions seem to grow more desperate. God still lives. "The unseen is greater than the seen." The present carnival of lynching, midnight assassinations, and barbarous crimes perpetuated upon the negro form a sword. And well was it written: "No sword is simple; every sword has two edges, and the man who wounds with one, wounds himself with the other." We can wait and suffer till the impartial and incorruptible Judge rises in judgment. "Streaming blood, overcrowded graveyards, mothers in tears, are formidable pleaders," says Victor Hugo. We have determined "by pureness, by knowledge, by long-suffering, by kindness, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness on the right hand and on the left," to fit ourselves for the best citizenship. We beseech you, believe not that all black-skinned men are black-hearted men. He uttered a foul slander upon a helpless and aspiring race who asserted, that "beneath the black skin of every negro, however cultured and scholarly he appears, there lurks the savage." We would remind you that all white-skinned men are not white-souled men. The color of the skin is no index to the condition of the spirit. No fair-minded man who comes in contact with us, and who sees the best side of the race with a clear eye, will deny that we have made great progress in mind and morals. And I declare to you that we are still aspiring and developing. Give us time. Thirty-five years in the life of a race is but a breath. Remember it was you who first dared to have faith in the negro's possibility as a man and as a citizen. Every effort is being made, therefore, by a noisy minority to convince you that you erred.

The captain of a passing vessel who had seen the signals of a disabled and laboring vessel in a terrible night storm shouted to the captain of the tossing ship: "Shall we lower boats to take you off?" "No," replied the other, "but lay by us until the morning." So if you ask us what we wish you to do for us during this dark night of peril and prejudice, we reply, "Lay by us until the morning."

PEACE OF THE CHURCH.

We rejoice in common with all Methodists that our fathers laid the foundations of our doctrine with the consummate skill of master builders. While other Protestant denominations find their doctrines decaying and their creeds crumbling before the fierce assaults of the destructive critics and the iconoclastic spirit of the age, our Articles of Religion stand like a granite sea wall. They need not the change of a word nor the alteration of a syllable. Our peril lies in the possibility of allowing the ancient fires of spiritual fervor to die down. All Methodists are justly concerned at the surprising falling off in accessions during recent years. It was a timely suggestion recently made, that there must be a careful and earnest re-reading of our doctrinal standards, and a constant and a conscientious re-preaching of the Wesleyan theology.

Thus holding fast the faith delivered unto us as Methodists, clothed with the all-conquering panoply of truth and righteousness, believing always in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, may the meridian splendors of the dawning century find our glorious Methodism still marching in the foremost files of God's militant hosts!

Again, in the name of the 5 Bishops, the 5,000 local and itinerant preachers, the 100,000 Sunday school scholars, the more than 500,000 communicants and adherents of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, I greet you.

IX.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. SAMUEL J. NICHOLS, OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BISHOP, AND FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has commissioned us to convey to you its hearty, sincere, and fraternal salutations. Through us the followers of John Calvin and John Knox stretch out the hand to grasp in loving fellowship the hand of the followers of John Wesley. We do not mean by this to say, as has too often been said in the Church, "I am of Paul, and I am of Apollos," but rather to proclaim before the world our oneness in Christ, and our common allegiance to the great Head of the Church. The time was, within the memory of some now present, when Methodists and Presbyterians regarded each other with mutual suspicion. They were arrayed, like hostile camps, one over against the other, and too often their guns were directed at each other, instead of against the common foe. The Presbyterian was proud, patronizing, and cautious in his intercourse with you. He felt somewhat as did conservative Peter on the housetop in Joppa, when, anxious to maintain his testimony to

the truth, he said, "Not so, Lord; nothing common or unclean hath at any time entered into my mouth." He was ready to say, "I will not compromise my position by associating with men who have made themselves unclean by preaching Arminianism;" so he held himself aloof with his brethren, as did Milton's angels, who

"apart sat on a hill retired,
In thoughts more elevatèd, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate,
Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute;
And found no end, in wondering mazes lost."

But now at least the days of assumed patronage and ostracism have gone by. From obscurity and weakness you have risen into greatness and power, so that none surpass you in those human forces that make a Church great and strong for service. You have belted the globe with your Conferences. Your growing strength is the strength of evangelical Christendom, your decline would be its weakness. Whatever may have been our conduct in the past, we now bring you our highest admiration and esteem, and we thank God for your history. Indeed, when I behold your order, the men here assembled, and what they represent; when I think of your schools and colleges, of your missionaries running with fiery zeal to preach the Gospel in all lands, and of the vast multitudes that follow under your banners, I am disposed to say as did a young man who came forward to the "mourners' bench." The pastor, rejoicing over his coming, approached him with the sympathetic question, "My young friend, do you wish to be a Christian?" "No," was the prompt reply, between his sobs, "I want to be a Methodist."

APPROACH OF METHODISM AND PRESBYTERIANISM.

Also our mutual distrust or suspicion has disappeared before a clearer and better knowledge of each other. We are beginning to see—at least some of us—that Calvinism and Arminianism as interpreted by you are parts of one whole, two hemispheres which joined together make the round globe of truth, as it applies to the guidance of life. God's absolute sovereignty and man's responsibility, the divine foreordination and the freedom of the human will, are facts which we cannot ignore, however mysterious their relation. Some day, when we come "into the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God," we will see how they are coordinated in the final creed of the Church, and how the eternal purposes of God in Christ Jesus are fulfilled in and by men. Some, indeed, have said that Calvinism and Arminianism would make a grotesque mixture in a creed. It may be so, but it is a mixture which Jesus Christ himself has made when he said, "All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and

him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." "And this is the Father's will which sent me, that of all which he hath given me I should lose nothing, but should raise it up again at the last day. And this is the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life: and I will raise him up at the last day." It is the grotesqueness of the movements of the planets around the central sun, in an ellipse which has two foci, each one of which is determinative of the orbit of motion. Why He who is infinite in wisdom and power has not made the planets to move in perfect circles I do not know. I only know that he has made his own glorious sovereignty and man's free agency the foci in the orbit of human life.

ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES UNCHANGED.

But be this as it may, we are not ashamed of our Calvinism. You have doubtless heard rumors of change among us, such as a new creed, revision, or even the shelving of our historic Confession. But do not misunderstand us. We know that among yourselves there are those desirous of changing certain phraseology in your Book of Discipline. They would fain translate it in the words of the Holy Spirit and say, "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God." Others say, "Let the plain positive and direct rule of the Fathers stand as it is, because it expresses that grand old Puritan spirit which gave such conquering power to Methodism in the years gone by, and because a change might seem a lowering of our banners to the demands of a pleasure-loving age." But, though there is this difference of opinion among you, we do not understand you as ready to abate by a hair's breadth your testimony in behalf of the truth that the world must be renounced if Christ is to be followed. The rather do we believe that you long for a fuller manifestation of that unworldliness and godly simplicity of life which characterized the saintly fathers and mothers of Methodism. So with us there are differences of opinion, not as to our doctrinal system, but as to terms or phraseology. That we are misunderstood by some is true. He who reads an ancient creed simply in the light of the present is sure to misunderstand it, or at least will fail to comprehend it aright. When the Roman pontiff, in the zenith of his power, claimed to hold in his hands the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and to shut out or let in men according to his own will, when he laid trembling kings and nations under his interdict, and consigned men to perdition with the stroke of his pen, our fathers dared to say that his power was a usurpation, that God alone determined the destinies of men, and that he had fixed beyond the power of man to alter it the number of the saved and lost.

CALVINISM AND LIBERTY.

That declaration, stern and rugged, was a declaration of liberty. I marked progress. It placed the sovereignty where it rightly belonged, and in recognizing it man felt his freedom. It was the creed of liberty, for men who believe in the sovereignty of God and their supreme responsibility to him will never bow down as slaves to kings and popes and hierarchies. Such, at least, was the effect upon our fathers, and they became fearless and unconquered as soldiers in the conflict for civil and ecclesiastical liberty. They furnished countless martyrs for the cause of freedom. Say what you will of them, it still remains that John Calvin and John Knox were, under God, the John Baptists of the new age of freedom whose rich heritage we all enjoy. If one would understand the mountains with their sharp and rugged peaks of granite, he must think of the Titanic forces that lifted them aloft, forces that still remain working in their silent and blessed ministry. So if men would understand our creed they must remember the struggling forces that found expression in it. Perhaps some day we may terrace the cliffs, and around their grim sides will grow outspreading vines with their purple clusters. Perhaps their sharp tops may be leveled into plateaus on which shall be the verdure of these gentler times; but still underneath you will find the imperishable granite of our old faith. And, whatever the changes, I venture to prophesy that there will stand, dominating all, like Mont Blanc among its aiguilles, the sublime and central truth of the sovereignty of God working out according to his own good pleasure his eternal purposes of love in Christ Jesus.

MEMORABLE DATES.

But pardon me that I have spoken so much of ourselves and our history. Yet this, after all, is only to show you our debt and how poorly we have met our obligations, for

“They who on glorious ancestry enlarge,
Produce their debt, instead of their discharge.”

I do not forget that yours, also, is an historic Church, with an inspiring and glorious history. In heroic and self-sacrificing service for Christ there is none that surpasses you. If you are not the children, you are at least by direct descent the grandchildren, of the great Reformation. Your revered founder on that ever-memorable Wednesday evening, May 24, 1738, when reading Luther's Introduction to the Epistle of the Romans, felt the consecrating touch of the great reformer's hand, and went forth to carry the doctrine of justification by faith to its Pauline completeness: “Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.” That was the key-

note of his joyful message, and the world has been hearing it ever since with wonder and with joy. It is the secret of the glad amens and the jubilant hallelujahs that have accompanied your onward and triumphant march. It is the gospel of a real and experienced salvation. With that great truth burning in the heart of John Wesley began the great Methodist revival, one which has never ceased, and which God grant may never cease until our Lord shall come. Surrender that truth and the power of your life is destroyed.

. ONENESS IN ESSENTIAL THINGS.

Bishop, there are indeed some differences between the great Church you represent and ours, but rather would I dwell upon the essential things in which we are agreed. We are one in Christ Jesus, and that includes all. Our common faith centers in that divine Person, very God, and yet very man, who died for our offenses and rose again for our justification. Through him alone we have eternal life. We are one in our loyalty to him as our sovereign Lord. We are one in recognizing the Scriptures as the word of God written and as our only and supreme rule of faith and conduct. We stand together in maintaining their integrity and plenary inspiration, and if we needed a device to represent our common conviction concerning the perpetuity of that life-giving word we could adopt that of the reformer Beza—an anvil around which are blacksmiths with broken hammers lying at their feet:

“Hammer away, ye hostile bands!
Your hammers break, God’s anvil stands.”

We are one with you in our conception of the Church. We do not believe in an ecclesiastical hierarchy, with an exclusive and absolute right to govern God’s heritage, but in the priesthood and kingship of the people and their right to representation in government. We are glad to see your approach to us in this matter, and having recognized the principle of representation in your highest court it will not be long until your State and local Conferences will be so much like our Synods and Presbyteries that it will take an expert to tell the difference. Our Churches now stand as to their ecclesiastical structure for Christian democracy.

EXPANSION AND IMPERIALISM.

We are one with you in our views of expansion and imperialism.

Whatever we may think of these terms in connection with civil affairs, they represent, I am sure, our convictions concerning the kingdom of God. We believe in the imperialism of King Jesus and of his right to reign over the whole earth. We believe in ex-

pansion in accordance with the divine command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." We believe in entering every door that God in his providence has opened for us and holding the land for our King. In short, we are missionary Churches.

If the apostolic direction to "exhort one another" be pertinent to this occasion, suffer me to say what I know to be the feelings of those whom I represent and who realize that they need your help. We exhort you to be faithful in these perilous times to the faith and traditions of your fathers. Go preach the old Gospel to the glad keynote which Wesley gave you. Preach it as the love of God to men and with an assurance born of the indwelling Spirit. Preach it as did Watson and Asbury and Simpson. Go tell all men that God created them not to be damned, but, by and in Christ, to be loved and ruled by him, and that when they recognize his right to them through the redeeming blood of the cross, and submit to the power of his love, they can become the sons of God and heirs to all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus. Charge them not to frustrate the grace of God, but to "work out their salvation with fear and trembling: for it is God who worketh in us both to will and to do of his good pleasure." The thoughts and prayers of millions who bear your name in every part of the globe are directed toward this grand convocation.

Our prayers join with theirs that you may stand fast in your fidelity to the truth which has been your strength and glory, that the fire of your zeal may grow stronger and brighter, and that your hallelujahs shall resound louder and more jubilant, until they are lost in the shouts and songs with which the Church triumphant shall welcome the return of her victorious Lord.

B.

MEMOIRS.

I.—BISHOP JOHN PHILIP NEWMAN, D.D., LL.D.

Washington has often paused, and of late with special frequency, in its routine of work to pay the tribute of affection to the civil and military heroes whose lives have either been slowly worn out or suddenly given for the national cause. The procession to Arlington has been unbroken for many long months. In February last the brave and noble Lawton was laid there to his rest, while the nation mourned and wept. He had fought bravely to place the ægis of our Anglo-Saxon civilization over the thousand islands that bejewel the fair waters of the Philippine Archipelago. Where better could his country receive him for his final repose than in Washington, which loved and honored him and which will forever guard his sacred dust!

Almost on the same day the usual congregation of the Metropolitan Church gathered in loving memory to recall one whose walks and words were familiar to the people of that congregation, and whose varied talents were given to the lofty calling of a minister of Christ. A conqueror, too, was Bishop Newman; for he traveled and toiled in many lands to plant the cross more firmly in the thought and heart of the world, and he achieved victories that have grander issues than the changing of the national boundaries. His whole life was an Odyssey of spiritual discovery. And that temple, where he had long labored, was the most appropriate spot for such a service. That pulpit was his throne of power over many minds, and all the spaces beneath that roof are vocal with the echoes of his pleas for truth and righteousness, and redolent with the odors of his prayers to God. The very form and proportions of that building, which Dean Stanley declared the most symmetrical piece of Gothic art in the western hemisphere, were in great measure shaped according to the model which sprang from his mind, and many of the interior plans and decorations are due to the suggestions of his own taste. The stranger who enters St. Paul's Cathedral in London sees this inscription: "If you would see the monument of the architect, look around you." In like manner that church, so far as its membership is concerned, is largely the work of Bishop Newman's genius and magnificent piety. From all his wanderings and multiplex tasks outside he returned to Metropolitan Church to bestow the best labors of his life and lavish upon its people the paternal and spiritual affection of his heart.

HIS CAREER.

His ministry was one of fullness and helpfulness. As a pastor he was eminently strong and faithful. He entered sympathetically into the experience of his flock, and was an industrious and stimulating force in the social activities of the church, to which also he ever gave a wise leadership. Thousands of all classes have been lifted, comforted, and edified by the private counsels and special heart-touch of this great-hearted shepherd of souls. While a larger multitude remember and bless him for his work in the pulpit because of the wider range of its sweep among the more transient portion of his congregations, yet his record of peculiar success in the quiet work of home visitation and of interviews in the study, or of the friendly call at the place of business, is sufficient to prove the fallacy of the statement too often believed, that a minister of the Gospel cannot be great both in the home and pulpit. The two wings by which Bishop Newman soared to the exalted heights of his usefulness and power in his church were his well-balanced qualifications as pastor and preacher.

In his preaching Bishop Newman found the fullest scope for the exercise of all his varied powers. His sermons were always the reflex of his own broad and generous nature, fair and stately in form as the Parthenon, and vivified by an ever-fresh supply of spiritual life. He was a mighty expositor of the Scripture in his ability to draw out the main teaching of the word and present the fundamentals of doctrine in their simple grandeur. While his boldness of statement at times was startling, yet, as he dwelt on the themes of Bible truth and poured from his abundant resources the message of the hour until each hearer's chalice of thought and feeling was full to the brim, his propositions would settle themselves in the convictions as worthy of the profoundest study. Multitudes from all ranks came to hear him, and were always charmed by his eloquence and fed by his thought. He was the Chrysostom of his day. When Browning was a boy he caught a sight of the poet Shelley, and he says the vision remained in his memory as if he had seen a feather drop from an eagle's wing. Those who heard Bishop Newman preach but once bore ever afterward the memory of the man and his message. His nature and culture were peculiarly adapted to win the confidence and respect of our national leaders. He was a leader of great leaders. He came into close association with many army and navy officers, members of the House of Representatives, judges and members of the bar, Cabinet officers, and especially with members of the Senate, which body he served as chaplain with conspicuous ability. His acceptance of the special office of inspector of consulates, while it provoked at the time a storm of criticism, was triumphantly vindicated by the sequel of

his return with an array of facts and an abundance of information from which that important branch of the governmental service has not yet ceased to receive profit. How firm and deep was his special friendship for General Grant in the days of that hero's greatest military labors and glory, and how touching and pathetic his tender and faithful ministrations to that quiet, unflinching soul during the last days at Mount McGregor, when the weary warrior, step by step, slowly entered the "valley of the shadow."

Bishop Newman's authorship, while not voluminous, contributes to the attractiveness and completeness of his work. His oriental travels, *From Dan to Beersheba* and *The Thrones and Palaces of Nineveh and Babylon*, are fitting trophies of his pen. *Christianity Triumphant* is the burst of a victorious faith from one who has known the realities of the struggle on the front line of the Church militant arrayed against the powers of darkness. *America for Americans* expressed in type his intense and intelligent patriotism, and his statesmanlike wisdom found an all too brief expression in his *Supremacy of Law*.

His episcopate—coming late—was a worthy culmination of his pastoral office. It is the habit of many a public body to hesitate before it trusts its sons for the highest responsibilities. Dr. Newman was elected to his final office when he had reached the sixties. Had he been placed there at forty the Church would have reaped a larger benefit. His prolonged care of congregations gave him a wide and rich experience and fitted him to be the pastor of pastors and preachers. His work as Bishop has added dignity and breadth to all his early record, and has confirmed that expression of the sincere and deep regard of the Church for his eminent talent and service.

HIS CHARACTER.

John P. Newman was an independent and original thinker. He was not a product of the times, but one who helped to fashion the times. He was not one who was always waiting for a precedent, but one who could and did make a precedent where it was needed, as, for instance, in his pastorate at a stormy time in New Orleans. On occasion he was of heroic mood and action—a revolutionist, if there had been call for such, of the type of Otis and Adams. There are times when a nation can trust its leaders in fields other than their chosen ones. Muhlenberg, in Washington's day, found his clerical rôle too small to cover all his usefulness to the cause of independence, and hastened to add the laurels of the soldier to those of the preacher.

Newman was a man of fine equipoise of mind—one who could measure both the forces of menacing perils and the resources that could be counted upon to meet the danger. He hastened not when others rushed, and yet he halted not when duty called and many lingered.

His nature was a sympathetic one—he felt for all who lack or suffer. Especially did he interest himself for the education and equipment of young people. Whenever he encountered a young preacher handicapped by lack of training and experience he took steps to provide for his improvement. At one time he had no less than twenty-four young preachers in an extemporized school studying to perfect themselves in theological science and in Church history. His charities while living and his provisions by will declare this strong trait. His heart gave fervor and glow to his utterances of classic mold and finish both on the platform and in the pulpit, and made them embodiments of power—words of life that thrilled and warmed all his hearers.

His moral sensitiveness was keen and alert, and kept him always on the basis of justice and righteousness in his relations with others. This fine perception of the great equities furnished also the solid substratum of his finely wrought and strong-pillared structures of thought and commended them to all the lovers of candor and rectitude.

His was a genial and generous disposition. His lofty physique and dignified carriage often gave to a stranger the impression of haughtiness. But the moment of contact and acquaintance with the man scattered such impressions to the four winds and introduced the man of gentleness and kindly interest.

Bishop Newman's religious experience was profound and far-reaching, and was at the foundation of his success in delivering the Gospel message. The hold of his faith upon Christ as a living and personal Saviour was never relaxed. With him the discussion of the broad and wholesome doctrine of perfect love became a benediction of grace and seemed a fit union of speaker and theme. His acceptance of the Holy Scriptures was in their entirety, and the symmetry of his character was in consequence full and large.

His personal life and worth towered above all his active labors and shed a beautiful luster on his pastoral toils, on his pulpit and platform deliverances, and on his counsels to the men of state.

He was an orator, and the elements of oratory were always present in him. He possessed the physical frame and presence, and the musical voice trained as the instrument for the assembly. His mental grasp was strong and clear, and his power of analysis and synthesis well balanced. His treatment of topics was philosophic and logical. He possessed and created moral earnestness. He composed with literary skill, and his matter sparkled with suggestiveness. More than all, he aimed at and achieved practical results.

His influence will live in the impulses he has awakened and transferred through his hearers to multitudes who never looked upon his attractive countenance or listened to the flowing periods that issued from his lips. Men and women will have higher

aims and ideals because of his life; society will be the gainer from the prolific fountain of moral and religious forces opened through his Christian courage and manhood; and the Church at large will be more potent for spiritual regeneration through the fidelity and consecration of John Philip Newman.

II.—ALPHA J. KYNETT, D.D., LL.D.

It has been said that "an institution is the lengthened shadow of a man." It has been ordered in the good providence of God that the great religious leaders of the world have also been masters of constructive statesmanship. The vision of God has often been united with supreme power to lead and organize men.

This was exemplified in the life and career of Dr. A. J. Kynett, the subject of this sketch. It was his rare good fortune to link his name so indissolubly with the history of the Church of his choice that its story for a generation cannot be told without the constant mention of his name, and to incarnate his powerful personality in an institution which is, perhaps, the most potent propaganda of our century in the field of home missions. We are still too close in time to this great life to measure it with entire accuracy; the warmth of personal contact which still abides may disturb the cooler exercise of the judgment; yet the bulk of actual achievement is enough to support the verdict won by the impact of his personality, that his was a colossal character, standing level with the greatest in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alpha Jefferson Kynett was born in Adams County, Pa., August 12, 1829. His father, John Kynett, or Kinet, was also a Pennsylvanian, and, most probably, of Pennsylvania German descent. John Kynett seems to have possessed an aggressive temperament and willingness to change not common in that stock, as he successively removed to Ohio in 1832, living there in three different places, and thence to Indiana, in 1838, where he unsuccessfully tried in two places to make a permanent home for his family, and, finally, in 1842, he found a resting place for his little colony of married and unmarried children in Des Moines County, Ia. Alpha was the youngest of eight children, and these frequent removals in the formative period between his third and thirteenth years were an early introduction into the itinerancy and the hardships of frontier life. His earliest memories were of log cabins, the sound of the ax clearing the primeval forests, and hard labor on the farm and in the cooper shop.

Right generation is the best prelude to regeneration. He was well born. Both father and mother were devout Christian people, having joined the Methodist Episcopal Church before their marriage. When about twelve years of age, during a powerful revival of religion, through the importunities of his mother he

was induced to join the class, but he afterward felt that his impressions of duty had been too slight to effect any radical change either in heart or life. Some five years later, however, under the ministry of the Rev. Michael See, he discovered himself as a child of God. It is highly characteristic that this result was reached not only through spiritual conviction, but by a cool, logical, and intellectual process. He touched the point of peace, as often happens in the case of men of strong will, only by a resolution and desperate resolve to go forward in the path of known duty. It must not be supposed, however, that the religious experience of Dr. Kynett was wholly or mostly a piece of rational analysis. He possessed too powerful an emotional nature for that. He had his moments on the mount, the fine raptures won by inward struggle and full surrender, and the pages of his journal are full of ejaculated prayers and aspirations after holiness. He read widely and thoughtfully on the theme of evangelical perfection, and, in the nervous and expressive speech of the early Methodists, was constantly "groaning after it." From the time of his conversion until his translation there was never any note of uncertainty in his Christian profession, but the "glad, confident morning" of spiritual and moral certainty.

In early childhood he had been impressed with the thought of the ministry as a possible calling. His conviction deepened the childish impression. With the same mental deliberation as in the case of his conversion he examined the evidences of his call and wisely committed himself to the guidance of divine Providence. He was licensed to exhort in the year 1850, and to preach in 1851.

Dr. Kynett was almost wholly a self-educated man. His early schooling had taught him to read, write, and cipher a little. With the call to preach there came the feeling of need of preparation. He procured text-books and began a laborious course of self-culture. He was especially diligent as a student of English syntax, and acquired a strong and accurate literary style. Employed as a teacher in the schools of his country, he kept a little ways in advance of his classes and taught them his freshly acquired information. Probably no harm was done to the scholars by this process, and there could have been no better training for his inquisitive mind. It is significant that he also studied book-keeping, an accomplishment which had its place in the equipment of him whom Bishop Ames afterward called "the greatest business man in the Methodist ministry." He also became an omnivorous reader, and seems, with Bacon, to have "taken all knowledge for his province," for his journal records the names of books in theology, science, metaphysics, history, law, and general literature.

Having previously been employed by the presiding elder as a

supply on the Dubuque Circuit, he was admitted on trial in the Iowa Conference in 1851, and was appointed by Bishop Waugh to Catfish Station, near Dubuque. His early ministry was of the most primitive type, and is full of the primitive experiences and romance of the itinerancy—a life spent largely in the saddle, threading blind roads and swimming swollen rivers. This ruder life was of short duration. He at once stepped to the front rank in his Conference, and filled its most important charges, being successively stationed at Davenport, Dubuque, Iowa City, and Lyons. At Davenport he began his work as a church builder, starting the first of that long list of eleven thousand temples which are directly or indirectly indebted to him for their existence. In 1860 he was appointed presiding elder of the Davenport District, at the unusually early age of thirty-one. Probably no years of his laborious life were so full of labors as those spent in this exacting office. The War of the Rebellion was in progress. Dr. Kynett espoused the cause of the Union with all the fervor of his heart and all the strength of his will. He was incessant in speeches, sermons, and writings on the issues of the day. He was appointed on the staff of Governor Kirkwood, and aided in recruiting and equipping several regiments. Of one of these it had been fully intended to make him colonel, but he was very cunningly tricked out of the appointment. Doubtless he would have made a great soldier, but God had something better for him and for the world.

In 1864 he was honored by his Conference with an election to the General Conference, an honor repeated every four years until the time of his death. In this body he introduced the resolution looking toward the organization of the Church Extension Society. He also drew up its constitution and conducted the measure through the Conference to its final adoption. Dr. S. Y. Monroe was elected corresponding secretary of the new society. The idea of a society to assist in the erection of churches had been germinating for several years in Dr. Kynett's mind. While pastor at Dubuque, in 1856, at his instance, a meeting of the principal laymen was held, at which, among other things, a committee was appointed to prepare a plan for the organization of a Church Extension Society. At the close of his service as presiding elder, in 1864, he was appointed the corresponding secretary of the Upper Iowa Conference Church Extension Society, serving efficiently in that position until 1867, when, on the death of Dr. Monroe, he was appointed by the Bishops as corresponding secretary of the general society. This office he filled until the time of his death, a period of over thirty-one years, he being in effective service the senior of all the officers of the General Conference. The history of the Church Extension Society is henceforth the biography of Dr. Kynett. In many respects it is an almost unexampled record of personal achieve-

ment. He found its treasury almost bankrupt, and, in the words of Bishop McCabe, "left it with a church-building power of twelve churches for every week of the rolling year." By gifts and loans aggregating almost six and one half million dollars, it has aided nearly eleven thousand churches. Dr. Kynett supervised the collection and expenditure of this vast trust with an integrity which has accounted for every dollar.

But the work of this society is not only the monument of his great organizing and administrative ability, but of a farseeing ecclesiastical statesmanship. His life was, fortunately for himself and the Church, cast into the peculiar surroundings of a newly settled country and freshly forming social conditions. Great growths are the product of new soil. It is noticeable that young communities form favorable environment for the development of strong and vigorous personalities. The fresh-growing life, free from the traditions and conventionalities of older communities, is the opportunities of genius. While Dr. Kynett could not have failed of distinction in any social surroundings, it is doubtless due to the fact that in early manhood he came in contact with new institutions in the making that he was able to reveal a far greater genius than might otherwise have been guessed. It was the transplanting of this vigorous life into the fresh soil of the prairies which secured its rapid growth and determined his lifework. The time was quite as providential as the place. Those were the years when the great westward movement of population had begun. The building and completion of the Union Pacific Railroad and its numerous feeding branches must be counted one of the greatest economic events of the nineteenth century. It opened up an empire to settlement. The years following the Civil War were the most remarkable in the history of the nation for internal growth and expansion. Under the operation of liberal homestead and pre-emption laws, with their special favoring terms to the discharged soldiers, new communities were springing up like magic in the middle and farther West; new commonwealths were taking on civic form and substance, and were soon to knock at the doors of the Union for admission. Dr. Kynett was among the first to measure with statesmanlike grasp the opportunity afforded by this postbellum period in internal development to the enterprise and activity of the Church.

The Church Extension Society, born largely in his brain and will, was the answer of Methodism to this call of God. For the providential hour he was the providential man, and his idea the answer needed. It is not too much to say that the Church Extension Society has been a main factor in saving these new communities and States to the cause of Protestant Christianity and to social order. There is no more brilliant chapter in the whole history of Christian enterprise.

The Church Extension Society was essentially an aggressive movement of the Church militant, and its onward progress often demanded a militant man at its head. Dr. Kynett was compelled by his convictions of duty and against his natural temperament to become a man of war. He was often compelled to stand up against popular and well-organized raids upon the treasury of the society in behalf of favored enterprises, and to jeopardize his personal popularity by strenuous insistence upon the sacredness of the trust committed to him. No consideration of private friendship or of the loss of public favor could ever move him from his heroic and sometimes lonely stand upon his profound conviction of right. That he was invariably right he would have been the last to claim, but such was his grasp of the whole work, so clear his vision of the issues involved, and so intense his easy consciousness of power to direct that he felt well assured, not only of the rectitude of his intentions, but of the wisdom of his conclusions. If he ever seemed impatient of opposition it was because of this vantage ground of clear moral and mental certainty which made persistent opposition seem captious and unreasonable.

Dr. Kynett was a lover of liberty and a valiant defender of personal rights. Intensely in sympathy with the great political movements of the age, he was especially in accord with its democratic spirit, the tendency to widen the scope of individual activity in Church and State. This made him one of the earliest and most earnest advocates of lay delegation in the General Conference, and still later of its equal representation in that body. It was this strong tendency toward individualism which placed him in the leadership of the recent movement to admit women as delegates in the General Conference of the Church.

Any sketch of the life of Dr. Kynett would be incomplete which failed to record his distinguished services in behalf of moral and social reform, and especially to the cause of temperance and the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic. In 1853, while pastor at Davenport, his second charge, he was a large factor in carrying the country in which he lived for temperance. This was but a preliminary skirmish before the adoption by Iowa of the Maine Law, in 1855. He was then stationed at Dubuque, and he made his church the storm center of the contest. He organized campaign committees, preached temperance sermons, delivered addresses, and engaged in a lively controversy in the public press. When the victory was won he refused to rest upon his laurels, but immediately led in the organization of an alliance for the enforcement of the law. On becoming an officer of the general Church he naturally became a stalwart national leader in this great movement. He powerfully assisted in the adoption of the prohibition amendments to the constitu-

tions of Iowa and other Western States, and was largely instrumental in securing the appointment by the General Conference of the Permanent Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, of which he became the efficient and untiring chairman. Attracted by the success of the Antisaloon League in Ohio, it was mainly through his efforts that the idea was nationalized. In the National League he was an acknowledged leader. His work as a builder of houses for God naturally intensified his opposition to that house of infamy and misrule, the grogshop. To him the work of the Church was but half done if it built churches and failed to pull down saloons. So great was his interest in this holy war that, at one time, when under the pressure of unreasonable and captious opposition in his church extension work, he seriously contemplated surrendering that trust to the Church and devoting himself exclusively to the fight for the suppression of the liquor traffic. While it would have been ideally glorious to crown the work of building eleven thousand churches by destroying a hundred thousand saloons, we may rejoice that he remained to practically consummate the one great achievement of his life. It was in the cause of temperance that he received the stroke which ended his career of usefulness. He was presiding over the Pennsylvania Antisaloon League at Harrisburg. He made a brief address, closing with the ringing words, "If the Christian Church of this great commonwealth would unite against the saloon she could sweep it from her borders in two years' time." The next day, February 23, 1899, the stroke came, and the warrior, full harnessed, fell while still fighting the foe he hated most of all earthly evils. It was a glorious death on the field of honor.

He was a great preacher, a preacher by native instinct as well as by the divine call. He was possessed of very considerable imaginative power and strong emotions, but by force of will he held these gifts somewhat in abeyance, in the interest of the intellectual character of his pulpit work. He once expressed to the present writer a doubt whether he had not been too strenuous in his efforts in this direction, and indeed those who know him most intimately are quite aware that he had still undeveloped gifts whose full exercise might have given him an easy peership among the mightiest masters of sacred oratory. His personal advantages as a preacher were immense. Tall, commanding, and finely proportioned in figure, with a noble head and expressive features, he at once attracted the eye of assemblies and held them by the subtle magnetism of physique until he could win them by the stronger mastery of his convincing argument and passionate appeal. His voice was most remarkable and characteristic. It had a metallic clang-tint, which gave it marvelous reach and penetration, and when once touched by feeling vibrated with peculiar tenor overtones, which have been

picturesquely described as sounding "like the wind in a mighty storm shrieking through swaying branches." Many of his sermons have become to his hearers the cherished and inspiring memory of a lifetime. None who ever heard him when he touched the highest point of pulpit power can doubt that in the necessary absorption of his mind and heart in the great benevolent trust committed to him the Church lost, in part, one of the greatest preachers of his generation.

As a useful member of a deliberative body he had few equals. As a member of committees he was wise in counsel and was especially skillful in the art of preparing well-expressed and useful reports and resolutions. He was a prince in debate. His conscious mastery of the question at issue, his power of logical, concise, and forceful utterance, and his capacity for a sort of majestic vehemence made him a powerful advocate and a dangerous antagonist. He had hardly a superior in the fine gift of communicating his own clarity of vision to the minds of his hearers. He was never confused or obscure; whether or not one agreed with him, his meaning could not be mistaken nor his point of view misconceived. While skillful in the great strategy of legislative and deliberative bodies, he disdained all the pretty tricks of sharp parliamentary practice. For his conscience, as for his intellect, there was but one straight road to the end he wished to attain. He never allowed the fiercest heat of forensic strife to affect fraternal relations with his opponents. He could give and take hard blows, not only without malignity, but without the slightest loss of Christian love. He was one of the most magnanimous of men. He could appreciate and justly estimate the worth of men whose characters and opinions were wholly antagonistic to his own.

Nowhere was he greater than in his private life. Few men have such power of giving and commanding affection as he possessed. For nearly forty-five years he was the faithful husband of one wife, who survives him, and to the end of his life he gave her all a young man's chivalrous devotion and assiduity of service. It was one of those rare and beautiful companionships to which death itself can set no bounds and which the infinite love has marked with his own eternity. His children were tenderly, almost passionately loved, and their growing lives were watched with incessant care and jealous guardianship. His journal teems with expressions of anxiety for their interests, gladness in their successes, and pride in their achievements. And they responded to his affection with an almost adoring devotion. His considerate thoughtfulness extended to the minutest detail of life; he was perpetually anticipating the wants of those he loved. He was sensitively responsive to every slightest kindness and service, and never failed to instantly acknowledge them. His home was a house of prayer, and its atmosphere of happy,

cheerful religious devotion thrilled daily and almost hourly with the sweetness of sacred song. For its inmates it preserved undimmed the tarnished glories of Eden, and was lovely with foreshadowing of the better paradise to come.

He had a genius for friendship. Of the many friendships formed in his early and middle life almost none ended in that disappointment and disillusion which is one of the tragedies of life; and this is easily explained by the fact that he was ever more anxious to serve his friends than to use them. Stern and harsh he might seem to those who only knew him as the champion of reform or the unyielding defender of his trust; but the rigid barriers of an imperious will were never raised in front of a more unselfish and sensitive soul. What he regarded as unjust criticism or factious opposition hurt him to the heart. The pages of his journal sometimes almost cry out with heartbreak and the torture of a wounded spirit; but such passages are as constantly relieved by the note of triumphant faith in which he touched the land of strength and was whole again.

Intensely loyal to his own Church, he was broadly tolerant and catholic in his spirit. His conception of the communion of saints was unconfined by churchly lines or sectarian bigotry.

While fully alive to the dangers of political Romanism and the need of vigilance against its possible aggressions, his judgment was never so clouded by passion or prejudice that he lost sight of the tremendous service given by this great Church to the common bond of civil society and to many social reforms. He enjoyed friendly relations with many distinguished divines and prelates of that communion, and freely conferred with them in the cause of common human brotherhood and reforms. Among his most attached acquaintances were Jewish rabbis. No stronger, more concise, or truer estimate of his character has been written than that made by the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, the well-known Baptist preacher and author. He writes: "Comrade Kynett was a Christian minister of commanding presence, unsullied name, intense convictions, fervid patriotism, reformatory instincts, broad foresight, organizing tendency, executive temperament, ecclesiastical loyalty, undenominational catholicity; in brief, he was a conscientious son of the kingdom."

Dr. Kynett was not a man who would publicly speak in detail of his own inner religious experiences. He had that delicate reticence about things between God and himself which belongs to fine natures. As Keble says of Joseph:

"He could not trust his melting soul
But in his Maker's sight."

It was the very depth and strength of the current which keep it free from all surface agitations.

There are many kinds of greatness. Some men are great in intellect, some in heart, and some in will. The first class, the thinkers, make the scholars, the philosophers; the second, the men of heart, are the poets, the artists, the orators; the last, the men of will, are the statesmen, the rulers, princes, and leaders of men. It was in this man to be in some measure all of these. He was great in his power of thinking, great in his power of affection, and great in his power of achievement. There is scarcely any department of human effort or welfare in which he would not have won distinction. But, beyond all human greatness there is a greater glory, which he won and wears as his crown. This man, so mighty in the majesty of thought, so intense in the capability of feeling, so strong in the power of action, whose splendid gifts might have ruled a State, have directed vast commercial and financial enterprises, or have won the world's prizes of wealth and fame, laid all the splendor of his gifts and the possibilities of his life at the feet of Jesus Christ, and ungrudgingly gave all in a perfect consecration to that work to which he dedicated his heart and life. What empires were in his brain, what of passion's sweet fire filled his heart, what of conquest was in his will were surrendered to the kingdom, the love, and the advancing conquests of our Lord. And so he has won those gifts which cannot lose their value anywhere in God's universe or God's eternity; he attained that quality of life which we refuse to think of as subject to death; for God has no time or place where firm devotion to righteousness, unflinching loyalty to duty, and all-surrendering love will be of less worth than now and here.

His modesty would not ask for these words of eulogy. He never asked of his fellows more than the chance to do the best work that was in him for Christ and the Church. It need not be our care to note faults and count defects. Full vision does not note the spots on the sun: it takes a clouded glass for that. To all possible criticism of his character or conduct there is one sufficient answer; let him be measured by his actual achievement, and he is sure of his place among the greatest and most useful servants of the Church.

III.—CHARLES H. PAYNE, D.D., LL.D.

Charles Henry Payne, born in Taunton, Mass., October 24, 1830, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., May 5, 1899.

The history of those sixty-nine years falls into four parts—the period of growth and preparation, twenty-six years; the period of pastoral service, twenty years; the period of his college presidency, twelve years; the period of his educational secretaryship, eleven years.

Born on New England's gritty, granitic soil, reared in her nip-

ping and eager air, left fatherless in infancy, the youngest of a widow's seven children, growing up in the pinch of indigent circumstances, his boyhood holding more of labor than of play, he came to manhood self-reliant, firm of will, toughened to toil, knowing how to make his way, full of pluck and grit.

CONVERTED.

Converted at the age of eighteen, when a clerk in a country store at North Dighton, Mass., through the ministry of Rev. William Cone, he soon felt called to the ministry; and the Church, seeing his religious zeal and native ability, gave him a local preacher's license in his twentieth year. The character of his early preaching was influenced largely by reading Tinney's revival sermons and by association with James Coughley, the evangelist; and his ministry never lost the evangelistic purpose, urgency, and power.

Through his own efforts, mostly by teaching, he worked his way through East Greenwich Seminary and Wesleyan University, with a brief course in Concord Biblical Institute. Graduating from college in 1856, he was married in 1857 to Miss Eleanor Gardiner, of Wickford, Rhode Island, and immediately entered the Providence Conference, where he had successful pastorates at Sandwich, East Bridgewater, First Church, Fall River, and Broadway, Providence.

As a result of the strain of his struggle for an education the early years of his ministry were weakened by wavering health. After eight years in the Conference he felt compelled to plan for a rest, and in the spring of 1865 took a nominal appointment. But God had a different plan for him. A few weeks later, when passing through New York, he was caught up by Dr. James Porter, then book agent, as a pulpit supply for the next Sabbath for South Fifth Street Church, in Brooklyn, at that time without a pastor by reason of the removal of Cyrus D. Foss to St. Paul's Church, New York.

TURNING POINT OF HIS LIFE.

When Sunday came the whole land was in the wild excitement occasioned by the murder of Abraham Lincoln. The pulpit supply for the day preached on the national crisis in a way so adequate and satisfying to the mental and emotional intensity of the hour that the congregation insisted he must not go away, but abide and be their minister. Thus unexpectedly Providence transferred him to a new field and placed him, as soon appeared, on the top-level of opportunity, to which he, with rapidly returning strength, showed himself fully equal; and from that point to the end his life was full of large and conspicuous achievement, the succeeding eleven years being distinguished by four notable and extraordinarily fruitful pastorates.

Before he had been long at South Fifth Street his enterprising spirit conceived a great plan of expansion, and he led his flock forth to build St. John's Church on Bedford Avenue, which was at its completion, in 1868, the grandest edifice in American Methodism.

MEMORIAL OF HIS LEADERSHIP.

His success in this great undertaking brought a call from the members of Arch Street Church, Philadelphia, to come to them for a like enterprise; and on the evening of his reception there the sum of eighty thousand dollars was subscribed toward the costly and beautiful temple which rose in the first two years of his pastorate. Thus within five years his magnificent energy built two superb monuments, one of brownstone and the other of marble, which will long stand as memorials of his intrepid and inspiring leadership and practical power.

Two more pastorates, one at Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, and the other at St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, completed the twenty years of his pastoral service.

In 1876 he was called from a highly prosperous pastorate in Cincinnati to the presidency of the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he spent twelve years, attaining the acknowledged eminence which made possible, and the experimental knowledge of educational affairs which made advisable, his election by the General Conference of 1888 to the secretaryship of the Board of Education.

A MAN OF HIGH IDEALS.

Charles H. Payne was a man who cherished high ideals and earnestly strove toward them. Although not made of the most malleable and ductile material, diligent self-improvement was part of his religion. With a somewhat schoolmasterly habit of mind, he used the critic's file freely both on himself and on others, scrutinizing sharply forms of expression, style of delivery, grammar, rhetoric, and logic; and practicing himself systematically in such matters as deep-breathing, distinct articulation, correct pronunciation, and appropriate gesticulation.

But whatever prescriptions he practiced by, whatever models he studied, whatever drill he received or gave himself, whatever modifications culture effected in him, he remained irreducibly individual, with his sharp points still projecting, the joints of his frame visible, and his taut sinews lifting the skin.

His social manners and his way of shaking hands, his peculiar voice and the way he managed it in speaking, his enunciation, his laugh, his handwriting, his gestures, the gait with which he strode along the street—all these things were strikingly unique and inimitable. A man of so many acute angles, so positive and insistent in his opinions, so pertinacious in purpose, aggressive

in action, and impatient of opposition, must inevitably come into collision now and then with men of similarly decided convictions and pronounced personality; and the progress of his life, while benevolent, successful, and pure, was not without occasional friction and conflict.

As a pastor he was faithful to every part of his work, but his interest and effort were not confined to building up his own church. In every community where he lived he was to some extent a factor of public power. He believed that the Church has some responsibility toward civil and social affairs, to demand righteousness, temperance, and purity, to procure the betterment of law in accordance with the highest ideals, to insist on the enforcement of good statutes already existing, to expose and denounce corrupt or delinquent officials and demand of them the discharge of their sworn duty.

FOUGHT THE SALOONS.

His ministry did not lack the gladiatorial passion. The militant spirit burned in his breast and made him fond of the fray. The sight of audacious and insolent wickedness filled him with holy rage. He showed himself a soldier of the cross, a knight of his Master the King's Round Table, sworn to ride abroad redressing human wrong, to break the heathen and uphold the Christ. An illustration of this occurred in his pastorate in Cincinnati, which began in 1874 in the midst of the excitement of the great temperance revival known as the Woman's Crusade in Ohio. He promptly entered the thick of the fight, opening his pulpit battery on his third Sunday there with a volley so damaging that the mayor, whom he arraigned, thought it necessary to defend himself in the press with "An Open Letter to Dr. Payne," to which Dr. Payne at once replied with "An Open Letter to the Mayor," who, as he pointed out, was evading his duty and protecting the saloons. In this battle, which shook the city, Dr. Payne was a front-fighter, and his wife was one of the forty-three Christian women who were arrested by the police for praying with the liquor-sellers and were hurried off to the station house along with thieves and harlots. When they were brought before the police court the justice dismissed them with the warning that if they committed their awful crime again they would be dealt with severely. Week after week the pulpit of St. Paul discussed the situation fairly but scathingly, exposing the perfidious and cowardly conduct of the city officials; and in all the prolonged excitement and provocation of the conflict Dr. Payne bore himself with such mingled fearlessness and wisdom as earned throughout the city and the State the grateful friendship of all decent people and the no less honoring hatred of the classes whose curse is their only benediction.

KEPT THE CHURCH PURE.

He was alive to the large and vivid questions of the hour; he conceived it his duty as a watchman on the walls to sound the alarm when the public welfare was menaced; he showed ability to deal broadly, bravely, and powerfully with the wise interests of city, State, and nation.

It is not strange that one effect of a pulpit blazing and thundering like Sinai against public iniquity and demanding righteousness of all men should have been the breaking out of a revival in the crowded pews of his own church, which filled that winter with the power of God unto the salvation of many.

Always his ministry was vigorous, sound, and wholesome, and all interests prospered in his hands. His pastorates were characterized by evangelistic fervor, attended by full and steady congregations without resort to meretricious attractions, marked by large increase in benevolent collections and circulation of church periodicals, by the going forth of many young people to Methodist schools and colleges under his urgent prompting, by the pruning of church records, the suppression of troublesome elements, and the unification of membership in feeling and effort. He was a man of nerve and of conscience, and he did not flinch when ministerial duty became disagreeable and costly. Halfway through a great church building enterprise, he required a man who had subscribed fifty thousand dollars toward the new building to withdraw from membership in the church. He would keep the church pure though its marble walls should remain incomplete, though the building enterprise should stand at halt like Joshua's sun in Ajalon.

He was a husbandman who plowed deep, sowed only good seed, gathered large harvests—thirty, sixty, and a hundredfold; and was coveted by many important churches inside our communion, and by some outside, as, notably, by old Park Street Congregational Church in Boston.

In the last twenty-five years of his life he became widely known as a great money raiser. He had reduced that business to a science. He conducted it as a skillful general plans a campaign. He was called to all parts of the country for church dedicating and debt raising, sometimes by non-Methodist churches.

His twelve years in the presidency of the Ohio Wesleyan were eminently successful. One thing which helped to put him in sympathetic touch with young men was that he was a man of modern mind and progressive spirit, alert, expectant, forward-looking, maintaining a keen interest in the discoveries, discussions, and conclusions of modern scholarship and ready to set old truths in whatever new light might be shining from any quarter. "The more knowledge, the more faith," was one of his

mottoes, and he was free from apprehensions concerning the effect of any possible findings of reverent research. He held, with Wesley, that we should think and let think so long as the fundamentals of the Christian faith are not touched.

A STIMULATING TEACHER.

In the class room he was a stimulating teacher, arousing interest and provoking discussion. His administration was not of the mild, amiable, and timid sort; he was a rigid disciplinarian; and perhaps it must be admitted that he sometimes forgot to soften his grip with a velvet glove when he took hold of affairs. He manifested a tender and helpful sympathy for impecunious students struggling for an education, every one of whom could feel sure that the president of the college had overcome difficulties as great as he himself was contending with.

Dr. Payne's powerful evangelism made him mighty religious influence in the college. Before the tremendous moral outset of his appeals, as he stormed the citadel of man-soul, young men and women surrendered by platoons and companies to the Captain of salvation. His high spiritual ideals, his hot convictions, his electric sympathies, and his moral enthusiasms spread their splendid contagion through the institution until the glow of them was on every cheek and the fire of them was in every eye. During his presidency no audience room in Delaware was spacious enough to hold the crowds which thronged his monthly Sunday afternoon sermons. One of his students, himself already eminent in the Church, is of the opinion that President Payne will be most remembered as a mighty preacher. A host of magnificent young men are now in the pulpits and mission fields of Methodism who owe the impulse and ideals of their ministry largely to his intense, enkindling, and ennobling influence.

AS A LEADER IN CIVIC REFORM.

In his annual report last June, President Bashford, in a just and generous reference to the invaluable service of his predecessor, Dr. Payne, said:

"His administration marked a great transition in the history of the university. He brought about the union between the college and the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, and the establishment of coeducation upon a permanent basis; secured additional and able teachers for the faculty, greatly increased the number of students in attendance; struggled earnestly and successfully to enlarge the endowments of the university; transformed and improved the courses of study; enthused new vigor into the administration of the college, and by necessary sternness raised the moral and mental standard of our students; became the moral prophet of the community, and led the city in notable civic reform; became the evangelist of the college and inaugurated

sweeping revivals, thus quickening and elevating the spiritual life of hundreds of young people who have since blessed the world by their influence. . . . The Ohio Wesleyan University owes him a debt of gratitude which succeeding generations will recognize increasingly. He builded for the future, and the historian of the university will record him as one of the potent factors in molding her destiny. With his noble compeers, Thomson and Merriek, he stands worthy to rank with Fisk of Middletown, Hopkins of Williams, McCosh of Princeton, Dunster and Mather of Harvard, Stiles and the elder Dwight of Yale, among the leaders of higher education in America."

STOOD FOR CHRISTIAN CULTURE.

One of his pupils, who now succeeds him in the secretaryship, says :

"His devotion to Christian education developed into a passion. To this cause he gave the last twenty-five years of his life; for it he spoke and wrote his most burning and eloquent words; to further it on every field he spared not himself. He stood ever and everywhere for sound learning; sham culture was hateful to his very soul. But he stood especially for Christian culture. During his presidency he increased endowments, raised the standards, enlarged the courses of study, multiplied the attendance of students, and represented the Ohio Wesleyan far and wide; but his chief joy at the last was that more than a thousand students were converted there during his administration. It is doubtful whether the argument for the Christian college was ever more forcefully stated than in his last tract, "The Christian College a Necessity." His voice was heard often in the church; it was never heard advocating anything unworthy or unmanly or unrighteous. Two words were frequently on his lips—'character' and 'manliness.'"

The transition from a college presidency to the education secretaryship was a natural and fitting one, and for the work of his new sphere his experience at Delaware was a fine preparation. He entered on his new duties, not as an amateur, but as a master in educational matters. The versatility with which he applied his faculties to all parts of his work amazed his friends. Year after year he devised fresh programs for Children's Day with remarkable fertility of invention. Though not an artist, he designed pictures; and though not known as a poet, he wrote hymns. But while he handled these details ingeniously and skillfully, his more important work was large enough and substantial enough to be called monumental.

President Bashford truly says: "In his wider relations to the educational work of Methodism he lifted the standard of admission to our colleges, unified the educational work of our Church, quadrupled the contributions to the Board of Education,

and rendered invaluable and lasting service to higher education in the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Dr. McDowell, who succeeds him, writes: "He left the affairs of the office in perfect order. His records needed neither explanation nor adjustment. They were without spot or blemish."

HONORED WITH DEGREES.

Dr. Payne was honored with the degrees which college presidents are accustomed to wear; with membership in five successive General Conferences, and in the Ecumenical Conferences in London and Washington in 1881 and 1891; and several times received a large vote for the episcopacy.

The severe winter of 1898-99 gave him several attacks of grip, which sent him for recuperation to Clifton Springs, his favorite health resort for forty years. Had he remained there in quietness long enough, he might, perhaps, have been here with us today. But in wild March weather he started on his round of the spring Conferences, beginning with Baltimore, where he made his usual address in behalf of education. There his strength collapsed so completely that he was barely able to make the journey back to his wife at Clifton; and on Friday, May 5, heart failure ended his earthly life. Funeral services were held in the chapel of the sanitarium, in the Washington Square Church, where he worshiped during his eleven years in New York city, and at Taunton, Mass., the place of his birth, where his body was laid to rest in his native soil.

And now this slender, wiry, virile, and valiant man, this able and indefatigable servant of the Church, who sat as a delegate from the Cincinnati Conference in the General Conferences of 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, and 1896, is numbered among

"Those faithful souls who, earning God's discharge,
Have passed triumphant over Time's dim marge,
Into the perfect peace, the life more large."

IV.—FRANZ L. NAGLER, D.D.

Franz L. Nagler, president of the thirteenth district of the Epworth League and editor of *Haus und Herd* and German Sunday school publications, finished his earthly career after an illness of two weeks, Sunday morning, March 18, 1900, in the fifty-first year of his age. He had the privilege of passing into the eternal world from the hallowed precincts of his own home in Cincinnati, surrounded by his family and some of his most intimate friends.

Of stalwart frame and robust constitution, his death came as a great shock to the Church. Both by reason of his official position and of his personal attainments he was at the time of his death perhaps the most conspicuous figure in German-American Methodism.

Physically, morally, and intellectually Dr. Nagler was a good type of the Teuton of Protestant origin, taking root in American soil, wresting a living from the forces of nature in the forest wilds of Michigan, breathing the air of liberty, growing and expanding under the beneficent influences of American institutions, and, best of all, coming into saving contact with the evangelizing power of a live Gospel as proclaimed by the flaming evangels of German Methodism.

He was born December 20, 1849, in Saxony, the cradle of the German Reformation, and descended from a humble but sturdy race. His grandfather fought at the battle of Waterloo under the famous Blücher. When but a child of two or three years his parents emigrated to America and settled in Pittsburg. It was not long before they were happily converted, being led to Christ by the zealous members of the first German Methodist society there, which had been organized but a short time before by William Nast. In his ninth year the lad removed with his parents to Michigan, where, in a sparsely settled region near Irving, the forest was subdued and the first log-cabin home built. Dr. Nagler loved to recall the period of his youth where he learned to wield the ax and follow the plow. It was in these formative years that he laid the foundation for his splendid physical powers, and imbibed from his devout mother those religious and poetical aspirations which afterward gave him distinction. In his eighteenth year he entered the German Wallace College in Berea, O., and pursued his studies with great zeal, though not permitted to continue his course without interruptions, nor to finish it, owing to lack of funds. But he never ceased to be grateful for the opportunities extended to him by his wise and generous father. In the wholesome religious atmosphere of this school his inner life was newly stirred, and he gave himself unreservedly to God. The Church, perceiving his gifts and grace, soon called him into the ministry, and in the year 1871 he was received on trial in the Central German Conference. After filling a number of important appointments in this Conference he was made presiding elder of the North Ohio District, and while in this position was called to the presidency of St. Paul's College in St. Paul Park, Minn., and transferred to the Northern German Conference. Throughout his pastorate he had been a diligent student, a careful reader, and an assiduous writer. The expectations that he would fill this position with credit were abundantly fulfilled. His influence upon the students of this college was of an abiding character. At the end of four years, however, he resigned this presidency and became pastor of the First German Methodist Church in St. Paul, Minn. His signal success here was cut short in the second year by his election to the editorship of *Haus und Herd* by the Book Committee, in place of Dr. H. Liebhart, who met a tragic death in the

spring of 1895. At the succeeding General Conference, of which he was a member, he was reelected to this position by a practically unanimous vote. The ability with which he edited this magazine and discharged the other duties devolving upon him as president of the Epworth League during the past quadrennium is well known, but received an additional indorsement by his reelection as delegate from his Conference to this General Conference, last fall.

In the year 1897 he visited California and the Pacific coast, and in the following year visited our three German Conferences in North and South Germany and Switzerland, in the interest of the German Epworth League. He embraced this opportunity to visit the place of his birth, and has left some exceedingly pathetic lines in memory of his mother as associated with this spot. During these tours he greatly endeared himself to our people and strengthened the cause of German Methodism by his lectures and sermons and his genial personality. For the pulpit or platform Dr. Nagler was always in demand. His style was simple and lucid rather than rhetorical and ornate, yet his public utterances were always forcible and often of surpassing eloquence. He was endowed by nature with many gifts, which he cultivated with great assiduity and enthusiasm. He was witty, affable, and full of humor. These qualities made him always an agreeable companion. He had a quick and large grasp of any subject that might engage his attention. He was broad-minded and charitable, careful not to speak evil of anyone. He was by nature an investigator, and at one period of his life in great mental distress through skepticism, but he never ventilated his religious doubts, if he had any in later years. His literary activity was very great, both in prose and poetry. Among his published works special mention may be made of the following: *Aspects of Christian Experience* (translation and adaptation from Merrill); *The Immortality of the Soul*; *Christ's Second Coming*; *Handbook of the Scriptures: Humor and Satire*; *Jerahmeel*; *Immanuel*; *Brief Handbook on Natural Philosophy*; *A New Historical Library*. The last title was intended to cover a series of twelve volumes, only four of which, however, have appeared, namely, *Biographical Sketches from Profane History* (two volumes) and *Biographical Sketches from Sacred History* (two volumes). These were the last works issued from his fertile pen.

In personal appearance Dr. Nagler was of commanding presence, being over six feet in height and well proportioned. Kindliness and wit beamed from his gray-blue eyes. His massive forehead betokened the steady thinker and calm philosopher. He possessed dignity without coldness or any suggestion of arrogance or pride. By his simplicity and unfettered candor, his manifest sense of justice and love of the truth, he attracted the

love and confidence of his fellows. He was a good reader of men, and his judgment of things in their proper relation was usually sound. Gifted with an accurate and ready memory, his rich store of knowledge was always at command, and he was not troubled with any undue measure of self-consciousness in his public efforts. Aside from these qualities, it should be mentioned that he was a man of indefatigable industry and capable of much hard work.

His domestic relations were very happy, and he was devoted to the home he had established in Mount Auburn, Cincinnati. A grief-stricken wife, two sons and two daughters, an aged father, two brothers (one of them, Rev. August Nagler, a minister of the Michigan Conference), and an invalid sister lament his loss, while the tender sympathies of the whole German Methodist Church go out toward them. For we, too, have lost a great prince in our Israel, and a trusted leader of our young people.

Shortly before the session of the Book Committee in this city last February he felt a strong desire to visit again his aged father in Michigan, and did so. It was a kind providential impulse that led him to do so, for this was the last time he saw him in the body. The secret malady that caused his death was already asserting itself, and after submitting his editorial report to the Book Committee he hurried home. A week later, the 22d of February, though not feeling well, he delivered a lecture at Terre Haute, Ind., according to appointment.

Sunday morning, March 4, when on the point of starting to church with his family, he was taken with severe internal pains and obliged to send for his physician. The case was a perplexing one, and March 16 a surgical operation was decided upon, to which he cheerfully consented. Temporary relief was given, but on March 18 he passed to his eternal reward.

During his last illness he gave frequent expressions to his quiet trust in God and his sure hope of eternal life through Jesus Christ. He had the satisfaction of having the presence of his devoted wife and children at his bedside, the two sons, students at Berea, O., having been called home several days before he breathed his last. He was also happy in having the attendance of two nurse deaconesses from our German Methodist Deaconess Home in Cincinnati. In response to his request they sang his two favorite hymns, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want," and "What a Friend we have in Jesus."

The funeral services, March 21, in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, were very impressive and attended by a very large audience of ministers from a distance, representing the Northern German, Chicago German, Northwest German, St. Louis German, and the Central German Conferences. A memoir was read by Rev. J. H. Horst, presiding elder of the Cincinnati District of the Central German Conference. Addresses were

made by Bishop S. M. Merrill, Rev. Joseph Kern, his most intimate friend, Dr. Frederick Munz, the assistant editor of *Haus und Herd*, and Dr. Frederick Kopp, of St. Paul, Minn., and a poem was read by Rev. Karl Keck, of the Chicago German Conference. His remains were interred in the Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, on a beautiful slope facing the setting sun. Here, too, lies the dust of many of his friends and colaborers in the kingdom of God, such as Dr. Louis Nippert, Dr. Jacob Krehbiel, Brother R. A. W. Bruehl, and Dr. William Nast, who all having died in the faith await with exultant hope the triumph of the resurrection morn.



APPENDIX IV.

- A.—REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.
- B.—REPORTS OF AGENTS.
- C.—REPORT OF TREASURER OF COMMISSION ON ENTERTAINMENT.
- D.—REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.



A.

REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE.

To the General Conference of 1900.

BRETHREN : The members of the Book Committee appointed by the General Conference of 1896 met in the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O., at four o'clock, May 28, 1896.

As one fourth of the members were unavoidably absent, a temporary organization was made, and the permanent organization was deferred until the annual meeting in February, 1897.

The temporary organization was effected by the election of W. F. Whitlock, Chairman, and S. O. Benton, Secretary.

In the division of the Committee the Eastern Section was made to include the members of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Districts, and the Local Committee at New York.

The Western Section was made to include the members of the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts, and the Local Committee at Cincinnati.

This was a continuation of the subdivision of the previous quadrennium. The Eastern Section was organized by the election of Henry Spellmeyer, Chairman, and S. O. Benton, Secretary; the Western Section, by the election of Robert T. Miller, Chairman, and D. L. Rader, Secretary.

At this meeting of the Book Committee the distribution of dividends to the Annual Conferences, the salaries of the Bishops, Book Agents, and Editors, the allowance to widows and orphans, were continued as fixed by the Committee in February, 1896, until the annual meeting in February, 1897.

The General Committee met annually during the quadren-

nium, as required by the Discipline; in 1897 in New York, in 1898 in Cincinnati, in 1899 in New York, and in 1900 in Chicago.

There has been no occasion for a special meeting during the quadrennium.

The Eastern and Western Local Committees have had frequent meetings in the Houses to which they are respectively assigned, and have carefully inspected accounts and the management of the Agents. Once within the quadrennium the two Local Committees met in joint session for mutual counsel in the interests of uniformity of administration. They have made annually full reports to the Book Committee, giving to the district members many valuable details and suggestions as to the conduct and needs of the business.

Of those whose work comes under our revision one has fallen in the service and passed into the great future—the Rev. Franz L. Nagler, D.D., editor of the *Haus und Herd*. Dr. Nagler was elected by the Book Committee in 1895, and was reelected by the General Conference by an almost unanimous vote in 1896. He served the Church in the ministry and editorship with great fidelity and ability. He was present at the Book Committee meeting in February last, and his stalwart form and presence seemed to give promise of many years of service. But one month later he was compelled to lay down his pen, and the messenger that “loves a shining mark” transferred him from labor to reward. He died March 18, 1900. As the interval between his death and the General Conference was so brief, the vacancy occasioned did not call for any action upon our part.

The two following tables give in outline the business of the two Houses and their Depositories during the quadrennium. These figures should be carefully studied by the members of the General Conference, as they call for full consideration and wise legislation. The examination and study of them ought to be proportional to the magnitude of the interests involved and the measure of responsibility with which General Conference membership is charged.

SALES OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN IN NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1895, TO OCT. 31, 1899.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
At New York:				
Books.....	\$319,603 23	\$302,613 24	\$227,311 47	\$197,302 64
Job Sales.....	94,419 35	159,686 55	150,417 20	183,814 22
To Depositories:				
Boston.....	15,031 73	15,245 46	13,194 21	9,930 80
Pittsburg.....	9,182 37	7,893 34	8,602 54	7,842 73
Detroit.....	5,585 18	7,539 96	6,115 31	6,123 81
San Francisco.....	7,282 47	5,904 77	4,751 42	3,704 55
Periodicals.....	332,623 08	331,838 70	344,014 48	339,721 18
To Depositories:				
Boston.....	81,749 53	79,750 16	74,900 58	67,701 61
Pittsburg.....	66,239 62	66,112 27	64,283 73	65,047 34
Detroit.....	72,419 59	74,417 61	73,647 27	74,403 14
San Francisco.....	46,073 68	37,335 97	41,000 55	37,913 68
Total Sales.....	\$1,056,209 83	\$1,088,378 03	\$1,007,238 76	\$992,611 70
Less Sales to Depositories.....	99,295 05	108,450 69	108,081 86	107,707 37
	\$956,914 78	\$979,927 34	\$899,156 90	\$884,904 33

Total net Sales for the Four Years, \$3,714,903.35.

Decrease as compared with last quadrennium, \$185,502.03.

ASSETS. —Real estate.....	\$1,067,136 29			\$2,598,080 32
Merchandise.....				
Machinery.....				
Furniture.....	987,011 65			\$225,764 09
Notes and accounts.....				164,937 55
Cash on hand.....				390,711 64
LIABILITIES. —In form of notes.....				\$2,207,368 68
In form of current accounts.....				2,045,133 15
Net capital, October 31, 1899.....				\$162,235 53
Net capital, October 31, 1895.....				172,761 41
Increase in net capital.....				\$334,996 94
Dividends and other disbursements.....				
Total earnings for four years.....				

SALES OF THE WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, NOV. 1, 1895, TO OCT. 31, 1899.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
At Cincinnati:				
Books.....	\$205,302 39	\$202,310 77	\$231,610 52	\$199,646 97
Periodicals.....	329,853 90	321,019 43	331,412 00	333,472 73
Job Work.....	42,310 70	54,042 11	56,387 12	75,162 44
Total.....	\$577,466 99	\$577,372 31	\$619,409 64	\$608,281 14
At Chicago:				
Books.....	\$161,766 40	\$153,930 92	\$166,694 42	\$166,372 14
Periodicals.....	231,587 27	267,512 84	293,870 53	293,335 33
Job Work.....	9,856 39	15,634 77	21,630 57	22,315 47
Total.....	403,210 06	437,078 53	482,255 52	482,022 94
At St. Louis:				
Books.....	\$69,386 61	\$68,645 06	\$68,787 11	\$56,692 93
Periodicals.....	116,110 11	112,705 91	112,418 24	110,088 51
Total.....	185,496 72	181,350 97	181,205 35	166,781 44
Less Sales to Depositories.....				
	\$1,166,173 77	\$1,195,801 81	\$1,282,870 51	\$1,257,086 52
	178,655 84	180,229 46	208,764 53	191,151 40
	\$987,517 93	\$1,015,572 35	\$1,074,105 98	\$1,065,934 12
Total Sales for the Four Years, \$4,143,131.38. Increase over previous four years, \$93,440.12.*				
ASSETS.—Real estate.....	\$633,937 50			\$1,482,974 69
Merchandise.....				62,009 84
Machinery.....				
Furniture.....	447,497 10			\$1,420,304 85
Fixtures.....				\$1,447,730 20
Notes and accounts.....	158,552 22			
Special loans on interest and stock in International Bible Agency.....	135,403 81			\$115,000 00
Cash in hand.....	107,584 06			215,000 00
	\$1,482,974 69			1,232,730 20
				\$187,634 65
				412,730 09
				\$600,364 74

* In the previous quadrennium the *Advocates* were all charged upon the books at \$2.00. For the past quadrennium they have been charged at \$1.60. A fair comparison requires that about \$100,000 be added in order to show the real increase in business.

THE BOOK CONCERN IN NEW YORK.

The past four years have been trying ones for publishing enterprise in the East, as is evident from the financial embarrassments which have overtaken two of the best known and most conservative publishing firms in this country. We are gratified to be able to report that the Methodist Book Concern stands to-day with credit unimpaired, and in a condition of general prosperity. Each year it has distributed a generous sum for dividends, subsidies, and other connectional purposes, and has added something to its net capital. We invite a careful study of the tabulated statement which is submitted herewith.

It will be seen that the net capital, October 31, 1899, was \$2,207,368.68, an increase for the quadrennium of \$162,235.53. The sales for the past four years have aggregated \$3,620,484.00. This is a decrease from those of the previous quadrennium of \$185,502.03. It should be mentioned, however, that, owing to a change in the fiscal year, the sales of the previous quadrennium were reported for four years and four months. The net earnings of the quadrennium have been \$334,996.94. Of this amount, \$162,235.53 has been added to the capital, \$82,426.33 has been distributed in dividends to the Annual Conferences, \$48,169.29 has been paid for subsidies, \$42,165.79 has been used for miscellaneous purposes of a connectional character.

It is apparent that the proportion of sales and of earnings to the capital invested is smaller at the Eastern than at the Western House. This is explained largely by the fact that a great part of the assets of the Eastern Book Concern consists of its valuable real estate. While this furnishes an excellent basis for credit, it has produced but little cash revenue. Under the system which has prevailed ever since the occupancy of the magnificent building on Fifth Avenue, we have realized from our large holdings in real estate only rental space for our factory, store, and offices; and even for these purposes we have been under the necessity of hiring additional room. Recent changes, however, are likely to make our real estate more productive in the immediate future.

DEPOSITORIES.

We have carried during the last four years, in depositories of the Eastern House, in real estate, merchandise, and accounts, an average sum of \$387,665. This large sum has not produced any profit, but a very considerable loss during the quadrennium.

Boston shows a loss of.....	\$7,562 76
Detroit shows a loss of.....	6,114 56
San Francisco shows a loss of.....	23,620 00
Pittsburg shows a gain of.....	5,425 46

It is but just, however, to say that in 1897 the Agents made a special reduction in stock and accounts as follows: Detroit, \$5,389; San Francisco, \$19,120. These special reductions cannot in fairness be charged against the current business of the quadrennium in estimating the financial results of the transactions of the two depositories named. Had it not been for the radical reductions in stock at the beginning of the quadrennium the showing of loss would be comparatively small.

While thus presenting a situation which should be made known to the General Conference, we wish to record our entire confidence in the integrity, business ability, and fidelity of the managers of our Depositories. The conditions we have noted are not due to any fault of these efficient servants of the Church, but to causes which lie beyond their control. An analysis of the situation clearly shows that the losses sustained have resulted chiefly from attempts to carry on a general book business. The remedy, in our judgment, is to be sought in such a modification of the business as will make our Depositories distributors of our own publications with only such others as are in constant demand.

CONFERENCE BOOKSTORES.

In this connection we would call attention to another peculiarity of the system in vogue at the New York Concern. For many years it has been the custom to grant discounts at depository rates to several bookstores maintained by Annual Conferences or by associations connected therewith. It would seem that, in view of the special favor granted to such bookstores, there should be a regular and prompt adjustment of accounts with the Book Concern. We regret to say that this has not been the case. As a result the Book Concern is supplying, practically, about \$100,000 of the capital upon which these stores are carrying on their business. The Publishing Agents have been directed to charge six per cent interest on all balances remaining due at the end of each year in excess of amounts purchased, but thus far they have been conspicuously unsuccessful in their attempts to carry out these instructions.

REAL ESTATE.

Important changes have been made in the property at New York. The house on Twentieth Street, in the rear of the Book Concern Building, and owned by the Concern, has been displaced by an annex, eight stories in height, and corresponding in style of architecture to the main building on Fifth Avenue. The manufacturing department has been removed from the Fifth Avenue front of the main building into the rear section of that building and the annex, thereby releasing much valuable space for rental purposes. Hitherto this space has yielded to the Book Concern only a partial rental for its own purposes, and

it has been necessary to rent additional room from the Missionary Society at an expense of \$15,000 to \$20,000 yearly. It is expected that the space vacated will now yield an annual income of about \$40,000, which will be divided proportionately between the Book Concern and the Missionary Society. The value of this annex, with the ground on which it stands, is about \$100,000.

No important changes have been made in our real estate at Pittsburg, nor at San Francisco. The value of each, as shown in the tabulated statement, is the same as four years ago.

THE BOOK CONCERN IN CINCINNATI.

The figures given above show that the net capital of the Western House October 31, 1899, was \$1,420,364.85, an increase for the quadrennium of \$187,634.65.

The total sales for the past four years have been \$4,143,131.38, an increase over the previous four years of \$93,440.12. (It ought to be remembered in this connection that the *Advocates* differed materially in price in the two quadrenniums, and to the advantage of the former.)

The net earnings for the four years are \$600,364.74.

The disbursements of these earnings have been as follows :

Dividends to Annual Conferences.....	\$303,333 67
Subsidies to Papers.....	32,503 49
Fire Insurance Fund.....	25,000 00
Epworth League Expenses and other Connectional Interests	76,892 93
Added to net capital.....	162,634 65

The Western House and its Depositories have a constituency great in numbers and increasing in wealth. Did pastors and people realize the service they may render to these publishing interests, and above all directly and indirectly receive from them, the patronage and proceeds would be much in advance of what they now are. The figures showing the business done are not small, but the equipments, resources, facilities, and rightful constituency of our Book Concerns are so great that we cannot feel satisfied with sales and results thus far secured.

REAL ESTATE.

There have been no material changes in the real estate belonging to the Western House in Cincinnati and St. Louis. At the opening of the quadrennium a new appraisement was made, an appraisement making reasonable allowance for shrinkage consequent on the general decline in values, and deducting the cost of sundry improvements called for by the present demands of business, but not adding to the selling price of the property.

The great improvement at 57 Washington Street, Chicago, is fully reported by the Western Agents, and can be easily examined by the members of the General Conference. Its location,

size, equipments will serve to meet the demands of our growing trade in the great Northwest, and stand, through many if not all the years of the twentieth century, as a monument of the Church's enterprise in its attempts to provide for the intellectual and religious growth of our people. The Local Committee at Cincinnati gave much valuable time, study, and oversight to the plans and construction of this edifice, and the Church owes them no ordinary debt of gratitude for their services. The original allowance made by the Book Committee for the construction of this building was \$150,000, but the great expense in securing a suitable foundation, unavoidable changes in construction, and the increase in the price of building material and labor added \$65,000 to the first estimate and allowance.

A brief analysis of our publishing interests will show where our trade is waning, and where its present growth and strength now are.

BOOKS.

There is a marked decline in the sale of books. We are aware that this is true not only in denominational books, but in those designed for the general trade. The people are substituting newspapers, magazines, the public and circulating libraries for the family library. Four years ago the report of the Book Committee contained the following paragraph, which is equally true now:

“The chief reason why our book trade is not larger is because the books are not immediately accessible to our people. There is a great chasm between the publishing house and its rightful constituency. The fathers formerly bridged this chasm, but their sons and successors leave it wide open. It is difficult to crowd denominational literature into the general trade. Many books of present and permanent value would certainly find a market if our people practically knew of their existence and worth. How to bring our products and the purchasers together is a problem worthy of thoughtful study.”

During the past quadrennium the decline in the sale of books by the Eastern House over the previous four years amounts to \$443,000.79, and that of the Western House to \$258,786.48. These figures alone are sufficient to arrest attention and stimulate the minds of all responsible parties to a solution of the problem involved.

PERIODICALS.

The publication and circulation of our periodical literature have commanded a large share of our attention. At our request the publishers and editors have presented to each member of the Book Committee, each year, some time in advance of the annual meeting, written reports of the interests with which they have been charged. These reports have been, for the most part, unusually full and specific in furnishing the information needed by the Committee.

Careful examination has been made of the growth or decline of circulation, of economy in management, of the application of the correspondence fund, of any needed change in the form of our papers, of the necessity, influence, application, and advisability of subsidies, of the nature, possible increase, and responsibility of advertisements, and of the best use of the talents and time of publishers and editors in meeting official responsibility. In all our examinations we have found very much to commend, but few things to criticise. We have ventured to suggest to the General Conference officers whose work falls under our supervision that the magnitude and possibilities of their several positions demand all possible concentration of ability and energy.

At our annual session in 1899 we realized that outside of Sunday school literature only three papers had made any financial gain, and that this gain amounted to \$22,662; that the rest, twelve in number, had been published at a loss of \$39,313, leaving a net loss of \$16,651.

At this meeting a special committee of five was appointed "to make a careful study and thorough examination into the financial condition of such papers as are not self-supporting, and to report in detail at the next session of the Book Committee." At our last annual session Rev. C. C. Wilbor, D.D., chairman of this committee, made a most elaborate and clear report of all our periodical literature. This report covers in detail the entire quadrennium just closed. It shows that four papers, not counting the Sunday school publications, made a gain for 1899 of \$25,037 while twelve lost \$31,119, showing a net loss of \$6,082. Taking the entire quadrennium, three papers made a gain of \$86,089; thirteen periodicals lost directly \$44,623, and in including the subsidies, \$63,402, ordered by the General Conference of 1896, the loss amounts to \$108,025. This report, presented by Dr. Wilbor for the special committee of five, was referred February 14, 1900, to a joint committee consisting of this special committee and the standing committee on Periodicals and Editors' Reports, which committee, in consultation with the publishing agents, is asked to formulate conclusions and report the same to the Book Committee at its adjourned session held April 28. These conclusions, if adopted by the Book Committee, must be submitted in a separate and subsequent statement to the General Conference.

Our Sunday school publications merit a more cheerful consideration. They have made a steady increase in numbers and returns for the quadrennium. The increase in numbers amounts to 153,625. The income has not kept pace with the circulation because of a reduction in the price of the Lesson Quarterlies. These periodicals are published on a very small margin—a margin their great circulation alone can justify. Their earnings and net profits had a gradual growth during the first three years of the quadrennium, but those of the fourth year did not surpass the third. The aggregate profits from these Sunday

school publications are the products of small margins on large sales. Their editorial management and mechanical appearance are favorably known to the entire Church.

Our German periodicals are favored with the best circulation in proportion to their constituency, and are an expression of the loyalty, devotion, and fidelity of our German membership. The circulation shows that about every household receives one or more periodicals. Were our English-speaking membership alike loyal and liberal the beneficial results would be far beyond any past or present realization.

The Epworth Herald continues to have a vigorous growth and is commanding an increasing influence in Methodist and American journalism. Its small subscription price can be authorized only by its large circulation. That it is doing a great work in supplying a present demand and in training up a generation of young people for loyal and stalwart Christian service in the twentieth century, we confidently believe.

The Kretansky Posel, published for our Bohemian brethren, has received a small subsidy throughout the quadrennium. We have had every reason to believe that this help has been essential and most worthily bestowed.

DIVIDENDS TO ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

The dividends have been for the four years \$125,000, \$100,000, \$80,000, \$80,000, in all \$385,000 for the quadrennium. The amount is \$125,000 less than in the previous quadrennium. The diminution in amount has been made in the interest of the Eastern House. The great drafts made in former years upon its revenue for dividends, subsidies, and other connectional expenses, and the failure of Conference bookstores to promptly meet their obligations to the mother House, while they did not impair its credit, have so lessened its cash capital that it has been placed at a disadvantage in the purchase of supplies and in the best economy of administration. The Book Committee have deemed it wise to give this House time and opportunity to accumulate a larger working capital.

The Church should remember the generous dividends made in the last two quadrenniums, amounting to nearly \$900,000. These and the subsidies paid far exceed a million. What other publishing houses have such a record? The last year has witnessed the failure of book houses, historic and honored, but ours in spite of their heavy drafts stand unimpaired in reputation, equipment, and service.

EPISCOPAL FUND.

The basis of apportionment throughout the quadrennium has been $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the amount reported for ministerial support, exclusive of missionary appropriations. The report made to the General Conference of 1896, included collections and expendi-

tures up to January 1, 1896. The following table will show receipts and expenditures from that date to January 1, 1900 :

January 1, 1896, Balance in treasury.....	\$23,824 66
Receipts during 1896.....	80,216 95
	<hr/>
	\$104,041 61
Disbursements.....	93,738 54
	<hr/>
January 1, 1897, Balance in treasury.....	\$10,303 07
Receipts during 1897.....	86,119 98
	<hr/>
	\$96,423 05
Disbursements.....	93,700 57
	<hr/>
January 1, 1898, Balance in treasury.....	\$2,722 48
Receipts during 1898.....	88,011 09
	<hr/>
	\$90,733 57
Disbursements.....	93,849 20
	<hr/>
January 1, 1899, Balance overdrawn.....	\$3,115 63
Receipts during 1899.....	93,179 14
Disbursements.....	88,596 75

Deducting the balance overdrawn, and the disbursements for the year from the receipts, and there remains in the treasury, January 1, 1900, \$1,466.76.

These figures show this fund had \$23,824.66 with which to begin the last quadrennium ; it has but \$1,466.76 with which to begin the present.

The expenditures from January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1900, exceed receipts by \$22,357.90.

It is gratifying to observe that the receipts each year have surpassed those of the preceding one, but the expenses have increased in greater ratio.

Since receipts do not equal disbursements, and since the surplus of former years is exhausted, and since there is no other source of income to this fund than the collections taken among the people, such measures ought to be adopted as will guard against any future embarrassment.

The Book Committee has not always escaped criticism as to the percentage of apportionment. If all Conferences or parts of the Church were equally able to contribute to this fund, the criticism would have some weight. The foreign and Southern Conferences, perhaps, ought to do more, but the chief difficulty lies in some of the older and wealthier Conferences, between whose apportionments and collections there is a disparity suggesting indifference or inattention. The people are willing to pay the amount required if their obligation is made known, and if bishops are to share *pro rata* with presiding elders and pastors all expenditures will be promptly met.

The following resolution presented by J. E. Andrus at our last session voices the judgment of the Committee.

PAYMENT OF EPISCOPAL CLAIMS.

Whereas, It is the declared policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church that the financial support of its Bishops shall be derived from an apportionment made upon the entire Church for this purpose ; and,

Whereas, The Church neither provides, authorizes, nor intends that any deficiency resulting from such method shall be made up from the proceeds of the Book Concern ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in case a deficiency in any year results from a failure of the Church to respond up to the full measure of demands made upon the Episcopal Fund for allotted salaries and traveling expenses, such deficiency shall be a *pro rata* deduction from the Bishops' salaries—in the ratio of these salaries as estimated—and that no arrearages in salaries for a given year shall be provided for in a succeeding fiscal year.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of 1896 again delegated to the Book Committee the location of the present session, the raising of funds necessary to meet expenses, and all arrangements pertaining to the transportation and entertainment of delegates and official visitors. At our annual session in 1898, a Commission, or Committee of Entertainment, was elected, consisting of Henry Spellmeyer, chairman, J. E. Andrus, S. O. Benton, T. J. Preston, Richard Dymond, H. A. Salzer, and O. P. Miller. This committee at the same session completed its organization by the election of S. O. Benton, secretary, and Richard Dymond, treasurer.

In October, 1898, it visited, in the order named, Saratoga, Ocean Grove, Winona Lake, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Chicago; from which cities invitations had been previously received. A very cordial and courteous invitation had been received from San Francisco, but owing to its distance from the centers of Methodist population, the Book Committee did not deem a visitation of the commission to that city wise.

At the time of the appointment of this committee, authority was given it, in case of an unusual opportunity being offered, requiring immediate action, to complete negotiations.

After full examination of the several places visited, the Committee was of the unanimous opinion that in auditorium, committee rooms, railroad and hotel accommodations, and the special financial inducements offered by the Chicago Local Committee, Chicago presented the most inviting location for the General Conference of 1900.

We trust that the experiences of the delegates and visitors and the success of the session will prove the wisdom of the choice thus made.

THE CASE OF REV. EDWIN A. SCHELL, D.D.

In the latter part of the year 1898 the Western Agents became aware that Mr. E. O. Excell, of Chicago, and Dr. Schell had entered into a contract by which a certain royalty paid by the Western House to Mr. Excell was being divided with Dr. Schell. The Agents referred the matter to the Western Local Committee, the Local Committee to the Western Section of the Book Committee, and this Section, after careful consideration, referred it to the Book Committee. The Book Committee, after an examination of the nature of the alleged irregularity, concluded it did not have jurisdiction in the case, and referred the case, with the papers connected therewith, to the Epworth League Board of Control, which body had appointed Dr. Schell General Secretary of the Epworth League.

After Dr. Schell's resignation, last autumn, the Western Agents were directed by the General Cabinet of the Epworth League, and requested by Dr. Schell, to continue Dr. Schell's salary until ministerial work should be assigned him by the presiding Bishop of his Conference, or until the next annual session of his Conference. This direction and this request were based upon the contract of 1893 made between the Book Committee and General Cabinet. The Western Agents asked the Western Local Committee for an interpretation of the said contract. The Local Committee unanimously agreed in an interpretation forbidding the continuance of the salary. The decision of the Local Committee, with the accompanying correspondence, and a statement of the case from the President of the General Cabinet to the Chairman of the Book Committee, were referred to us at our last session.

A Special Committee from the General Cabinet, consisting of Dr. W. I. Haven and Mr. A. J. Patten, appeared before us, and explained and enforced the General Cabinet's direction. Bishop FitzGerald also, upon our invitation, gave his understanding of the contract of 1893. After an examination of the question involved the Book Committee approved the interpretation and action of the Western Local Committee.

REFERRED TO GENERAL CONFERENCE AND LEGISLATURE REQUESTED.

At the last annual session the question of a reconstruction of the Book Committee was raised and referred to a Special Committee. This committee offered the following as their report, which was adopted:

ELECTIVE TERM OF ITS MEMBERS.

"Your committee have duly considered the subject referred to them. The publishing interests committed to our care and supervision are so vast and so widespread in their ramifications

and influence, that it requires some years of active service on the Book Committee for a member to acquire the knowledge requisite to a fair understanding of the situation and its appropriate demands. It takes about one quadrennium for a member to learn enough about the business for efficient service in the Committee. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the General Book Committee respectfully petition the approaching General Conference to change the term or tenure of office as follows, namely: The members from First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth General Conference Districts to be elected for eight years each, and the members from Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth General Conference Districts to be elected for four years each, and thereafter seven members to be elected at succeeding General Conferences for term of eight years, to take the place of those whose official term expires then. The Committee will thus be always constituted with half new members and half of older and more experienced members. The members of the Local Committees at New York and Cincinnati have been reappointed from term to term, and, continuing at the pleasure of the General Conference, they might as well be continued on that basis."

A FINAL WORD.

In closing this report we desire to bear testimony to the fidelity of all those in charge of our publishing interests. To Agents, to the Local Committees, to all the employees as far as we have been able to examine their work, we heartily accord a "Well done."

Great courtesy has been shown by those in charge. They have afforded us every facility to learn and do the work for which we are responsible.

The magnitude and complexity of our task have been very great, especially when compared with the limited time usually taken for its performance.

In what we have done we have earnestly striven to serve the Church.

We more than ever realize the importance of our publishing plants to the Church and its various enterprises. We congratulate the Church on the stability, prosperity, permanency, and business standing of these plants. Every book house in the country that was a contemporary of the Methodist Book Concern in its early years has failed. Our one regret is that our great Methodist constituency do not realize their possibilities of service to the Church and the world, and do not afford their patronage, and receive in return that reflex service and influence they are prepared to render.

B.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

THE BOOK CONCERN IN NEW YORK.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We herewith present our report of the business of the Methodist Book Concern in the city of New York for the four years ending October 31, 1899.

We commenced the business of the quadrennium under circumstances which rendered it impossible to earn such a percentage of profit on the capital invested as might have been expected by those who were without a full knowledge of the conditions under which we were compelled to work. The net capital as per exhibit at the close of the last quadrennium was \$2,045,133.15. At least two thirds of this large sum was invested in real estate and other nonproductive property. The large drafts which had been made upon the treasury of the Book Concern by direction of the General Conference and the Book Committee, for dividends to Annual Conferences and subsidies to various periodicals, had exhausted our working cash capital and compelled us to borrow money and pay out large sums in interest each year in order to meet the current demands of the business. From the \$1,000,000 invested in real estate we could realize nothing except the bare rental space for our factory and stores. No cash revenue was received from our great holdings in real estate, and it was impossible to obtain such revenue without a thorough reconstruction of the Book Concern building in New York. Up to the time of these changes in the Fifth Avenue building we not only received no cash revenue from the building, but were compelled to pay to the Missionary Society an average of \$19,000 annually for space occupied in excess of our two-thirds ownership of the property.

Early in the quadrennium the Agents recommended radical changes in the Fifth Avenue property—changes which would insure a substantial rental income from a part of the great building. Plans were matured which met the unanimous approval of the Book Committee, and the Agents were authorized to go forward with the work. The changes determined upon were inaugurated in the summer of 1898 and completed in the fall of 1899.

The Concern owned the house and lot in the rear of the Fifth Avenue building and adjoining it on Twentieth Street. On this lot an eight-story-and-basement building has been erected for manufacturing purposes. This added space made it possible to remove all machinery from the Fifth Avenue front of the main

building to the rear section of that building and the annex, and convert much valuable space into stores and offices for rent. We have been fortunate in being able to rent this space as fast as it has been made ready for occupancy, and the income therefrom will net the Book Concern at least \$20,000 annually, and it may reach a larger sum. The stores and offices now rented were not occupied in time to secure any income from them before the close of the last fiscal year; therefore, the earnings of the business for the quadrennium are not increased by these rentals. The next annual report of the Agents, however, will be favorably affected by the rental income already secured.

REAL ESTATE.—The Fifth Avenue property is valued by the Local Committee at \$800,000, and the new annex on Twentieth Street at \$99,104.36, making the total valuation of our real estate in New York \$899,104.36. This is a very conservative valuation, as the property is worth at present market prices a much larger sum. No change has been made in the valuation of our real estate in Pittsburg and San Francisco.

MERCHANDISE.—The reductions in our merchandise inventory during the quadrennium amount to \$86,944.28. These reductions have been made by throwing out stock of doubtful value and by lessening our purchases from outside publishers.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.—This department shows an increase in its inventory of \$80,045.54. This comes from the fact that we have been compelled to put in many new presses and a large amount of new machinery for the bindery, in order to cheapen the cost of manufacturing our goods and, at the same time, to better the quality of work done. While the inventory in the manufacturing department shows an increase of only \$80,045.54, the new presses, machinery, etc., which we have added to the plant were put in at a cost of \$117,824. The difference between these two amounts (\$37,778.44) shows the amount taken off the inventory of presses and machinery for depreciation in value from wear and tear.

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.—The Concern owes on notes and accounts \$100,220.53 less than it was owing four years ago. This is a gratifying showing, especially when considered in connection with the fact that we have expended \$62,000 in the erection of the new annex building, and \$117,824 for new machinery, etc.—a total of \$179,824.

DIVIDENDS AND SUBSIDIES.—The House has paid out on account of dividends and subsidies the sum of \$172,761.41. During the last twelve years, in which dividends and subsidies have

been large, the Book Concern in New York has paid out in cash for these purposes nearly *three quarters of a million of dollars*.

By direction of the last General Conference, subsidies have been regularly paid during the quadrennium to the several periodicals to which appropriations were made. The sums thus paid from the profits of the Book Concern aggregate a large amount. The Book Concern having been established for the purpose of furnishing our people with religious literature at low cost, it seems to us right and proper that the Publishing Houses should issue such literature as may be necessary to the growth of the Church and the religious culture of our people.

There is danger, however, that our periodical literature may be too greatly multiplied and require for its support an unwarranted draft upon the funds of the Book Concern. We need to guard our treasury carefully at this point. Before granting a subsidy to any paper it should be clearly demonstrated that the territory it represents and serves may not be served with equal efficiency by a paper long established and requiring no subsidy.

DEPOSITORIES.—In our annual reports, and also in the Agents' report to the last General Conference, we have frequently suggested the advisability of discontinuing the business of general bookstores in connection with our Depositories. The last General Conference took no action on the subject, and the Book Committee has hardly felt like assuming the responsibility of authorizing an utter change in a policy which has so long prevailed, and which seems popular in the communities where our Depositories are located. Our sense of duty will not permit us longer to withhold a positive recommendation on the subject.

Within the last decade the general book trade has undergone a complete revolution. The great department stores which have sprung up in nearly all our large cities are carrying full lines of books, and offering them at prices with which regular bookstores find it difficult to compete. The result is that many bookstores which were doing a profitable business a few years ago have been forced out of business altogether. Our Depositories have suffered from the same competition, and for several years past none of them has made any substantial financial returns, while some of them have been conducted at a loss. We are convinced, by a careful study of the situation, that the losses sustained have resulted from the essentially unprofitable character of the general book business as attempted under our auspices, together with the enlarged expense in rentals, clerk hire, etc., necessitated by the maintenance of large stores. We have already sought to retrench in these particulars as far as possible under existing conditions, but the necessary expense of maintaining our Depositories is still large.

We therefore recommend that the Publishing Agents

be authorized and directed to proceed at the earliest day possible to reduce our present retail stores to the rank of Depositories pure and simple—that is, to stores that deal primarily only with our own manufactured goods and such other church and Sunday school books and requisites as are in current demand by our preachers and people.

In the first year of the quadrennium we made radical reductions in the inventories at San Francisco and Detroit. At San Francisco a special reduction of \$19,120 was made on old stock and accounts, and goods amounting to \$8,857.16 were returned to New York, where they would find a readier market. At Detroit a special reduction of \$5,389.01 was made on stock. By charging these special reductions against the current business of these Depositories we make the business show a large loss, while in fact there has been comparatively but a small loss on the current transactions of the two Depositories named. The Boston Depository shows a loss of \$7,562.76, the result mainly of the heavy rental charge against the business, a charge which in the previous quadrennium was paid by the New York House. The Pittsburg Depository shows a gain of \$5,425.46.

We cannot pass from this subject without expressing our confidence in the integrity, efficiency, and faithfulness of the managers of our various Depositories. The general conditions stated above are through no fault of theirs, but such as grow out of causes lying beyond their control.

PERIODICALS.—None of our periodicals, with one or two exceptions, has fallen off in circulation, and some of them show an advance.

The *Methodist Review* circulates almost entirely among clergymen, and its subscription list remains about the same from year to year. It is to be regretted that a publication of such intrinsic worth should thus far have failed to secure from our intelligent laymen the large subscription list which it so richly merits.

The Christian Advocate has been enlarged and improved. The character of the paper speaks for itself. We believe that in general excellence it is the peer of the foremost religious weeklies of the nation. The cost of its production has been considerably increased by the change in size and form and the introduction of illustrations. However, it will continue to earn a profit.

The Northern Christian Advocate, we regret to say, has fallen off in circulation and shows a large financial loss. The ability and diligence of its editor are well known, and though its patronizing territory is limited, it is sufficiently large to give the paper a subscription list that would bring it ample financial support. We have cut down the expenses of the paper at every point

possible under present conditions. If the *Northern* is to be continued as a Book Concern publication, it should be put upon an entirely new basis, making it possible to bring its expenses within its income.

The Southwestern Christian Advocate, published by us in New Orleans, has made encouraging advance both in its merit as a publication and in the increase of its subscription list. The *Southwestern*, being the special organ of the large and increasing colored membership of our Church, should receive such financial aid as may be required for its vigorous maintenance. We recommend, therefore, a continuance of the subsidy granted to it by the last General Conference.

The California Christian Advocate, published in San Francisco, and *The Pacific Christian Advocate*, of Portland, Ore., are both ably conducted, and serve an important mission in the interests of Methodism on the Pacific coast. In order to their maintenance, however, subsidies equal to those heretofore granted will be required.

The Sunday School Papers and Lesson Helps have been greatly enlarged and improved. They are now among the best and most attractive periodicals of their kind in this country. The price of the *Lesson Quarterlies* has been reduced, and *The Picture Lesson Paper*, *The Sunday School Advocate*, etc., are furnished to subscribers at very low cost.

The Classmate is exceedingly attractive both in its appearance and its contents. In it a faithful effort has been made to carry out the injunction of the last General Conference for the publication of a superior weekly paper for the youth of our families and Sunday schools, and to issue the same at the lowest practicable price. Although its circulation has been gaining steadily throughout the quadrennium, and is now large, the low subscription price of the paper has prevented any showing of financial profit from its publication.

In the following pages will be found the exhibit furnished to the Book Committee in our last Annual Report, also a synopsis of the exhibits for the quadrennium.

Very respectfully,



EXHIBIT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1899.

ASSETS.

REAL ESTATE:

Fifth Avenue and Twentieth St., New York.	\$800,000 00	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	\$144,583 81	
Less Indebtedness.....	46,551 88	98,031 93
San Francisco, Cal.....		70,000 00
4 West Twentieth Street, New York.....		99,104 36
Total Real Estate.....		<u>\$1,067,136 29</u>

MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT:

Bound Books, Stationery, etc.....	\$93,339 94	
Printed Sheets.....	28,659 88	
Stock in Boston.....	15,241 06	
" Buffalo.....	5,000 00	
" Pittsburg.....	22,016 26	
" San Francisco.....	36,595 53	
" Detroit.....	33,311 30	
Stock, Plates, and Accounts in Sub. Book Departm't.	203,102 10	
Stock and part Earnings in Internat'l Bible Agency.	36,258 30	
Plant, University Press, Syracuse, N. Y.....	10,112 73	
Total Merchandise.....		<u>483,637 10</u>

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT:

Shafting and Machinery.....	\$13,262 31	
Electrotype Plates, Steel Engravings, Woodcuts, etc.....	210,085 48	
Presses, Type, Paper, etc., in Printing Department.....	199,365 16	
Materials and Tools in Bindery.....	54,769 56	
Total.....		<u>477,482 51</u>

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:

Editors' Library.....	\$3,000 00	
Safes, Office and Store Fixtures.....	22,892 04	
Total.....		<u>25,892 04</u>

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS:

Notes in New York.....	\$63,220 92	
Accounts in New York.....	271,318 77	
" Boston.....	23,952 44	
" Pittsburg.....	38,810 29	
" San Francisco.....	17,035 01	
" Detroit.....	20,134 37	
		<u>\$434,471 80</u>
To Suspense.....	11,890 55	
		<u>\$422,581 25</u>
Less ten per cent.....	42,258 12	
		<u>\$380,323 13</u>

DUE ON ACCOUNT OF INTERNATIONAL BIBLE AGENCY:

From Curts & Jennings.....	\$51,384 74	
" W. R. Funk.....	51,384 75	
" Eaton & Mains.....	51,384 75	
		<u>\$154,154 24</u>
		<u>\$534,477 37</u>

CASH:

Cash in New York.....	\$8,636 40	
“ Boston.....	123 18	
“ Pittsburg.....	50 40	
“ San Francisco.....	265 83	
“ Detroit.....	379 20	
	<hr/>	\$9,455 01

\$2,598,080 32

LIABILITIES.

The Concern owes for Notes borrowed on account of International Bible Agency.....	\$154,154 24	
Notes borrowed, for Concern.....	71,599 85	
Accounts, “.....	164,957 55	
	<hr/>	390,711 64
Net Capital, October 31, 1899.....	\$2,207,368 68	
Net Capital, October 31, 1898.....	2,171,345 61	
	<hr/>	\$36,023 07

PROFITS.

At New York.....	\$79,385 95	
“ Pittsburg.....	1,409 38	
“ San Francisco.....	413 49	
“ Detroit.....	320 43	
	<hr/>	\$81,529 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Christelige Talsmand.....	\$800 00	
Vidnesbyrdet.....	1,000 00	
Pacific Christian Advocate.....	2,648 10	
California Christian Advocate.....	3,554 60	
Southwestern Christian Advocate.....	3,917 91	
Judicial Conference Expenses.....	208 89	
Organic Law Expenses.....	386 95	
Book Committee Expenses.....	2,381 57	
Statistical Blanks.....	35 35	
Expense on Blanks, Books, etc., furnished Committees.....	450 66	
Fall Minutes, 1898.....	3,249 79	
Spring Minutes, 1899.....	2,015 26	
Editorial Work.....	1,220 00	
Indexing Minutes.....	167 25	
	<hr/>	\$22,036 33
Less amount reimbursed by Western Methodist Book Concern.....	6,106 43	
	<hr/>	\$15,929 90
Dividends to Annual Conferences.....	10,000 00	
Expenses of Removal.....	6,015 28	
Alteration and Improvements in Methodist Book Concern Building to make it suitable for Tenants.....	12,260 00	
Papers furnished to Superannuates free.....	1,301 00	
Total.....	<hr/>	\$45,506 18
Amount added to Net Capital.....		36,023 07
	<hr/>	\$81,529 25

Total.....

SALES FOR THE QUADRENNIUM.

During the year 1896 the sales were.....	\$1,050,209 83
During the year 1897 the sales were.....	1,088,378 03
During the year 1898 the sales were.....	1,007,238 76
During the year 1899 the sales were.....	992,611 70
	\$4,138,438 32

Of this amount \$423,534.97 worth were sold to the Depositories. Deducting this sum from the amount of our gross sales, leaves our net sales for the quadrennium \$3,714,903.35.

The entire sales for the quadrennium ending in

1896 were.....	\$4,409,832 58
Less sales to Depositories.....	509,427 20
	\$3,900,405 38
Decrease for the four years.....	185,502 03

PROFITS.

The profits during the quadrennium were.....	\$334,996 94
Being a decrease of.....	52,996 26
The net capital in 1896 was.....	2,045,133 15
The net capital in 1900 is.....	2,207,368 68
Being an increase of.....	162,235 53

The falling off in sales and in profits is due not so much to a decrease in the volume of business as to the reduced prices at which our goods have been sold, and from the fact that our last quadrennial report, on account of changing the fiscal year from June 30 to October 31, covered a period of four years and four months. Any actual falling off in sales is in the sale of books, and the larger part of this decrease is in our Subscription Book Department, which is now in process of being closed out. Four years ago we rented the plates of *The People's Cyclopaedia* for \$6,000 a year, which virtually cut off our sales of that work. There has been only a comparatively small falling off in book sales in our regular Merchandise Department. The demand has been for smaller and lower priced books, so that while our books have been as widely circulated as heretofore, the aggregate income from sales has been decreased. The sale of Chautauqua books, which was formerly large with us, has dropped to a very small figure.

DISBURSEMENTS.

We have paid out during the four years, by order of the General Conference and the Book Committee, the following sums, namely:

Dividends to Annual Conferences.....	\$82,426	33
Subsidy to the <i>Southwestern Christian Advocate</i>	15,584	45
Subsidy to the <i>California Christian Advocate</i>	13,710	74
Subsidy to the <i>Pacific Christian Advocate</i>	12,424	10
Subsidy to the <i>Vidnesbyrdet</i>	3,650	00
Subsidy to the <i>Christelige Talsmand</i>	2,800	00
General Minutes of Conferences.....	21,238	42
General Conference Journal.....	2,453	25
Book Committee Expenses.....	4,972	59
Judicial Conference Expenses.....	759	44
Periodicals to Superaunuates, etc., free.....	2,675	90
General Conference Expenses.....	1,145	64
Editing General Conference Journal and the Discipline.....	300	00
Statistical and Treasurer's Blanks.....	372	04
Expenses of Fraternal Delegates to Foreign Conferences....	635	83
Expenses of Commission on Organic Law.....	386	95
Blank Books, etc., for General Committees.....	450	66
Removal Expenses.....	6,015	28
Alterations and Improvements in Book Concern Building...	12,260	00
	<hr/>	
	\$184,261	62
Less amount received from sale of General } Conference Journal, General Minutes, etc. }	11,500	21
	<hr/>	
	\$172,761	41

APPENDIX.

List of new publications issued since last General Conference:

4to.	PAGES		PAGES
The Church at Home. Vincent....	391	Ecce Clerus	341
Sunday School Home Department Superintendent's Record.....	26	Enemies and Evidences of Chris- tianity. Quackenbos	355
Memorial Register of Probationers and Thank Offerings Twentieth Century Movement.....	64	Ulrie the Jarl. Stoddard.....	459
		Winter Adventures of Three Boys in the Great Lone Land. Young	377
		Great Sinners of the Bible. Banks.	329
		Men and Things I Saw in Civil War Days. Rusling.....	411
		The Methodist Year Book, 1897. Sanford	134
		The Methodist Year Book, 1898. Sanford	142
		The Methodist Year Book, 1899. Sanford.....	140
		The Methodist Year Book, 1900. Sanford	160
		Sibylline Oraeles. Terry.....	292
		Studies in the Book of Acts. Loomis	72
		The Christian Democracy. Leavitt	391
		The Creed and the Prayer. John- ston	284
		Three Boys in the Wild North Land. Young.....	302
		The Christ Brotherhood. Banks..	323
		The Last Things. Beet.....	318
		Heroic Personalities. Banks.....	240
		The Best of Browning. Mudge....	252
		Within the Purdah. Hopkins....	248
		Dwellers in Gotham. Johnston...	392
		12mo.	
		Missions and Missionary Society. 3 vols. Reid, Graeey	1514
		In His Footsteps. McLennan.....	111
		Sunset Memories. Vansant.....	271
		Three Old Maids in Hawaii. Max- well.....	394
		Social Law of Service. Ely	276
		Better Things for Sons of God. Lemmon.....	184
		Torchbearers of Christendom. Do- herty.....	285
		Nature and Christ. Beet.....	184
		The Historic Episcopate. Cooke..	224
		Katharine's Experiment. Clark...	276
		The World for Christ. Behrends..	167

Crown 8vo.

Extemporaneous Oratory. Buckley	480
The Eternal Building. Lemmon..	380

	PAGES	16mo.	PAGES
Epworth League Bible Studies. First Series, 1897. Schell.....	57	U. S. Grant. Conversations and Unpublished Letters. Cramer..	207
Epworth League Bible Studies. Second Series, 1897. Schell.....	59	Sunday School Home Department Visitor's Book.....	16
Epworth League Bible Studies. First Series, 1899. Schell.....	64	The Greater Gospel. Bamford....	159
Epworth League Bible Studies. Second Series, 1899. Schell.....	64	The Librarian of the Sunday School. Foote.....	86
Epworth League Bible Studies. First Series, 1900. Schell.....	56	Curricula for the Quadrennium. Steele.....	88
A Boy and the Christ. Haddock..	81	How to make the Sunday School Go. Brewer.....	191
Beyond the Horizon. Kimball....	250	Christian Science and Its Problems. Bates.....	141
Poems, Pastoral and Psalm. Cope- land.....	62	English Meditative Lyrics. Hunt.	157
Celestial Summons. Carroll.....	280	The Making of the Million. Ack- worth.....	142
First Temptation. Stark.....	86	Golden Rod Stories. 6 Vols.....	384
Champions of Christianity. Farmer	139	Morningside Stories. 6 Vols.....	384
New Apologetic. Terry.....	199		
Picket Line of Missions.....	321	18mo.	
Life on High Levels. Sangster....	320	The Sacred Feast. Lester.....	68
Brief History of English and Amer- ican Literature. Beers, Hurst... 638		The Missionary Spoke of the Epworth Wheel. Cooper, Broek- man.....	63
Luther Peck and His Five Sons. Peck.....	246	New Testament History. Pease... 38	
Revelation of St. John the Divine. Ames.....	280	Truth About Hell. Newell.....	46
Compendium of Methodism. Por- ter, Dorehester.....	524	Outline of the Moral Teachings of the Bible. Baucus.....	43
Digging Ditches. Cowl.....	158	Beauties of Temperance. Two parts. Colman.....	223
John Wesley as a Social Reformer. Thompson.....	111	The Post - Millennial Advent. Hardie.....	74
The Story of John Wesley. Kirlew.	168	Fifty Social Evenings. Second Series. Smiley.....	74
Schwester Anna. Clark.....	242	Hints to Converts. Scott.....	132
Easy Lessons in Vocal Culture and Vocal Expression.....	198	Discipline, 1896.....	418
Among the Forces. Warren.....	197	Fifty Literary Evenings. Ayres... 63	
Eminent Missionary Women. Gracey.....	215	Berean Senior Lesson Book, 1897... 228	
One Thousand Questions and An- swers Concerning the Methodist Episcopal Church. Wheeler.... 214		Berean Senior Lesson Book, 1898... 245	
Cis Martin. Baker.....	270	Berean Senior Lesson Book, 1899.. 214	
Everyday Science. Chapman.... 251		Berean Senior Lesson Book, 1900.. 246	
Makers of Methodism. Withrow.. 310		Berean Intermediate Lesson Book, 1897.....	205
Our Wedding Token.....	24	Berean Intermediate Lesson Book, 1898.....	240
The People's Wesley. McDonald.. 64		Berean Intermediate Lesson Book, 1899.....	221
From the Himalayas to the Equa- tor. Foss.....	262	Berean Intermediate Lesson Book, 1900.....	235
Honey from Many Hives. Mudge.	331	Berean Beginner's Lesson Book, 1897.....	192
God Revealed. Gallagher.....	193	Berean Beginner's Lesson Book, 1898.....	215
John Selden and His Table Talk. Waters.....	251	Berean Beginner's Lesson Book, 1899.....	215
Christ Came Again. Urmy.....	394	Berean Beginner's Lesson Book, 1900.....	215
Cheerful To-days and Trustful To- morrow. Sangster.....	319		
Addresses: Educational, Political, Scientific, Religious. Edwards.. 295			

	PAGES		PAGES
Epworth English Bible Course.		The Stone Rolled Away	8
Moulton.....	653	The Old Paths.....	8
24mo.			
Golden Text Book, 1897.....	32	The Lord's Anointing.....	8
Golden Text Book, 1898.....	32	Universal Kingdom.....	8
Golden Text Book, 1899.....	32	The Te Deum.....	4
Golden Text Book, 1900.....	32	Responsive Thanksgiving Service..	4
Epworth League Handbook, 1897..	92	Spread Wide the News.....	8
Epworth League Handbook, 1898..	96	Epworth League Anniversary Pro-	
Epworth League Handbook, 1899..	96	grams, 1896-1900	32
Epworth League Handbook, 1900..	96	The Glad Time.....	16
		The Christmas Gift.....	8
		Services of Song and Response for	
		Sunday Schools.....	32
MUSIC BOOKS.			
The Chorus of Praise. Black.....	128	PERIODICALS.	
Songs for Young People. Excell..	208	Illustrated Berean Lesson	
		Quarterly	352
TRACTS AND SERVICES.			
18mo Tracts, 65 numbers.....	732	SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.	
24mo Tracts, 3 numbers.....	64	Flaming Torch in Darkest Africa.	
8vo Tracts, 1 number.....	16	Taylor	609
Missionary Concert Service. Ford	32	People's Cyclopedia, Newly Re-	
		vised to 1900.....	4000
New Titles Added to Catalogue..... 225			

THE WESTERN BOOK CONCERN.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHERN: We should be ungrateful indeed did we not recognize the blessings of Almighty God, which have been abundantly bestowed upon the Western Methodist Book Concern during the past four years. By reason of his favor, we are able to report the most prosperous quadrennium in the history of our publishing interests in the West.

We ask your careful study of the Summary of the Annual Exhibits from 1895 to 1899, as found on page 643, and to the tabulated sales for the same period, as found on page 644. The detailed exhibit for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1899, will be found on pages 641 and 642.

For the benefit of those who cannot give to the tabulated statements such critical study as we covet, we here present a few of the salient facts:

The net sales of the quadrennium, after deducting sales to our own Depositories, were \$4,143,131.38, an increase over the preceding four years of \$93,440.12. In this connection it should be noted that, previous to the present quadrennium, our *Advocates* were charged at \$2.00, whereas they are now charged at \$1.60. If the former practice had been continued, the increase in sales for the four years would have been fully \$200,000.

The profits for the four years were \$600,364.74, an increase of \$54,730.32.

During the quadrennium we have paid dividends to the Annual Conferences amounting to \$303,333.67. For subsidies, and other expenses, we have paid \$109,395.42. The total disbursements for the benefit of the Church were \$412,729.09.

The business for the four years shows an average annual profit of $11\frac{1}{10}\%$ on capital, and $14\frac{1}{10}\%$ on sales. Very few large lines of business can make a more creditable showing.

The earnings at the several points were as follows:

At Cincinnati.....		\$429,862 73
At Chicago.	\$137,316 23	
Less paid Eaton & Mains, account profits		
<i>Epworth Herald</i>	14,489 23	
	<hr/>	122,827 00
At St. Louis.....		33,185 78

REAL ESTATE.—Since the last General Conference some changes have been made in our real estate valuations. At Cincinnati, after adding \$2,700, the balance of the cost of the new building, the entire valuation was reduced \$115,000 by order of the Local Committee. At Chicago the inventory has been in-

creased by \$103,437.50, the amount paid during the last fiscal year upon the new building.

OTHER INVENTORIES.—Our policy has been to cut down all inventories until they represent no more than actual cash values. That you may realize how thoroughly conservative our inventories are, we give the rules which we have followed for a number of years.

For exhibit purposes all accounts two years old are charged to profit and loss, and the remainder discounted 10% for possible losses. All books and other articles of merchandise are classified according to their salableness. They are then listed at cost price (not including freight or express charges), and the different classes discounted from 5% to 80%, according to their market value.

In the engineer's department (light and power) we add to the net inventory of the preceding year the cost of all new machinery, and then discount the whole at 15%.

From presses and similar machinery we deduct annually 10% of the original cost.

From linotype machines we take annually 15% of the original cost. In the matter of furniture and fixtures we add to the net inventory of the preceding year the cost of all new articles, and then discount the whole 20%.

All book plates are discounted from 10% to 25% annually until they are reduced to the value of old metal.

FIRE RESERVE FUND.—Upon the recommendation of the Western Agents the Book Committee, in 1893, authorized the creation of a Fire Insurance Reserve Fund of \$100,000 for each house. We began the formation of this fund in 1894, and set apart \$25,000 annually for four years. This fund of \$100,000 is kept securely invested, the interest passing annually into our profits, and thence into the dividends to Annual Conferences. The principal can only be used in case of loss by fire not fully reimbursed by regular insurance. This reserve fund is not counted as an asset in our exhibit.

JOINT PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.—The last General Conference adopted the following:

“A joint profit and loss account of the Eastern and Western Publishing Houses shall be kept, and dividends, subsidies, and such expenses which shall be properly authorized by the Book Committee or by the General Conference, shall be paid out of said joint account.” See General Conference Journal, 1896, page 398.

During the quadrennium the spirit of this rule has been followed in all disbursements authorized as above, except the dividends to the Annual Conferences. Realizing the pressing need of our beneficiaries, and that we could without detriment to the

Western House pay more than our pro rata share of the dividends, we have, year by year, with the consent of the Book Committee, volunteered to pay on dividend account more than would have been called for by a strict interpretation of the rule. The total dividends to Annual Conferences for the quadrennium were \$380,000, of which the Western House paid \$303,333.67. The other disbursements referred to have been paid by the two houses in the ratio of their profits.

THE DEPOSITORIES.—At Chicago we have enlarged and improved our printing facilities especially in the jobbing department. This Depository has had a prosperous quadrennium. Its sales appear in the table on page 644. The total net earnings for the four years are \$137,316.23.

OUR NEW BUILDING IN CHICAGO.—Our old building was for years in an unsatisfactory condition, and a constantly increasing bill of expense. In 1895 the Book Committee recommended to the Agents and Local Committee the erection of a new building at such a time as should seem wise to them. This recommendation was renewed in 1896. By the advice of the Committee we began building in the spring of 1899, and the work is now completed.

The building has a frontage of 30 feet on Washington Street, and a depth of 185 feet. It is eleven stories in height above a high and dry basement. It has light on three sides to the sixth floor, and, above that, on all four sides. The building is designed in the spirit of the Moorish-Gothic, and is of the most modern fireproof construction, of steel and terra cotta, with wire glass and steel window frames. Our insurance rate will be but one third the rate on the old building.

In elevator service, plumbing, heating, interior finish, and equipment it is as perfect a building as modern skill can construct. Inasmuch as there is no debt, and as more than one half the space is for rent, most of which has already been taken, we confidently expect the building to become an earner of dividends at once.

The contract price of the building was \$188,852; to this there was added for extras \$12,000, making a total of \$200,852. Boilers, pumps, and architect's fees increased this amount to about \$215,000. Store fixtures and other furniture added about \$10,000 more, making the total cost of building and its complete equipment \$225,000. Our architect assures us that this building, erected this season, would cost, finished and equipped, not \$225,000, but \$275,000, if not more.

AT ST. LOUIS.—As heretofore our work in St. Louis has been confined strictly to Depository business and the publication of the *Central Christian Advocate*. As is well known, much of the patronizing territory of this Depository is on the frontier. Our

business reaches out over a region subject to frequent crop failures and consequent financial depression. Many of our charges are in need of annual help from the benevolent organizations of our Church. But the people in this territory are loyal to their own publishing house, which fact enables the Depository to make a creditable showing. The sales will be found in the table on page 644. The earnings for the quadrennium are \$33,185.78.

THE ADVOCATES.—Our *Advocates*, ably edited, handsomely illustrated, mechanically improved by change from 16-page to 32-page form, industriously pushed by the publishers, increased in cost and reduced in price, have bravely held their ground in spite of ever-increasing competition and apparently growing indifference on the part of many of our Church members toward our periodical literature. Notwithstanding all that has been done by editors, publishers, and hundreds of faithful pastors-agents only about one in twenty of our Church members take an *Advocate*.

This fact is not only a serious problem for our publishing interests, but is also one deserving your most thoughtful consideration. In accordance with the order of the last General Conference, this whole question will be brought before you in a report from the Book Committee; we will not therefore discuss it in detail here.

THE EPWORTH HERALD.—This paper has continued its inspirational influence among our Epworth Leaguers, who in return have enthusiastically pushed the circulation of their organ. Four years ago the circulation reached the one hundred thousand mark. Since then there have been slight fluctuations, but an average increase of four thousand per annum. The design of editor and publishers is to make the *Epworth Herald* a schoolmaster to bring our people to the *Advocates*, and not to compete with them. There is honest difference of opinion as to how far this purpose is accomplished. Beginning with June, 1900, this paper will be printed in 24-page form. The size of the pages will be somewhat smaller than at present. Some changes in prices and club rates are also contemplated.

GERMAN PUBLISHING.—During the quadrennium we have continued the policy of keeping the entire business of the Concern, in German books and periodicals, under the supervision of a special superintendent, whose responsibility is not confined to Cincinnati, but extends alike to Chicago and St. Louis. The arrangement gives satisfaction to our German brethren, and this branch of our business is in a prosperous condition. If in our other Conferences we could collect as large a per cent of our accounts as we do in our German Conferences, we could make a special thank-offering dividend of large proportions. Our German pastors set a worthy example in their diligent circulation

of Church literature. They have their reward in a laity intelligently loyal to every interest of the Church. As the number of Methodists who read exclusively German is decreasing year by year, we can scarcely expect any increase in this department of our publishing business. The *Apologist* and *Haus und Herd*, ably edited, continue in great favor with those for whom they are published. Considering the limited constituency both these periodicals have a phenomenal circulation. Every third German Methodist takes the weekly *Apologist*, and every eighth member takes the monthly *Haus und Herd*.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE.—Since our last report great improvements have been made in this department. The system has been made more complete by the addition of the *Illustrated Quarterly*. The *Intermediate Quarterly* has been doubled in size. Other members of the series of Sunday School Helps have been improved and enlarged. The most marked improvement is in the *Sunday School Advocate* and *The Classmate*. Both these papers have been enlarged and beautified. By means of a liberal correspondence fund we have secured for these periodicals the services of first-class writers. The result is a growing popularity for these papers.

OUR HYMNAL.—Soon after the adjournment of the last General Conference the Publishing Agents decided to issue a special edition of the 12mo Hymnal at a popular price. The result has been very gratifying. The Western House has sold more than 150,000 of the special edition. Many of our churches now use the Hymnal, where formerly only inferior song books were used.

THE BOOK BUSINESS.—During the past few years there has been considerable demoralization in the book-publishing business of the country. The recent bankruptcy of some time-honored firms emphasizes this fact. Improved facilities have resulted in overproduction, and the latter has led to excessive competition. The final result has been decreased profit. Because of the unfavorable conditions of the book market we have issued but seventy-four new catalogue books during the quadrennium. Titles and descriptions will be found on pages 645 to 647 of this report.

About three years ago we closed out our subscription book department. We did so because it seemed impossible to make the business profitable without resorting to methods which did not seem to us such as would promote the best interests of the House.

PERSONAL.—In closing this report we desire to acknowledge our gratitude to our Local Committee for their wise counsel, their brotherly kindness, and their self-sacrificing devotion to the interests committed to their care. Faithful and helpful service has also been rendered by the members of the General Book Committee.

We desire also to recognize the fact that the prosperity of the quadrennium could not have been achieved without the loyal co-operation of our army of preacher-agents and the aid of our faithful helpers in the various countingrooms, stores, and manufacturing departments of the Concern.

Respectfully submitted,



Agents.

IN MEMORIAM.

FRANZ L. NAGLER.

SINCE the preparation of the foregoing report death has invaded the official household of the Western Methodist Book Concern. On the 18th day of March, 1900, Dr. Franz L. Nagler, editor of *Haus und Herd*, laid down his labors and entered into rest. He was an able and diligent editor, a preacher of unusual power, and a scholarly Christian gentleman. He was beloved, and is mourned, by all with whom he associated in the discharge of his official duties. His death is a great loss to our German Methodism.

We recommend that the allowance customary in such cases be made to his widow.

EXHIBIT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1899.

REAL ESTATE :	ASSETS.		
In Cincinnati		\$350,000 00	
In Chicago (including payments on new building).....		253,937 50	
In St. Louis		30,000 00	
		<hr/>	\$633,937 50
MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT :			
Books, bound and in sheets, Stationery, etc.,			
In Cincinnati.....		\$166,505 10	
In Chicago		58,407 25	
In St. Louis		9,623 00	
		<hr/>	234,535 35
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT :			
In Cincinnati—			
Presses, Plates, Printing Paper, etc.....		\$148,947 25	
Machinery, Tools, and Material in Bindery.....		23,447 12	
Electric Light and Power Plant.....		15,419 00	
		<hr/>	\$187,813 37
In Chicago—			
Presses, Engine and Boiler, Electric Light Plant, etc.....		17,349 29	
In St. Louis—			
Type, Cases, etc.....		660 00	
		<hr/>	205,822 66
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES :			
In Cincinnati.....		\$3,229 00	
In Chicago.....		2,365 09	
In St. Louis.....		1,545 00	
		<hr/>	7,139 09
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS :			
In Cincinnati.....		\$83,386 82	
Less to Suspense.....		4,851 06	
		<hr/>	\$78,535 76
In Chicago.....		\$62,289 08	
Less to Suspense.....		2,945 27	
		<hr/>	59,343 81
In St. Louis.....		\$39,929 49	
Less to Suspense.....		1,639 93	
		<hr/>	38,289 56
		<hr/>	
Aggregate remaining in Net Capital..		\$176,169 13	
Less ten per cent for possible losses..		17,616 91	
		<hr/>	\$158,552 22
In Cincinnati—			
Special Loans on Interest.....		\$105,000 00	
Stock and part earnings International Bible Agency, N. Y..		30,403 81	
		<hr/>	135,403 81
		<hr/>	293,956 03

CASH ON HAND:

In Cincinnati.....	\$68,208 04	
In Chicago.....	33,787 19	
In St. Louis.....	5,588 83	
	<hr/>	\$107,584 06

\$1,482,974 69

LIABILITIES.

In Cincinnati, Accounts.....	\$55,192 56	
In Chicago, Accounts.....	5,074 01	
In St. Louis, Accounts.....	2,343 27	
	<hr/>	\$62,609 84

Net Capital October 31, 1899 \$1,420,364 85

Net Capital October 31, 1898..... 1,372,364 26

Amount added to Net Capital..... \$48,000 59

There is also set apart as a Fire Reserve Fund, one hundred thousand dollars, not included in the foregoing exhibit.

PROFITS.

At Cincinnati.....	\$111,935 45	
At Chicago.....	\$35,532 18	
Less paid Eaton & Mains, account profits <i>Epworth Herald</i>	7,787 43	
	<hr/>	27,744 75
At St. Louis.....	7,654 70	
	<hr/>	\$147,334 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dividend to Annual Conferences.....	\$70,000 00
Epworth League Expenses.....	11,815 85
Eaton & Mains, in adjustment of disbursements ordered by General Conference.....	6,106 43
Donations of Books to Schools and Colleges.....	1,855 25
Expenses Judicial Conferences.....	147 30
Reproducing General Conference Journal, 1792.....	165 36
Expenses, J. W. Hamilton, Ecumenical Conference..	84 60
Book Committee Expenses.....	159 56

SUBSIDIES AS FOLLOWS:

Omaha Christian Advocate.....	3,000 00
Methodist Advocate-Journal.....	2,000 00
Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate.....	3,000 00
Kretansky Posel.....	999 96

Total Disbursements..... \$99,334 31

Added to Capital Stock..... 48,000 59

\$147,334 90

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL EXHIBITS FROM 1895 TO 1899.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
ASSETS.					
Real Estate.....	\$642,800 00	\$530,500 00*	\$530,500 00	\$530,500 00	\$633,937 50†
Books and Sheet Stock.....	228,877 56	222,774 56	224,001 76	223,075 36	234,535 35
Machinery, Plates, and Material.....	197,443 90	191,384 08	201,126 39	211,032 30	205,822 66
Furniture, Fixtures.....	8,725 78	8,057 00	7,443 00	7,138 97	7,139 09
Notes and Accounts.....	157,262 46	163,020 72	151,162 87	162,741 36	158,552 22
Special Loans at Interest.....	211,475 98‡	147,118 25	170,304 22	172,265 81	135,405 81
Cash on hand.....	59,869 27	78,752 57	70,737 58	125,414 40	107,584 06
Total.....	\$1,506,454 95	\$1,341,587 18	\$1,355,335 82	\$1,442,108 20	\$1,482,974 69
LIABILITIES.					
On various Accounts.....	58,724 75	42,281 30	41,077 76	69,803 94	62,609 84
Net Capital, as per Exhibit.....	\$1,447,730 20	\$1,299,305 88	\$1,313,658 06	\$1,372,304 26	\$1,420,364 85
Fire Reserve Fund (not included in Capital).....		\$75,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
DISBURSEMENT OF EARNINGS.					
Dividends to Annual Conferences.....		\$83,333 67	\$80,000 00	\$70,000 00	\$70,000 00
Subsidies to Papers.....		3,718 88	10,784 69	8,339 96	8,339 96
Epworth League Expenses.....		8,076 20	11,432 21	11,433 98	11,815 85
Judicial Conferences, etc.....		1,036 05	509 80	412 59	2,252 51
Book Committee Expenses.....		1,610 25		1,631 65	159 56
Fire Reserve Fund set apart.....			25,000 00		
Eaton & Manns in Adjustment of Disbursements ordered by General Conference.....			2,858 75	2,507 87	6,106 43
Total Disbursements.....		\$98,375 05	\$130,845 45	\$94,686 05	\$99,334 31
Added to Net Capital.....		41,575 68	14,352 18	58,706 20	48,000 59
Net Profits.....		\$139,950 73	\$145,197 63	\$153,392 25	\$147,334 90
EARNINGS.					
Total Net Earnings for Four Years, as per Exhibits.....	\$585,875 51				\$398,240 86
Paid Eaton & Manns' Share <i>Epworth Herald</i> Profits (not included above)	14,489 23				25,000 00
Total Earnings for Four Years.....	\$600,364 74				14,489 23
Total Earnings Previous Four Years.....	545,634 42				162,634 65
Increase over Previous Quadrennium.....	\$54,730 32				\$500,364 74
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Dividends, Subsidies, etc.....					\$398,240 86
Fire Reserve Fund.....					25,000 00
Eaton & Manns' Share <i>Epworth Herald</i> Profits					14,489 23
Added to Net Capital.....					162,634 65
					\$500,364 74

* After adding to Real Estate in Cincinnati, \$2,500 balance cost of new building, the entire valuation was reduced \$115,000 by order of the Local Committee.
 † Includes \$103,437.50 paid on new building at Chicago. ‡ Fire Reserve Fund of \$50,000 included in 1895.

SALES OF THE WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, NOVEMBER 1, 1895, TO OCTOBER 31, 1899.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
At Cincinnati:				
Books.....	\$205,302 39	\$202,310 77	\$231,610 52	\$199,646 97
Periodicals.....	329,853 90	321,019 43	331,412 00	333,472 73
Job Work.....	42,310 70	54,042 11	56,387 12	75,162 41
Total.....	\$577,466 99	\$577,372 31	\$619,409 64	\$608,282 14
At Chicago.....				
Books.....	\$161,766 40	\$153,930 92	\$166,691 42	\$166,372 14
Periodicals.....	231,587 27	267,512 84	293,870 53	293,335 33
Job Work.....	9,856 39	15,634 77	21,690 57	22,315 47
Total.....	403,210 06	437,078 53	482,255 52	482,022 94
At St. Louis:				
Books.....	\$69,386 61	\$68,645 06	\$68,787 11	\$56,692 93
Periodicals.....	116,110 11	112,705 91	112,418 24	110,088 51
Total.....	185,496 72	181,350 97	181,205 35	166,781 44
Less Sales to Depositories.				
	\$1,166,173 77	\$1,195,801 81	\$1,282,870 51	\$1,257,086 52
	178,655 84	180,229 46	208,764 53	191,151 40
	\$987,517 93	\$1,015,572 35	\$1,074,105 98	\$1,065,935 12

Total sales for the four years, \$4,113,131.38. Increase over previous four years, \$93,440.12.*

* In the previous quadrennium the *Abcates* were all charged upon the books at \$2.00. For the past quadrennium they have been charged at \$1.60. A fair comparison requires that about \$100,000 be added in order to show the real increase in business.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS ISSUED LAST FOUR YEARS.

			Copies.
Hildebrand and Cicely. M. A. Paull.....	359	Pages.	1,000
Etehings from a Parsonage Veranda. Mrs. E. J. Graham	187	"	1,000
A Manual of Holiness. L. R. Dunn.....	152	"	1,500
Form of Organic Law M. E. Church. H. L. Sibley.....	48	"	1,000
The Way, the Truth, the Life. L. Cameron	79	"	1,000
History of Christian Church, Vol. I. George H. Dryer..	405	"	6,000
Compound Interest. Mrs. O. W. Scott.....	193	"	1,000
Crisis of this World. S. M. Merrill.....	190	"	1,000
The Way of Faith Illustrated. Hu Yong Mi.....	259	"	3,000
Bringing the Sheaves. W. I. Fee.....	663	"	1,000
A Child of Nature. Abner Thorpe.....	244	"	1,000
In League with Israel. Annie F. Johnston.....	303	"	9,500
Uses of Suffering. G. W. H. Kemper.....	56	"	1,000
Vision of Christ in Poets. C. M. Stuart.....	304	"	9,500
Ben Abbott. Fanny Long	336	"	1,000
Story of Madeira. Della Dimmitt.....	125	"	1,000
Discipline, 1896.....	418	"	40,840
Saddle, Sled, and Snowshoe. John McDougall.....	282	"	1,000
The Young Artists. Mary E. Ireland.....	291	"	1,000
Mortgage on Hip-Roof House. A. W. Tourgée.....	206	"	1,000
Story of Masterpieces. C. M. Stuart.....	103	"	1,000
From a Cloud of Witnesses. D. W. Clark.....	217	"	1,500
George Washington. E. M. Taylor.....	286	"	8,000
The Ministry of Art. F. M. Bristol	272	"	8,000
The Wells of Salvation. C. W. Winchester.....	338	"	1,000
Asshur and Land of Nimrod. Rassam.....	432	"	1,000
Manual of Ecclesiastical Architecture. W. W. Martin..	429	"	2,000
Light from Egypt. Fradenburgh.....	400	"	1,000
History of Christian Church, Vol. II. G. H. Dryer.....	635	"	3,000
The Fifth Gospel. Charles Roads.....	112	"	1,000
The Poet's Poet. W. A. Quayle.....	352	"	3,250
Epworth League Bible Studies, '97-98. Schell.....		"	14,000
In Journeyings Oft. Mary C. Nind.....	334	"	2,000
Studies in Comparative Theology. G. H. Trever.....	432	"	1,500
The Topical Psalter. S. B. Warner.....	187	"	3,000
Christ and the Critics. Gérôme.....	85	"	2,000
History of Ohio Methodism. J. M. Barker.....	448	"	1,000
Christ in the Industries. Halstead.....	179	"	2,000
Philip Barton's Secret. Mrs. M. A. Hawkins.....	228	"	1,000
With British and Braves. L. K. Parks.....	301	"	1,100
Sin and Holiness. Huntington.....	288	"	3,000
The Christian Revelation. B. P. Bowne.....	107	"	2,000
The Star in West. P. H. Swift.....	306	"	6,000
Rural Rhymes. McManus.....	157	"	1,000
The Cry Heard. Price.....	331	"	1,000
A Study in Current Social Theories. Quayle.....	53	"	1,000

			Copies.
The Christian Life (A Study). Bowne.....	152 Pages.	....	1,000
Perfect Happiness. H. T. Davis.....	224	....	1,000
Individuality. J. L. Sooy.....	302	....	1,000
Life of Earl of Shaftesbury. Bingham.....	286	....	4,000
Character and Conduct. Steele.....	256	....	1,000
Miracles. T. J. Dodds.....	207	....	1,000
General Conference Journal (1792). Neely.....	56	....	210
Illustrative Notes, Sunday School, '97-98. Hurlbut....	388	....	8,000
Junior League Methods and Programs. Smiley.....	102	....	2,000

MUSIC BOOKS.

Songs of Soul, No. 2. J. M. Black.....	72 Pages.	....	202,000
The Gospel Hymnal. Excell.....	240	....	50,000
Songs for Young People. Excell.....	208	....	189,000
Special Hymnal.....	504	....	156,345

SPECIAL PREMIUM EDITION.

ADVOCATE LIBRARY.

Vox Dei.....	14,200
Galilean Gospel.....	14,350
Bible and Modern Thought.....	13,810
Witness of World to Christ.....	14,200
Autobiography of Granville Moody.....	14,200
Gates of Eden.....	14,350
Sibylla.....	14,350
Life Among Indians.....	14,350
Seamstress of Stettin.....	14,350
His Cousin, the Doctor.....	14,350

EPWORTH HERALD LIBRARY.

Carvosso.....	3,000
Heroes of Holland.....	3,000
Hazel & Sons.....	3,000
Sir Walter Raleigh.....	3,000
Memoir John Howard.....	3,000
Ursula Vivian.....	3,000
Point Prominence.....	3,000
That Boy.....	3,000
What God Does is Well Done.....	3,000
Story of Wonderful Life.....	3,000

GERMAN BOOKS.

Hildenstein—Philanthropist of the World, German.....	208 Pages.	....	1,000
Nagler— Declamations, “.....	250	....	1,000
Munz— Homiletics, “.....	260	....	1,000
Munz— Adventism Refuted, “.....	241	....	1,000
Munz— Hidden Rocks, “.....	128	....	1,000
Nagler— Biographical Pictures of the World, 2 vols. 616	“	....	1,250
Book of Psalms, German.....	132	....	1,000
Discipline of M. E. Church, 1896, “.....	450	....	2,000
Liebenroth—Sacred Hymns, “.....	564	....	3,000

MUSIC.

			Copies.
Keller—Awake, Awake, O Zion, German.....	16 Pages.	....	1,000
Seibert—Psalms of Bethlehem, “	16 “	2,000

PREMIUM BOOKS.

Apologete Library.....	26,100
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PAMPHLETS.

Rinder—Hypnotism, German.....	20 Pages.	1,000
Blume—Daniel, a Model for Young Men, “	20 “	1,000
Nagler—Jesus, the Miracle of the World, “	28 “	....	2,000
Reitter—Junior League, “	20 “	....	1,000
Rolfing—Influence of Bad Company, “	16 “	....	1,000
Nagler’s Percy Family, “	286 “	....	1,000

Whole number of New Books Catalogued, 74.

AGGREGATE OF VOLUMES.

No. Volumes Catalogue Books Printed, English and German.....	790,150
Family and Pulpit Bibles.....	35,473
Methodist Hymnals, English and German.....	186,840
Methodist Disciplines, English and German.....	42,250
Sunday School Song Books, English and German.....	611,896
Pamphlets, Catechisms, and Records.....	210,500
Epworth League Handbooks, Leaflets, etc.....	4,827,245
•Total Volumes	6,704,354
Total Bound Volumes.....	6,418,025
Total Unbound Volumes.....	286,329
	<hr/> 6,704,354

N. B.—Programs, Exercises, etc., not included in above.

C.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF COMMISSION ON ENTERTAINMENT.

To the General Conference of 1900.

Herewith please find statement of the amount apportioned by the Book Committee to each Annual Conference, for the expenses of the General Conference, including also the amount received and the amount paid for each delegation.

At the end will be found a summarized statement of the total receipts and the total disbursements. This shows a small credit balance, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of delegates. When the Chicago Local Committee on General Conference get their expense accounts and income from sales of boxes and sittings finally adjusted, we expect an additional sum from them to go to our credit.

CONFERENCES.	Apportionment.	Receipts.	Expenses.
Alabama.....	\$78	\$44 00	\$183 73
Arizona.....	100	28 00	... ..
Arkansas.....	135	58 25	143 10
Atlanta.....	210	110 00	342 79
Atlantic Mission.....	12	... ..	... ..
Austin.....	129	103 00	199 95
Baltimore.....	2,321	1,948 00	824 32
Bengal-Burma.....	25	39 40	602 00
Black Hills.....	110	49 50	195 96
Blue Ridge.....	56	31 50	188 39
Bombay.....	63	... ..	1,181 00
Bulgaria.....	3	3 50	... ..
California.....	1,601	623 68	1,927 50
California German.....	118	65 65	339 20
Central Alabama.....	178	46 09	364 64
Central China.....	10	11 71	... ..
Central German.....	873	747 00	420 20
Central Illinois.....	1,872	912 50	615 39
Central Missouri.....	306	99 81	276 60
Central New York.....	2,052	1,137 54	845 84
Central Ohio.....	1,681	791 65	606 78
Central Pennsylvania.....	2,545	2,039 25	1,082 88
Central Swedish.....	295	208 35	112 00
Central Tennessee.....	74	24 00	160 60
Chicago German.....	503	506 00	230 66
Cincinnati.....	1,802	1,087 14	417 11
Colorado.....	984	532 45	546 45
Columbia River.....	346	257 25	502 00
Congo Mission.....	.....	... ..	... ..
Dakota.....	634	364 00	335 43

CONFERENCES.	Apportionment.	Receipts.	Expenses.
Delaware.....	\$682	\$379 00	\$578 27
Denmark.....	28	6 75	.. ..
Des Moines.....	1,841	1,119 35	811 00
Detroit.....	2,543	1,179 39	922 15
East German..	542	424 00	177 50
East Maine.....	780	470 50	348 93
East Ohio.....	2,453	1,680 07	863 45
East Tennessee.....	109	47 00	177 73
Erie.....	1,880	1,172 65	763 09
Finland and St. Petersburg.....	11	..	.. ..
Florida.....	111	64 50	211 84
Foochow.....	20	27 33	578 20
Genesee.....	2,564	1,226 25	945 30
Georgia.....	36	21 00	195 03
Gulf Mission.....	33	19 00	.. ..
Hinghua Mission.....	27	19 26	.. ..
Holston.....	335	175 01	353 30
Idaho.....	133	74 00	328 90
Illinois.....	2,631	2 069 44	907 17
Indiana.....	2,160	1,197 70	865 78
Iowa.....	1,220	1,045 70	567 55
Italy.....	99	30 00	589 50
Japan.....	34	40 19	1,045 16
Kansas.....	1,179	839 85	612 57
Kentucky.....	446	171 00	285 50
Korea.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..
Lexington.....	385	131 03	256 00
Liberia.....	14	16 00	1,118 00
Little Rock.....	117	73 50	174 43
Louisiana.....	491	211 90	591 08
Maine.....	853	533 07	433 92
Malaysia Mission.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..
Mexico.....	28	30 20	310 44
Michigan.....	2,586	1,171 60	1,068 61
Minnesota.....	1,169	535 15	587 35
Mississippi.....	274	71 00	390 13
Missouri.....	995	492 00	424 42
Montana.....	320	163 00	260 45
Nebraska.....	1,050	546 74	661 01
Nevada.....	186	2 00	.. ..
New England.....	3,398	1,359 97	1,135 52
New England Southern.....	1,830	1,153 60	918 29
New Hampshire.....	1,022	695 28	637 43
New Jersey.....	2,529	2,271 75	953 59
New Mexico English.....	76	.. ..	.. ..
New Mexico Spanish.....	14	8 00	.. ..
New York.....	3,662	2,432 90	1,201 97
New York East.....	4,330	2,043 10	1,310 94
Newark.....	3,132	2,494 50	821 62
North Carolina.....	171	67 75	214 25
North China.....	5	25 60	649 69
North Dakota.....	510	334 75	382 78
North Germany.....	130	139 00	633 20
North India.....	37	70 50	2,801 86
North Indiana.....	1,801	1,678 00	643 75
North Montana.....	99	42 00	.. ..
North Nebraska.....	772	342 65	333 01
North Ohio.....	1,246	663 96	541 60

CONFERENCES.	Apportionment.	Receipts.	Expenses.
North Pacific German.....	\$37	\$... ..	\$... ..
Northern German.....	335	269 20	129 60
Northern Minnesota.....	974	326 70	468 62
Northern New York.....	1,693	1,229 10	729 80
Northern Swedish.....	181	10 00	... ..
Northwest German.....	261	260 00	124 30
Northwest India.....	60	57 00	661 42
Northwest Indiana.....	1,425	971 66	374 83
Northwest Iowa.....	1,453	1,190 50	602 68
Northwest Kansas.....	557	368 71	408 67
Northwest Nebraska.....	109	82 00	183 65
Norway.....	63	63 00	550 50
Norwegian and Danish.....	300	281 00	114 00
Ohio.....	1,858	1,312 45	756 47
Oklahoma.....	232	104 36	348 97
Oregon.....	462	211 00	626 40
Philadelphia.....	3,882	2,613 75	1,233 69
Pittsburg.....	2,574	1,436 32	606 99
Puget Sound.....	462	383 00	983 00
Rock River.....	3,571	1,821 75	633 10
Saint John's River.....	106	71 00	234 80
Saint Louis.....	1,190	785 00	445 62
Saint Louis German.....	708	448 00	392 31
Savannah.....	159	108 43	198 69
South America.....	153	160 72	971 35
South Carolina.....	548	224 90	624 67
South Germany.....	160	170 00	1,420 50
South India.....	29	32 38	... ..
South Kansas.....	1,000	798 00	499 59
Southern California.....	1,052	478 00	1,198 50
Southern German.....	132	140 90	211 20
Southern Illinois.....	1,139	622 00	540 93
Southwest Kansas.....	890	805 00	530 64
Sweden.....	237	271 35	1,591 89
Switzerland.....	175	370 00	724 00
Tennessee.....	175	49 80	171 28
Texas.....	302	177 75	755 25
Troy.....	2,590	2,112 20	1,134 49
Upper Iowa.....	1,975	1,840 50	727 43
Upper Mississippi.....	351	157 35	367 64
Utah.....	79	... ..	... ..
Vermont.....	883	603 56	386 00
Virginia.....	132	108 00	184 40
Washington.....	711	446 00	574 21
West China.....	.....	... ..	... ..
West German.....	429	382 30	314 03
West Nebraska.....	400	187 00	348 71
West Texas.....	252	123 00	341 35
West Virginia.....	1,182	835 87	748 27
West Wisconsin.....	1,275	589 41	414 84
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	37	2 00	359 25
Western Swedish.....	128	103 60	157 31
Wilmington.....	1,572	1,165 00	789 40
Wisconsin.....	1,500	622 50	482 60
Wyoming.....	2,029	1,385 55	796 42
Wyoming Mission.....	89	... ..	... ..
Totals.....		\$74,537 97	\$72,402 04

GENERAL SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance General Conference, 1893	\$2,104 57	
Additional collections received on apportionment for General Conference, 1896.....	2,414 72	
Sale of souvenirs, 1896.....	19 47	
Interest on loans made by order of Book Committee.....	213 39	
Collections from Conferences	74,537 97	
	<hr/>	\$79,290 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Home traveling expenses.....	\$21,444 36	
Foreign traveling expenses: thirty-four delegates and two Mis- sionary Bishops.....	14,713 21	
Hotels and board.....	39,220 80	
Fraternal delegates.....	316 57	
Printing, stationery, correspondence, and postage for General Conference and General Conference Commission.....	1,986 87	
Official stenographer and stationery	298 05	
Pages.....	134 92	
Clerical help.....	30 00	
General Conference Commission traveling and hotel expenses during quadrennium.....	982 13	
	<hr/>	79,126 91
Credit balance.....		\$163 21

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD DYMOND, *Treasurer.*

D.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE EPISCOPAL FUND.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The receipts for this Fund in the quadrennium have been \$347,527.16, and the expenditures \$369,885.06, thus showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$22,357.90.

From a somewhat large surplus accumulated in earlier years, there remained in the treasury at the beginning of the quadrennium the sum of \$23,824.66. Because of excess of required expenditures over current receipts, this surplus has been so drawn upon as to leave, at the close of the period covered by this report, the sum only of \$1,466.76.

The year 1899 is the first since 1894 in which the expenditures for this Fund were not in excess of current receipts.

By direction of the General Conference the basis of apportionment to the several Annual Conferences is the amount paid for ministerial support, including house rent. The ratio of apportionment fixed by the Book Committee is $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the above amount.

The receipts have been as follows:

In 1896.....	\$80,216 95
In 1897.....	86,119 98
In 1898.....	88,011 09
In 1899.....	93,179 14
Total.....	\$347,527 16

The expenditures have been as follows:

In 1896.....	\$93,738 54
In 1897.....	93,700 57
In 1898.....	93,849 20
In 1899.....	88,596 75
Total.....	\$369,885 06

Of above amount there was paid:

For salaries and house rent.....	\$340,716 64
For traveling and moving expenses.....	25,979 10
For interest, printing, postage, etc.....	2,617 27
Expenses of Bishops' meetings.....	572 05
Total.....	\$369,885 06

The total sum of apportionments to the several Annual Conferences for the four years and the receipts from the same are as follows:

CONFERENCES.	Apportionments for four years.	Receipts for four years.
Alabama.....	\$343	\$118 50
Alaska.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	345	143 00
Arkansas.....	598	219 50
Atlanta.....	762	323 00
Atlantic.....	29	10 50
Austin.....	599	427 07
Baltimore.....	10,482	9,504 10
Bengal-Burma.....	107	3 59
Black Hills.....	498	170 00
Blue Ridge.....	252	61 00
Bombay.....	281	.....
Bulgaria.....	15	7 20
California.....	7,193	4,354 18
California German.....	526	221 00
Central Alabama.....	714	193 15
Central China.....	23	12 77
Central German.....	3,944	3,273 00
Central Illinois.....	8,336	4,925 00
Central Missouri.....	1,355	407 32
Central New York.....	8,939	5,665 78
Central Ohio.....	7,527	5,594 50
Central Pennsylvania.....	11,208	9,738 10
Central Swedish.....	1,306	1,033 15
Central Tennessee.....	339	88 00
Chicago German.....	2,215	2,180 50
Cincinnati.....	8,164	5,787 82
Colorado.....	4,602	2,629 66
Columbia River.....	2,040	1,170 85
Congo.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	2,742	1,323 30
Delaware.....	3,059	1,855 50
Denmark.....	96	.....
Des Moines.....	8,687	5,944 12
Detroit.....	11,380	6,368 30
East German.....	2,453	2,131 00
East Maine.....	3,453	1,860 50
East Ohio.....	10,981	8,244 61
East Tennessee.....	511	218 00
Erie.....	8,320	5,443 58
Finland and St. Petersburg.....	23	26 00
Florida.....	502	280 99
Foochow.....	100	128 32
Genesee.....	11,342	6,694 49
Georgia.....	183	70 00
Gulf.....	145	67 00
Hinghua.....	87	29 01
Holston.....	1,487	638 00
Idaho.....	579	319 00
Illinois.....	11,565	6,565 57
Indiana.....	9,784	6,645 30
Iowa.....	5,488	5,156 21
Italy.....	203	50 00
Japan.....	116	78 50
Kansas.....	5,072	3,153 70
Kentucky.....	1,981	703 80
Korea.....	.....	.....
Lexington.....	1,741	422 56
Liberia.....	69	59 00
Little Rock.....	489	143 90
Louisiana.....	2,148	801 38
Maine.....	3,808	2,452 50

CONFERENCES.	Apportionments for four years.	Receipts for four years.
Malaysia	\$53	\$.... ..
Mexico	160	74 73
Michigan	10,735	5,091 45
Minnesota	5,125	2,450 10
Mississippi	1,191	306 50
Missouri	4,439	2,582 75
Montana	1,427	727 45
Navajo Indian .....	.....	..... ..
Nebraska	4,726	1,945 06
Nevada	625	339 00
New England	15,061	7,118 04
New England Southern	8,177	5,199 50
New Hampshire	4,507	3,479 04
New Jersey	11,128	9,822 20
New Mexico English	257	117 00
New Mexico Spanish	71	65 00
New York	16,345	11,420 70
New York East	19,283	13,225 75
Newark	13,929	11,144 00
North Carolina	708	229 00
North China	22	16 00
North Dakota	2,331	830 60
North Germany	628	458 00
North India	109	6 00
North Indiana	8,029	7,214 02
North Montana	316	193 00
North Nebraska	3,499	1,379 50
North Ohio	5,865	4,582 64
North Pacific German	175	145 90
Northern German	1,502	1,417 18
Northern Minnesota	4,331	2,066 00
Northern New York	7,513	5,785 04
Northern Swedish	809	413 61
Northwest German	1,160	1,102 50
Northwest India	236	9 00
Northwest Indiana	6,356	4,894 13
Northwest Iowa	6,450	5,016 50
Northwest Kansas	2,036	1,286 92
Northwest Nebraska	493	270 50
Norway	432	167 54
Norwegian and Danish	1,314	717 15
Ohio	8,388	6,913 00
Oklahoma	985	335 00
Oregon	2,206	1,328 55
Philadelphia	16,937	16,351 14
Pittsburg	11,210	6,873 15
Puget Sound	2,248	1,530 75
Rock River	15,708	9,357 65
Saint John's River	492	269 95
Saint Louis	5,235	2,805 60
Saint Louis German	3,204	2,044 25
Savannah	92	335 00
South America	596	197 11
South Carolina	2,242	578 12
South Germany	654	328 00
South India	124	.... ..
South Japan .....	.....	4 72
South Kansas	4,481	3,359 75
Southern California	4,662	2,743 00
Southern German	588	738 00
Southern Illinois	5,127	2,555 00
Southwest Kansas	4,066	2,598 00
Sweden	1,070	952 87
Switzerland	755	515 00
Tennessee	754	217 00
Texas	1,281	392 50

CONFERENCES.	Apportionments for four years.	Receipts for four years.
Troy.....	\$11,509	\$9,471 00
Upper Iowa.....	8,846	6,611 60
Upper Mississippi.....	1,373	291 35
Utah.....	258	67 00
Vermont.....	3,901	2,697 59
Virginia.....	578	373 55
Washington.....	3,168	1,600 00
West China.....	.....	..... ..
West German.....	1,937	1,276 90
West Nebraska.....	1,701	690 00
West Texas.....	1,105	350 00
West Virginia.....	5,196	3,264 85
West Wisconsin.....	5,580	2,412 90
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	168	120 00
Western South America.....	32	40 96
Western Swedish.....	571	485 50
Wilmington.....	7,027	5,458 00
Wisconsin.....	6,762	3,028 00
Wyoming.....	8,948	6,509 87
Wyoming Mission.....	330	209 60
Totals.....	\$525,684	\$347,527 16

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. MAINS, *Treasurer.*

HENRY C. JENNINGS, *Assistant Treasurer.*

New York, May 1, 1900.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The past quadrennium was entered upon with serious misgivings, owing to the industrial and financial depression that prevailed, by which all business interests were prostrated to an extent seldom if ever before experienced by the American people. Multitudes of laborers were out of employment and in many instances dependent upon charity, while the well-to-do and the wealthy were sustaining heavy losses in the shrinkage of values and diminishing resources. These conditions augured diminishing contributions and consequent damage to our missionary work, both at home and abroad. To add to these gloomy forebodings occasioned by the "hard times," there was a debt upon our treasury of \$239,055. We are glad to report that the Lord has been better to us as a Church than our fears. Our people have nobly sustained the Missionary Society in its work by contributing a sum larger than in any previous quadrennium of our history. The debt has been extinguished except about \$15,000, which is covered by unpaid pledges. In all the departments of our work there has been a steady and encouraging advance.

The aggregate membership, including probationers, reported four years ago was 149,203. The Annual Report for 1899 gives an aggregate of 181,956—an increase of 32,753. The number of Sunday school scholars in 1895 was 154,267; in 1899, 191,907—a gain of 37,640. The sum collected for all purposes of self-support in 1895 was \$316,188; in 1899, \$491,010—an increase of \$174,822.

The estimated value of churches and chapels in the foreign field in 1895 was \$2,581,703; in 1899, \$3,134,978—a gain of \$553,275. In 1895 there were 225 missionaries and 224 assistant missionaries (mostly wives of missionaries, and including a few unmarried ladies)—a total of 449. In 1899 there were 234 missionaries, 201 wives of missionaries, and 32 unmarried lady missionaries—a total of 467, a gain of 18. In 1895 there were 691 native ordained preachers; in 1899, 765—a gain of 74. In 1895 there were 1,159 native unordained preachers; in 1899 there were 1,031, showing a loss of 128, due probably to imperfect reports. In 1895 there were 1,651 local preachers and other

helpers; in 1899, 2,502—a gain of 851. In 1895 there were 156,283 reported adherents; in 1899, 180,611—a gain of 24,328.

In the home field the Society has aided about the same number of English-speaking Missions as during the previous quadrennium. There are eleven Conferences in which foreign languages are exclusively spoken, and there are eight Missions organized outside of Annual Conferences. Our missionaries are preaching the Gospel in this country in fourteen different languages, and ministering to the spiritual needs of probably more than 400,000 members and probationers.

Missions have been established in Alaska, Puerto Rico, and in the Philippine Islands. The former two are classed as Domestic Missions, and the latter as a Foreign Mission, and is included in the Malaysia Mission Conference. Dr. Drees, who has served with distinguished success for many years in Mexico and South America, has been appointed superintendent of the work in Puerto Rico.

In Manila we have two regularly appointed missionaries, a local preacher, and a native preacher, who was recently admitted, on the request of Bishop Thoburn, into the South Kansas Conference, elected to deacon's orders, transferred to the Malaysia Mission Conference, and ordained by Bishop Thoburn at Manila. We have already a Spanish-speaking church in Manila, of about 150 members, and at latest report an English-speaking church of about 30 members. Services are held in four different sections of the city of Manila, and the prospect for large success is very encouraging.

Since 1887 the receipts by quadrenniums have been as follows:

1887-1891.....	\$4,517,048	13
1891-1895.....	4,927,921	13
1895-1899.....	5,163,619	53

The above figures show a gain for the quadrennium which has just closed over any other in the history of the Church of \$235,698. While the above exhibit is in every way encouraging, it remains to be said that the advance in the income of the Society has not been at all commensurate with its pressing needs. It is hoped that with the improvement in the industrial and financial condition of the country that now obtains the income of the Society will be largely increased during the ensuing quadrennium. Indeed, to meet the demands that are upon us as a Church, the income of the Missionary Society should be at once doubled.

We regret to report that early in the quadrennium the Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D., of the Second District, and later the Rev. Bartholomew Lampert, D.D., of the Thirteenth District, were removed by death.

The property of the Society at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, has undergone changes in its internal structure to better adapt the building to business purposes, during which time a large amount of space has been unoccupied, causing a decrease in income from rentals. Consequently, the property has not been as largely productive as during the previous quadrennium. With the reconstruction completed, it is believed that the property will be increasingly productive. The total income for the quadrennium amounts to \$63,939.53, showing a falling off of \$14,741.78.

All of which is respectfully submitted, with accompanying statistical tables showing receipts and expenditures for the quadrennium.

A. B. LEONARD,
A. J. PALMER,
W. T. SMITH,
S. L. BALDWIN,
HOMER EATON,
Committee.

APPROPRIATIONS—1897—1900.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Africa: Liberia.....	\$14,700	\$10,000	\$9,855	\$9,855	\$44,410
Congo.....		4,250	14,780	15,013	34,043
South America.....	71,348	42,436	46,384	46,384	206,552
Western South America.....		28,812	29,236	29,953	88,001
China: Foochow.....	27,000	20,000	21,386	21,589	89,975
Hinghua.....		5,600	6,804	6,868	19,272
Central China.....	33,000	32,990	34,776	35,106	135,872
North China.....	41,511	40,000	41,872	42,269	165,652
West China.....	12,500	12,000	13,416	13,544	51,460
Germany.....	30,350	36,264	36,575	36,918	140,107
Switzerland.....	7,500	7,395	7,390	7,390	29,675
Norway.....	12,700	12,581	12,421	12,487	50,249
Sweden.....	16,724	16,490	16,256	16,436	65,906
Denmark.....	7,589	7,483	7,490	7,490	30,052
Finland and St. Petersburg.....	4,650	4,585	5,124	5,200	19,559
India: North India.....	58,860		57,156	57,156	549,251
Northwest India.....	24,792		26,112	26,612	
South India.....	19,205	129,066	20,694	20,694	
Bombay.....	17,959		22,664	23,164	
Bengal-Burma.....	12,242		16,260	16,615	
Malaysia.....	9,378	9,100	9,855	10,500	38,833
Philippines.....				2,000	2,000
Bulgaria.....	11,371	9,000	8,868	8,868	38,107
Italy.....	41,000	40,438	40,511	41,122	163,071
Mexico.....	49,500	48,015	49,275	49,742	196,532
Japan.....	48,576	47,000	36,948	37,248	169,772
South Japan.....			12,324	12,491	24,815
Korea.....	14,285	13,975	16,752	16,911	61,923
Totals.....	586,800	577,480	621,184	629,625	2,415,089

MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, NOT IN ANNUAL CONFERENCES, TO BE ADMINISTERED AS FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Alaska.....	\$.....	\$2,000	\$1,970	\$4,000	\$7,970
Arizona.....	5,700	6,000	6,208	6,700	24,608
Atlantic.....	825	850	1,183	1,500	4,358
Gulf.....	1,520	1,520	1,500	1,800	6,340
Nevada.....	4,000	4,000	3,942	4,000	15,942
New Mexico English.....	5,280	5,280	5,202	5,400	21,162
New Mexico Spanish.....	12,750	12,750	13,010	13,500	52,010
North Montana.....	4,000	4,400	4,928	4,928	18,256
North Pacific German.....	4,000	4,500	4,633	4,633	17,766
Puerto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	2,519	2,519
Utah.....	10,000	10,500	11,332	12,000	43,832
Wyoming.....	5,280	5,500	5,714	5,714	22,208
Totals.....	53,355	57,300	59,622	66,694	236,971

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
WELSH MISSIONS.					
Northern New York.....	\$300	\$300	\$320	\$320	\$1,240
Philadelphia.....	397	400	394	394	1,585
Rock River.....	450	450	345	500	1,745
Wisconsin.....	.....	200	148	200	548
Wyoming.....	200	200	295	295	990
Totals.....	1,347	1,550	1,502	1,709	6,108
SWEDISH MISSIONS.					
Austin.....	1,340	1,340	1,321	1,321	5,322
California.....	2,232	2,232	2,200	2,000	8,664
Central Swedish.....	3,840	4,000	3,942	4,300	16,082
Colorado.....	357	357	352	352	1,418
East Maine.....	345	300	295	300	1,240
New England.....	4,800	4,800	4,730	4,730	19,060
New England Southern...	1,632	1,632	1,610	1,610	6,484
New York.....	893	900	887	1,000	3,680
New York East.....	3,350	3,350	3,450	3,700	13,850
Northern Swedish.....	5,300	5,100	5,421	6,000	21,821
Puget Sound.....	1,600	1,600	1,577	1,600	6,377
Western Swedish.....	4,512	4,700	4,632	5,000	18,844
Wilmington.....	500	400	394	350	1,644
Totals.....	30,701	30,711	30,811	32,263	124,486
NORWEGIAN AND DANISH MISSIONS.					
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200
New England.....	288	300	494	300	1,382
New York East.....	1,650	1,650	1,626	1,626	6,532
Norwegian and Danish...	8,900	8,900	8,771	8,700	35,271
Utah.....	.....	2,000	1,971	2,000	5,971
West'n Norwegian-Danish	9,000	7,000	6,898	7,000	29,898
Totals.....	19,838	19,850	19,760	19,826	79,274
GERMAN MISSIONS.					
California German.....	3,840	3,840	3,785	3,840	15,305
Central German.....	4,375	4,500	4,633	4,700	18,208
Chicago German.....	3,772	3,900	3,844	3,900	15,416
East German.....	5,562	5,600	5,518	5,600	22,280
Northern German.....	2,973	3,000	2,957	3,000	11,930
Northwest German.....	3,443	3,450	3,400	3,450	13,743
Saint Louis German.....	3,371	3,375	3,327	3,375	13,448
Southern German.....	3,840	3,850	3,795	3,850	15,335
West German.....	6,555	6,000	5,912	6,000	24,467
Totals.....	37,731	37,515	37,171	37,715	150,132

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—Continued.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
FRENCH MISSIONS.					
Gulf Mission.....	\$625	\$600	\$591	\$600	\$2,416
New England.....	800	1,200	1,183	1,500	4,683
New Hampshire.....	950	1,250	1,233	1,250	4,683
Northwest Indiana.....	360	360	.....	.....	720
Rock River.....	1,289	1,300	1,280	1,300	5,169
Totals.....	4,024	4,710	4,287	4,650	17,671
PORTUGUESE MISSIONS.					
New England.....	288	300	295	300	1,183
New England Southern...	.....	500	887	800	2,187
Totals.....	288	800	1,182	1,100	3,370
FINNISH MISSION.					
Northern Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
CHINESE MISSIONS.					
California.....	7,000	7,000	6,898	7,500	28,398
New York.....	890	1,000	986	1,000	3,876
Oregon.....	825	1,200	1,183	1,183	4,391
Southern California.....	900	1,000	986	1,000	3,886
Totals.....	9,615	10,200	10,053	10,683	40,551
JAPANESE MISSIONS.					
California.....	6,500	6,500	6,407	7,000	26,407
Hawaii.....	1,500	1,000	1,479	2,000	5,979
Totals.....	8,000	7,500	7,886	9,000	32,386
AMERICAN INDIANS.					
California.....	883	700	690	690	2,963
Central New York: Onondagas and Oneidas....	692	700	690	700	2,782
Columbia River.....	1,152	1,152	1,136	1,100	4,540
Detroit.....	513	500	493	450	1,956
Genesee.....	480	440	434	400	1,754
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200
Michigan.....	600	600	591	500	2,291
Minnesota.....	427	.....	.....	.....	427
Northern Minnesota.....	.....	400	394	800	1,594
Navajo Mission.....	1,071	.....	.....	.....	1,071
North Montana.....	1,200	1,000	986	1,000	4,186
Northern New York.....	513	513	506	506	2,038
Oregon.....	672	672	663	650	2,657
Puget Sound.....	350	350	345	340	1,385
Wisconsin.....	384	384	378	350	1,496
Totals.....	8,937	7,411	7,306	7,686	31,340
BOHEMIAN AND HUNGARIAN.					
Baltimore.....	850	850	887	1,000	3,587
East Ohio.....	2,300	2,500	2,465	2,500	9,765
Pittsburg.....	1,116	1,116	1,479	1,800	5,511
Rock River.....	3,500	3,500	3,450	3,600	14,050
Upper Iowa.....	600	600	591	600	2,391
Totals.....	8,366	8,566	8,872	9,500	35,304

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—Continued.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
ITALIAN MISSIONS.					
Cincinnati	\$400	\$400	\$394	\$400	\$1,594
Genesee.....	.....	600	591	600	1,791
Louisiana.....	1,200	1,200	1,183	1,350	4,933
New England.....	1,200	1,500	1,676	1,676	6,052
New York.....	3,255	4,000	3,942	4,000	15,197
Philadelphia.....	2,135	3,500	2,956	2,956	11,547
Rock River.....	1,023	1,024	1,010	1,100	4,157
Totals	9,213	12,224	11,752	12,082	45,271
HEBREW MISSION.					
New York	893	400	.....	.....	1,293
SPANISH MISSIONS.					
Saint John's River .....	.....	600	591	750	1,941
Southern California .....	.....	.....	295	600	895
Totals .....	.....	600	886	1,350	2,836
DEAF-MUTE MISSION.					
Rock River.....	.....	.....	591	600	1,191
FOREIGN POPULATIONS.					
Central Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR CITIES.					
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400
California.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Cincinnati.....	.....	.....	.....	476	476
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400
Des Moines.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400
Detroit.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400
East Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	300	300
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	350	350
New England.....	.....	.....	.....	850	850
New England Southern.....	.....	.....	.....	450	450
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	1,600
Newark.....	.....	.....	.....	650	650
Northern Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	350	350
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800
Pittsburg.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Rock River.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	1,100
Saint Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	750	750
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	11,176	11,176
ENGLISH-SPEAKING.					
Alabama.....	2,640	2,700	2,760	2,800	10,900
Arkansas.....	4,500	4,650	4,681	4,800	18,631
Atlanta.....	1,134	1,135	1,118	1,200	4,587
Austin.....	3,420	3,420	3,370	3,650	13,860
Black Hills.....	5,320	4,320	4,258	4,258	18,156
Blue Ridge.....	2,465	2,465	2,725	2,800	10,455
California.....	5,870	6,870	6,769	6,800	26,309
Central Alabama.....	2,544	2,500	2,464	2,464	9,972
Central Missouri.....	2,768	2,800	2,759	2,800	11,127
Central Tennessee.....	3,100	3,200	3,153	3,153	12,606
Colorado.....	8,482	8,835	8,868	8,868	35,053

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—Continued.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Columbia River.....	\$7,500	\$7,750	\$7,637	\$7,300	\$30,187
Dakota.....	9,600	9,600	8,870	8,870	36,940
Delaware.....	1,375	1,400	1,379	1,500	5,654
Des Moines.....	1,085	1,310	1,110	1,210	4,715
Detroit.....	4,366	4,366	4,304	4,304	17,340
East Maine.....	1,607	1,650	1,725	1,725	6,707
East Tennessee.....	1,920	1,920	1,971	1,971	7,782
Florida.....	2,100	2,100	2,070	2,100	8,370
Georgia.....	2,220	2,220	2,188	2,250	8,878
Holston.....	2,600	2,600	2,306	2,300	9,806
Idaho.....	4,000	4,350	4,435	4,500	17,285
Kansas.....	1,200	1,200	1,182	1,182	4,764
Kentucky.....	4,200	4,200	4,138	4,138	16,676
Lexington.....	2,300	2,500	2,365	2,365	9,530
Little Rock.....	2,500	2,500	2,464	3,000	10,464
Louisiana.....	3,570	3,700	3,647	3,647	14,564
Maine.....	1,210	1,210	1,232	1,232	4,884
Michigan.....	3,936	3,600	3,550	3,550	14,636
Minnesota.....	3,437	3,437	3,388	3,400	13,662
Mississippi.....	1,920	2,000	1,971	2,000	7,891
Missouri.....	3,400	3,400	3,350	3,350	13,500
Montana.....	5,547	5,800	6,014	6,000	23,361
Nebraska.....	2,150	2,150	2,118	2,118	8,536
New England Southern.....	.....	.....	493	.....	493
New Hampshire.....	1,161	1,161	1,232	1,400	4,954
North Carolina.....	2,950	2,950	2,907	3,000	11,807
North Dakota.....	8,640	8,640	8,514	8,600	34,394
North Nebraska.....	5,000	5,000	4,927	4,927	19,854
Northern Minnesota.....	4,978	5,000	5,120	5,500	20,898
Northern New York.....	1,072	1,072	985	1,050	4,179
Northwest Iowa.....	3,571	3,500	3,450	3,450	13,971
Northwest Kansas.....	6,700	6,700	6,604	6,750	26,754
Northwest Nebraska.....	3,500	3,500	3,450	3,450	13,900
Oklahoma.....	14,000	14,600	14,388	14,388	57,376
Oregon.....	4,350	4,500	4,436	4,436	17,722
Puget Sound.....	6,000	6,000	5,912	5,912	23,824
Saint John's River.....	3,200	3,200	3,153	3,250	12,803
Saint Louis.....	4,600	4,600	4,533	4,500	18,233
Savannah.....	1,544	1,550	1,528	1,600	6,222
South Carolina.....	3,523	3,500	3,450	3,450	13,923
Southern California.....	4,750	4,750	4,928	4,928	19,356
South Kansas.....	1,440	1,400	1,379	1,379	5,598
Southwest Kansas.....	5,500	5,500	5,715	5,715	22,430
Tennessee.....	1,950	2,000	1,971	2,500	8,421
Texas.....	3,524	3,500	3,450	4,000	14,474
Troy.....	800	900	889	1,200	3,789
Upper Mississippi.....	2,458	2,500	2,464	2,464	9,886
Vermont.....	1,210	1,210	1,232	1,400	5,052
Virginia.....	3,400	3,400	3,350	3,650	13,800
Washington.....	1,715	1,700	1,676	2,000	7,091
West Nebraska.....	6,500	6,500	6,404	6,500	25,904
West Texas.....	3,750	3,750	3,696	4,000	15,196
West Virginia.....	4,448	4,500	4,435	4,435	17,818
West Wisconsin.....	4,013	4,000	3,940	4,000	15,953
Wilmington.....	600	600	591	800	2,591
Wisconsin.....	3,552	3,552	3,500	3,500	14,104
Totals.....	\$240,385	\$243,093	\$241,341	\$245,739	\$970,558

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contingent Fund.....	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$42,000	\$132,000
Incidental Expenses.....	40,000	30,000	30,000	25,000	125,000
Salaries of Officers, Mis- sionary Bishops, etc. ...	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000
Office Expenses.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
Disseminating Missionary Information.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	45,000
Totals.....	\$120,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$122,000	\$462,000

RECAPITULATION.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Foreign Missions.....	\$586,800	\$577,480	\$621,184	\$629,625	\$2,415,089
Missions in the United States, not in Annual Conferences, to be Administered as Foreign Missions.....	53,355	57,300	59,622	66,694	236,971
Domestic Missions: Welsh	1,347	1,550	1,502	1,709	6,108
Swedish.....	30,701	30,711	30,811	32,263	124,486
Norwegian and Danish..	19,838	19,850	19,760	19,826	79,274
German.....	37,731	37,515	37,171	37,715	150,132
French.....	4,024	4,710	4,287	4,650	17,671
Portuguese.....	288	800	1,182	1,100	3,370
Finnish.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Chinese.....	9,615	10,200	10,053	10,683	40,551
Japanese.....	8,000	7,500	7,886	9,000	32,386
American Indians.....	8,937	7,411	7,306	7,686	31,340
Bohemian & Hungarian.	8,366	8,566	8,872	9,500	35,304
Italian.....	9,213	12,224	11,752	12,082	45,271
Hebrew.....	893	400	.....	.....	1,293
Spanish.....	.....	600	886	1,350	2,836
Deaf-Mute.....	.....	.....	591	600	1,191
Foreign Populations.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200
Special Appropriations for Cities.....	.....	.....	.....	11,176	11,176
English-Speaking.....	240,385	243,023	241,341	245,739	970,558
Miscellaneous.....	120,000	110,000	110,000	122,000	462,000
Grand totals.....	\$1,139,493	\$1,129,910	\$1,174,206	\$1,224,098	\$4,667,707

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS FOR THE YEARS
1896-1899.

CONFERENCES.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
Alabama.....	\$492 02	\$392 31	\$453 15	\$360 50	\$1,697 98
Arizona.....	893 00	999 00	859 00	1,053 25	3,804 25
Arkansas.....	687 07	568 44	853 73	921 00	3,030 24
Atlanta.....	172 68	707 00	846 20	791 40	2,517 28
Atlantic.....	.....	59 00	113 00	130 00	302 00
Austin.....	1,050 65	934 20	945 00	991 60	3,921 45
Baltimore.....	46,050 49	41,398 03	40,779 50	38,387 46	166,615 48
Bengal-Burma.....	251 23	.....	144 24	115 76	511 23
Black Hills.....	487 55	780 55	530 75	580 00	2,378 85
Blue Ridge*.....	27 31	263 50	34 00	440 00	764 81
Bombay.....	.....	.....	329 94	143 50	473 44
Bulgaria.....	174 03	136 55	42 82	54 08	407 48
California.....	8,424 72	8,505 81	9,262 41	10,430 84	36,623 78
California German....	997 95	922 38	926 00	825 00	3,671 33
Central Alabama.....	407 42	366 24	507 89	643 61	1,925 16
Central China.....	209 23	5 00	295 29	129 70	639 22
Central German.....	8,078 79	7,439 00	7,691 50	7,858 63	31,067 92
Central Illinois.....	19,157 50	18,126 85	19,204 66	19,606 25	76,095 26
Central Missouri.....	446 64	451 19	446 12	434 52	1,778 47
Central New York.....	23,301 06	21,773 24	21,291 17	21,449 60	87,815 07
Central Ohio.....	21,381 29	20,914 42	20,476 44	21,439 60	84,211 75
Central Pennsylvania.	47,925 78	43,078 50	44,943 93	45,201 82	181,150 03
Central Swedish.....	3,541 81	3,389 24	3,572 50	3,879 98	14,383 53
Central Tennessee....	482 90	465 02	542 00	471 00	1,960 92
Chicago German.....	4,474 73	3,994 19	4,332 70	4,559 33	17,360 95
Cincinnati.....	20,180 36	19,260 16	19,016 81	19,882 04	78,339 37
Colorado.....	6,963 63	5,308 09	5,876 94	6,665 27	24,813 93
Columbia River.....	2,129 45	2,436 81	3,444 85	4,091 41	12,102 52
Congo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	3,766 67	4,170 11	4,403 54	12,340 32
Delaware.....	3,351 38	3,355 02	3,601 10	3,215 20	13,522 70
Denmark.....	607 84	658 03	734 77	615 13	2,615 77
Des Moines.....	25,962 69	24,235 16	25,638 54	26,104 33	101,940 72
Detroit.....	16,947 57	15,997 32	17,724 75	19,358 62	70,028 26

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS—Continued.

CONFERENCES.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
East German	\$8,095 58	\$6,593 00	\$6,359 00	\$6,206 00	\$27,253 58
East Maine.....	3,197 29	3,550 40	3,265 45	3,275 45	13,288 59
East Ohio.....	29,431 23	28,628 07	28,934 95	31,325 30	118,319 55
East Tennessee.....	382 36	147 25	178 00	82 48	790 09
Erie.....	19,382 97	17,651 57	17,572 00	21,400 32	76,006 86
Fin. & St. Petersburg.	266 60	295 59	283 30	305 63	1,151 12
Florida.....	547 35	516 55	577 15	601 80	2,242 85
Foochow.....	245 79	.....	411 35	.....	657 14
Genesee.....	23,916 37	23,727 35	24,176 81	25,689 65	97,510 18
Georgia.....	209 95	203 27	246 00	256 00	915 22
Gulf.....	146 60	94 48	196 00	219 00	656 08
Hinghua.....	.....	.....	.....	82 62	82 62
Holston.....	1,548 80	1,618 25	1,843 77	2,377 70	7,388 52
Idaho.....	421 82	562 86	732 34	800 70	2,517 72
Illinois.....	27,531 17	27,367 34	28,480 20	29,571 01	112,949 72
Indiana.....	19,851 63	18,975 97	18,703 03	19,580 36	77,110 99
Iowa.....	12,791 38	12,538 15	13,292 95	13,510 32	52,132 80
Italy.....	383 05	342 00	322 30	344 84	1,392 19
Japan.....	103 77	108 74	106 89	76 43	395 83
Kansas.....	8,145 84	6,610 38	7,570 50	7,133 72	29,460 44
Kentucky.....	2,288 69	2,109 45	2,054 00	2,132 23	8,584 37
Korea.....	52 00	.....	.....	.....	52 00
Lexington.....	363 05	447 61	648 15	632 00	2,090 81
Liberia.....	.....	133 30	.....	147 36	280 66
Little Rock.....	248 83	388 39	309 79	435 77	1,382 78
Louisiana.....	783 67	1,115 99	1,275 75	935 95	4,111 36
Maine.....	5,963 17	4,898 39	5,492 00	5,529 50	21,883 06
Malaysia.....	30 25	.....	74 89	193 50	298 64
Mexico.....	365 90	350 00	300 00	377 38	1,393 28
Michigan.....	16,166 55	16,522 15	16,770 60	18,380 39	67,839 69
Minnesota.....	8,455 66	7,507 36	8,322 22	8,273 07	32,558 31
Mississippi.....	634 30	603 88	653 60	377 30	2,269 08
Missouri.....	8,702 36	6,953 17	7,671 27	7,742 59	31,069 39
Montana.....	2,005 00	1,822 98	2,094 19	2,267 85	8,190 02
Nebraska.....	3,535 63	5,420 65	6,957 28	7,955 95	23,869 51
Nevada.....	1,177 50	1,079 00	1,141 00	1,194 00	4,591 50
New England.....	31,852 20	27,043 11	27,715 82	25,105 41	111,716 54
New England South'n	16,089 43	13,757 24	13,546 97	12,924 54	56,318 18
New Hampshire.....	8,853 87	7,371 83	7,707 11	7,069 56	31,002 37
New Jersey.....	31,071 82	26,878 64	27,895 21	27,061 11	112,906 78
New Mexico English.	794 50	669 00	666 05	655 55	2,785 10
New Mexico Spanish.	369 50	310 00	273 00	301 35	1,253 85
New York.....	45,789 89	38,730 12	37,388 71	38,001 30	159,910 02
New York East.....	46,988 67	41,029 66	42,930 18	41,613 62	172,562 13
Newark.....	38,994 42	33,635 44	34,887 57	35,654 90	143,172 33
North Carolina.....	413 62	452 55	545 68	418 30	1,830 15
North China.....	600 00	644 87	403 43	996 30	2,644 60
North Dakota.....	3,073 60	1,802 15	2,622 49	2,852 40	10,350 64
North Germany.....	1,122 64	700 20	872 64	882 61	3,578 09
North India.....	495 47	140 75	578 26	539 32	1,753 80
North Indiana.....	18,096 33	15,505 55	16,436 76	17,378 25	67,416 89
North Montana.....	567 50	645 47	455 25	553 00	2,221 22
North Nebraska.....	4,323 29	5,128 61	5,713 14	5,706 73	20,871 77
North Ohio.....	11,180 62	11,124 84	11,791 18	12,478 85	46,584 49
North Pacific German	625 60	585 00	687 60	736 25	2,634 45
Northern German....	2,525 17	2,298 55	2,316 00	2,705 73	9,845 45
Northern Minnesota.	5,324 10	5,036 78	5,596 36	6,029 96	21,987 20
Northern New York..	14,384 42	11,984 03	13,095 60	13,861 11	53,325 16
Northern Swedish....	1,396 28	1,476 00	1,565 89	1,683 00	6,121 17
N. W. German.....	3,002 04	2,987 35	3,216 00	3,500 67	12,706 06
N. W. India.....	157 25	.....	.....	390 84	548 09
N. W. Indiana.....	16,674 10	15,969 51	16,359 06	15,786 71	64,789 38
N. W. Iowa.....	13,485 26	13,735 96	16,551 73	17,295 78	61,068 73
N. W. Kansas.....	2,105 06	2,074 52	3,471 13	3,832 75	11,483 46
N. W. Nebraska.....	475 00	639 00	667 40	893 50	2,674 90
Norway.....	1,175 74	1,095 43	1,181 72	1,375 00	4,827 89
Norwegian & Danish.	3,582 01	3,436 00	3,534 33	3,809 35	14,361 69
Ohio.....	17,675 48	17,529 73	17,546 36	18,436 90	71,188 47
Oklahoma.....	102 89	507 42	1,898 29	1,182 41	3,691 01
Oregon.....	3,230 57	2,980 97	3,564 71	4,308 91	14,085 16
Philadelphia.....	60,574 32	50,645 27	50,987 27	47,643 64	209,850 50
Pittsburg.....	27,290 07	28,595 41	28,365 23	30,542 42	114,793 13
Puget Sound.....	2,914 95	3,271 71	4,113 71	5,382 55	15,682 92
Rock River.....	28,496 19	28,920 10	29,958 59	30,545 12	117,920 00

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS—*Continued.*

CONFERENCES.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
Saint John's River....	\$668 41	\$481 39	\$635 41	\$711 52	\$2,496 73
Saint Louis.....	9,897 67	7,226 92	8,052 62	7,890 51	33,067 72
Saint Louis German..	5,825 82	5,437 65	5,543 00	5,397 00	22,203 47
Savannah.....	847 90	349 40	444 00	333 63	1,974 93
South America.....	556 34	58 59	1,128 96	428 66	2,172 55
South Carolina.....	2,316 64	1,989 07	2,155 14	2,182 11	8,642 96
South Dakota.....	3,811 77	.....	.....	.....	3,811 77
South Germany.....	1,478 23	756 73	1,069 24	1,219 47	4,523 67
South India.....	70 53	5 97	191 08	122 48	390 06
South Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	24 59	24 59
South Kansas.....	6,276 49	6,455 39	7,113 19	7,037 01	26,882 08
Southern California..	7,381 86	7,758 03	7,833 75	8,309 66	31,283 30
Southern German....	2,044 51	1,498 80	1,541 00	1,501 00	6,585 31
Southern Illinois....	9,915 99	9,903 38	9,984 20	10,674 05	40,477 62
Southwest Kansas....	5,968 83	5,636 29	8,724 04	8,982 47	29,311 63
Sweden.....	3,945 17	4,094 26	4,468 28	4,625 27	17,132 98
Switzerland.....	1,979 32	1,524 25	1,642 12	1,675 96	6,821 65
Tennessee.....	181 70	1,172 05	749 01	596 71	2,699 47
Texas.....	1,104 77	964 70	986 06	1,106 94	4,162 47
Troy.....	28,183 77	27,906 06	26,146 78	30,465 44	112,702 05
Upper Iowa.....	20,283 16	20,892 02	21,759 97	22,129 82	85,064 97
Upper Mississippi....	387 55	505 78	645 20	616 90	2,155 43
Utah.....	810 55	705 77	837 55	921 10	3,274 97
Vermont.....	6,364 62	5,491 50	5,751 73	5,826 99	23,434 84
Virginia.....	975 96	760 00	913 00	1,034 62	3,683 58
Washington.....	2,391 35	2,496 25	1,880 55	1,561 32	8,329 47
West China.....	18 36	.....	17 57	25 64	61 57
West German.....	3,758 52	4,282 11	4,941 25	5,333 18	18,315 06
West Nebraska.....	1,913 52	2,453 49	3,135 87	3,165 12	10,668 00
West Texas.....	1,383 09	1,359 89	1,217 31	1,426 60	5,386 89
West Virginia.....	8,089 19	9,031 13	9,320 56	10,386 22	36,827 10
West Wisconsin.....	7,064 02	6,916 64	6,938 50	7,501 11	28,420 27
West'n Nor.-Danish..	623 25	591 00	511 00	567 00	2,292 25
Western S. America..	.....	.....	52 80	113 16	165 96
Western Swedish....	1,228 00	1,456 00	1,539 50	1,653 00	5,876 50
Wilmington.....	24,791 78	22,142 81	22,814 25	23,192 50	92,941 34
Wisconsin.....	9,054 22	8,952 28	9,238 84	9,756 13	37,001 47
Wyoming.....	29,037 69	26,564 75	26,412 42	25,279 28	107,294 14
Wyoming Mission....	452 27	405 32	548 36	601 50	2,007 45
Legacies.....	43,758 80	50,189 48	57,120 97	53,590 78	204,660 03
Lapsed Annuities....	13,375 00	6,370 00	4,600 00	29,721 35	54,066 35
Sundries:					
Interest.....	2,555 02	2,553 94	1,615 14	1,549 95	8,274 05
Am. Bible Society..	2,420 00	200 00	200 00	300 00	3,120 00
Apprs. returned....	6,493 97	3,235 39	1,547 95	16,318 85	27,596 16
Miscellaneous.....	3,058 82	2,256 96	6,066 19	12,903 59	24,285 56
Less amount received for the debt.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,253,544 03 17,000 00	\$4,788,532 21 17,000 00
Total.....	†\$1,221,258 18	\$1,131,940 67	\$1,181,789 33	\$1,236,544 03	\$4,771,532 21

* In 1896, \$292 was credited in error to Rock River instead of Blue Ridge.

† Of this, \$78,098.37 was received as special contributions to the debt.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

*To the General Conference Meeting in Chicago, Ill., in the Year of
our Lord Nineteen Hundred.*

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Term to Expire in 1908.

The Rev. Bishop J. F. HURST, Washington, D. C. The Rev. W. F. KING, D.D., Mount Vernon, Ia.
*The Hon. O. H. DURRELL, Boston, Mass. Mr. JOHN D. SLAYBACK, New York.

Term to Expire in 1904.

The Rev. J. W. LINDSAY, D.D., Boston, Mass. The Rev. L. R. FISKE, D.D., Albion, Mich.
Mr. H. C. M. INGRAHAM, New York. Mr. JOS. S. STOUT, New York.

Term to Expire in 1900.

The Rev. Bishop E. G. ANDREWS, New York. †The Rev. W. F. ANDERSON, New York.
Mr. GEORGE P. HUKILL, Oil City, Pa. †Mr. JAMES LONG, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS.

President, . . . The Rev. Bishop E. G. ANDREWS, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Recording Secretary, . . . The Rev. W. F. ANDERSON, Sing Sing, New York.
Treasurer, Mr. JOS. S. STOUT, 25 Broad Street, New York.
Corresponding Sec., §The Rev. W. F. McDOWELL, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Committee on Appropriations.

Bishops ANDREWS and HURST, Mr. STOUT, Mr. INGRAHAM,
The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, *ex officio*.

Finance Committee.

Mr. SLAYBACK, Mr. STOUT, Mr. DURRELL,
The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, *ex officio*.

Auditing Committee.

Mr. SLAYBACK, Mr. HUKILL, Mr. DURRELL.

Committee on Location of Educational Institutions.

Bishop ANDREWS, Dr. KING, The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, *ex officio*.

Committee on Cancellation of Loans.

Bishop ANDREWS, Mr. ANDERSON, The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, *ex officio*.

Committee on the University Senate and the Recognition of Colleges.

Bishops HURST and ANDREWS, Dr. LINDSAY, Dr. FISKE,
Dr. KING, The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, *ex officio*.

*Deceased.

†Appointed by the Bishops to fill the place of the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, deceased.

‡Resigned, place not filled. §Elected by the Board and the Bishops to fill the place of the Rev. C. H. Payne, deceased

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Board of Education respectfully submits the following report of its work during the past quadrennium. This report follows, in the main, the lines of previous reports, using in many cases their exact language, this being regarded by the Board as concluding the series prepared by the late Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Charles H. Payne. For ease of reference the history, work, duties, and plans of the Board are grouped under distinct heads, as follows: I, Historical. II, Work Proposed. III, Work Accomplished. A, Financial. B, Statistical. C, Educational. D, Religious. E, University Senate. F, Twentieth Century Thank Offering. G, General and Personal. IV, Memorial. V, Appendix, containing the Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Board of Education, together with specimens of documents used by the Board.

I. HISTORICAL.

The General Conference of 1864, with the great centennial movement of 1866 in view, appointed a Centenary Committee, consisting of all the bishops, twelve ministers, and twelve laymen, "to determine to what objects and in what proportions the moneys raised as connectional funds shall be appropriated." This committee unanimously recommended the organization of the Board to take charge of whatever moneys might be contributed during the centenary celebration, and thereafter, for the general purposes which were afterward specified in the charter and constitution of the present Board of Education. The next General Conference unanimously approved the action of the Centenary Committee and instituted the Board. Mr. C. C. North, a leading layman of New York, was appointed by the Board as Corresponding Secretary, December, 1869, and continued in this office until 1872, doing much good work of a preparatory character to put the new organization on a firm basis.

The amount of centenary educational collections was, for the Sunday School Children's Fund, \$56,674.40, and the General Educational Fund, \$9,155.32; total, \$65,829.72. In 1868 this Fund had increased to about \$84,000, which amount was placed under the control of the newly organized Board; and, by consent of the contributing Conferences, the funds were invested, and "but little was done for the next four years except of a preliminary character." In April, 1869, a charter of incorporation was obtained from the State of New York, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. In 1870 the Board proposed to the Annual Conferences that the second Sunday in June of each year be celebrated as Children's Day, and a collection be taken, to be given to the Children's Fund. The General Conference of 1872 reaffirmed its approval of the Board, officially recommended the observance of Children's Day, and asked for collections in all the Sunday schools in aid of the "Sunday School Children's

Fund" of the Board of Education. It also elected a Corresponding Secretary, with instructions to devote all his time to the promotion of its work. The Rev. Dr. Erastus O. Haven was made Corresponding Secretary. Not long after this, however, Dr. Haven accepted the chancellorship of Syracuse University, still retaining the secretaryship of the Board and doing considerable work for it, but was not able with his other duties to devote very much time to the work of the Board. The first aid to students was granted in 1873, the amount disbursed that year being \$300. At the suggestion of the Board the General Conference of 1876 elected no Corresponding Secretary, and none was again elected by that body until 1888.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel P. Kidder followed Dr. Haven as Corresponding Secretary, having been appointed to that office by the Board in 1880, and reappointed until his resignation. He gave several years of laborious and successful service to the Board. Failing health forced him to retire in 1887, when the Rev. Dr. (now Bishop) Daniel A. Goodsell was appointed to the secretaryship of the Board, and for the short time of his incumbency of the office until his election to the episcopacy in 1888 rendered efficient service. Only the interest of the Fund was by the charter permitted to be spent in aiding students until the General Conference of 1884, which made provision that the "Board of Education may appropriate immediately in aid of students such a proportion of the principal of all gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund thereafter received as will enable it to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students." The General Conference of 1888 took still more decisive action, and recommended that "hereafter no accumulations of endowment funds be made, except by gifts and bequests specifically for that purpose, and that all incomes from public collections be devoted to annual disbursements in loans to students and to its current expenses."

This General Conference also took other decided action looking to a broader scope of work for the Board, and again made the Corresponding Secretary a general officer elected by that body. The Rev. Charles H. Payne was elected to the office.

This General Conference also authorized the appointment of an "Educational Commission to consider the subject of reorganizing the educational work of the Church so as to give it more of unity, breadth, and effectiveness."

In 1892 the General Conference adopted a new chapter on education. It was made the duty of every pastor to observe Children's Day, to take a collection expressly for the Children's Fund, and to forward this collection to the Board.

The scope of the Board's work was enlarged, a University Senate was authorized to formulate a standard of requirements for graduation to the baccalaureate degree in our Church schools,

and the Board was authorized to apply this standard and classify as colleges such institutions as meet the requirements.

In 1893 the University Senate held its first meeting, and adopted a standard of requirements for graduation, and reported its work to the Board. The Board sent the action of the Senate, with an appropriate circular, to all the Church schools in December.

In 1894 the requirements of the University Senate were applied for the first time to the colleges of the Church, which were classified accordingly in the Annual Report of the Board, issued March, 1895.

In 1896 the General Conference continued the educational system adopted in 1892, strengthening it at some points. It gave the Board additional authority and responsibility; and enacted a law to the effect that no institution of learning of intended collegiate grade established after July, 1896, shall be eligible to connectional recognition or aid unless it shall have secured the approval of the Board of Education before its establishment. The University Senate held its second meeting in November, 1896, and continued its former requirements with but slight changes.

On May 5, 1899, the Rev. Charles H. Payne, who had been elected Corresponding Secretary of the Board by the General Conference in 1888, reelected in 1892 and 1896, died at Clifton Springs, New York. The vacancy thus caused was filled in the manner prescribed by the Discipline by the election of the Rev. William F. McDowell, Chancellor of the University of Denver. The University Senate held a third meeting in December, 1899, continuing the former requirements for graduation, and recommending to the Board a new chapter to be substituted for the present chapter in the Discipline on the University Senate. The new chapter originated in the College Association of the Church, and was unanimously adopted by that body before being presented to the Senate for consideration. The Board has held regular annual meetings in December of each year, and such special meetings as have been necessary.

II. WORK PROPOSED.

The charter contains the following paragraphs descriptive of the work which the Church expected the Board of Education to perform.

SECTION 2. The object of the said Corporation shall be to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity throughout the United States and elsewhere, under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SECTION 5. The Board of Trustees shall have such power as may be necessary for the management of the affairs and property of said Corporation not inconsistent with this charter or the rules and regulations of said General Conference, and shall make quadrennial reports to that

body; and it shall be the duty of the Board to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (1)* and to appropriate the interest only, from time to time, to the following purposes, to wit:

To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church;

To the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereafter be established; to the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established;

Provided, that no appropriation shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools or for universities, colleges, or academies, and provided (2)* further that no university, college, or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board unless the Board shall first have been consulted and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution.

All future contributions of money or property made to the Fund shall be held in trust by the Board for the aid of needy and worthy young persons seeking an education, or for such specific educational purposes as the donors shall direct.

(3)* It shall also be the duty of said Board of Education to receive, separately invest, and augment the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year, and to appropriate only the interest and income thereof, and of all contributions thereto received prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, to assist meritorious Sunday school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education; (4)* provided, however, that the said Board of Education may appropriate immediately in aid of students such a proportion of the principal of all gifts and contributions to said Sunday School Children's Fund, which may be received after said first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, as will enable it to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students; and if any surplus remain in any year after appropriating so much of the principal of such gifts and contributions as may be requisite for the purpose aforesaid, such surplus shall be added to the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund, accumulated and invested by said Board of Education prior to the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Each Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of properly recommended students from within its bounds, shall be entitled to share equitably in the income of the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund aforesaid and in the appropriation of gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund received after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, provided no Conference shall share in the income or distribution of said Fund which shall not take annual collections in behalf of this Fund in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference. The Board shall also serve as a general agency of the Church in behalf of ministerial and general education. It shall recognize as auxiliaries all educational societies now existing within the Church, and which may hereafter be formed, on condition that such societies send an annual report of their statistics to the Board. (5)* Any Annual Conference may form an educational society, auxiliary to the Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for educational purposes made by order of said Conference shall be appropriated at its discretion. (6)* All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to said Board of Education, to be held in trust for the purposes specified by the donors.

The Board shall seek to promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, by furnishing plans for educational buildings, and by giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions, and shall also have authority to constitute a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment and those needing their services.

* See "Notes on Charter" in Appendix.

The work proposed in the charter may be outlined as follows:

1. Collection and care of funds for the aid of students and institutions, for the purpose of securing a well-equipped force of men and women for the ministerial, missionary, evangelistic, and educational work of the Church.
2. To act as "a general agency of the Church"—
 - (1.) In behalf of ministerial and general education.
 - (2.) For communication between teachers and those needing their services.
 - (3.) For collecting and publishing educational statistics.
 - (4.) For furnishing plans for educational buildings.
 - (5.) For giving counsel in regard to location and organization of new institutions of learning.
 - (6.) For promoting the work of auxiliary educational societies.

A.—FINANCIAL.

1. FOR THE COLLECTION AND CARE OF FUNDS, ETC.

How well the Board has fulfilled the first of these duties will be seen from the Treasurer's Report and the detailed financial exhibit which follows, and the elaborate statement concerning the loans made to students.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NOVEMBER 30, 1895, TO DECEMBER 1, 1899.

Receipts Nov. 30, '95, to Nov. 30, '96:			
Interest on investments.....	\$12,587 28		
Collections.....	62,357 10		
Donations.....	25 00		
		\$74,969 38	
Disbursements Nov. 30, '95, to Nov. 30, '96:			
Loans to students.....	\$61,559 71		
Salaries, clerk hire, traveling expenses, stenographer, typewriter etc.....	6,804 07		
Printing, stationery, and postage.....	1,671 36		
Rent of office and safe in Safe Deposit Co....	680 00		
Traveling expenses of members of Board living out of the city.....	142 24		
Traveling expenses of members of University Senate.....	537 77		
Annuity.....	350 00		
		71,745 15	
Surplus of receipts.....			\$3,224 23
Receipts Nov. 30, '96, to Dec. 1, '97:			
Interest on investments.....	\$14,280 43		
Collections.....	60,463 56		
Donations.....	25 00		
Literature account.....	2,261 62		
Sale of 27½ shares of St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred stock.....	285 31		
		77,315 92	
Disbursements, Nov. 30, '96, to Dec. 1, '97:			
Loans to students...	\$69,920 89		
Salaries, clerk hire, traveling expenses, stenographer, typewriter, etc.....	7,120 15		
Printing, stationery, and postage.....	3,363 01		
Rent of office and safe in Safe Deposit Co....	680 00		
Traveling expenses of members of Board living out of the city.....	120 64		
Annuities.....	386 00		
Purchase of \$500 St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st mortgage 4% bond.....	329 37		
		81,920 06	
Excess of disbursements over receipts.....			\$4,604 14
Receipts, Dec. 1, '97, to Dec. 1, '98:			
Interest on investments.....	\$14,024 79		
Collections.....	58,510 35		
Donations.....	3,000 00		
Literature account.....	2,512 18		
		78,047 32	

TREASURER'S REPORT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
NOVEMBER 30, 1895, TO DECEMBER 1, 1899.—Continued.

Disbursements, Dec. 1, '97, to Dec. 1, '98:			
Loans to students	\$69,369 99		
Salaries, clerk hire, traveling expenses, stenographer, typewriter, etc.....	7,069 60		
Printing, stationery, and postage.....	4,219 65		
Rent of office and safe in Safe Deposit Co....	680 00		
Traveling expenses of members of Board living out of the city.....	182 66		
Annuity.....	350 00		
Purchase of \$3,000 U. S. Leather Co.'s 6% bonds.....	3,483 75		
		\$85,355 65	
Excess of disbursements over receipts.....			\$7,308 33
Receipts, Dec. 1, '98, to Dec. 1, '99:			
Interest on investments.....	\$13,564 40		
Collections.....	59,829 89		
Donations.....	13,560 84		
Literature account.....	2,517 55		
Sale of educational tracts.....	86 56		
\$25,000 Metropolitan Elevated R. R. 2d mortgage bonds redeemed.....	26,000 00		
		115,559 24	
Disbursements Dec. 1, '98, to Dec. 1, '99:			
Loans to students.....	\$70,258 73		
Salaries, clerk hire, traveling expenses, stenographer, typewriter, etc.....	9,251 23		
Printing, stationery, and postage.....	4,223 31		
Rent of office and safe in Safe Deposit Co....	680 00		
Annuity.....	350 00		
Traveling expenses of members of Board living out of the city.....	316 92		
Purchase of 184 shares of American Telegraph & Cable Co.....	18,318 25		
Purchase of \$11,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4% bonds.....	9,650 97		
Purchase of \$13,000 Southern Pacific 4% bonds.....	11,117 50		
Exchange on out-of-town drafts.....	8 70		
		124,175 61	
Excess of disbursements over receipts.....			8,616 37
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1895.....			\$38,812 00
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1899.....			21,507 39
			\$42,036 23
Total amount of receipts for the four years.....		345,891 86	
Total amount of disbursements for the four years.....		363,196 47	
Excess of disbursements over receipts for the four years.....		\$17,304 61	

RETURNED LOAN ACCOUNT, NOVEMBER 30, 1895, TO DECEMBER 1, 1899.

Received from students.....	\$58,636 62	
Paid out to students.....		\$41,691 90
Balance on hand November 30, 1895.....	11,323 53	
Balance on hand December 1, 1899.....		23,268 25
	\$69,960 15	\$69,960 15

ANNUITY FUND, NOVEMBER 30, 1896, TO DECEMBER 1, 1899.

Receipts.....	\$4,716 50	
Payments.....		\$366 36
Purchase of \$1,000 U. S. Leather 6% bond.....		1,131 25
Purchase of \$1,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 5% bond..		861 25
Purchase of \$1,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4% bond..		877 36
Purchase of 10 shares of American Telegraph & Cable Co. stock...		1,000 00
Balance on hand December 1, 1899.....		480 28
	\$4,716 50	\$4,716 50

LIST OF SECURITIES OWNED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Par Value.	Cost.
50 Missouri Pacific Railway Co.'s 1st mortgage consolidated 6% bonds	\$50,000	\$51,633 36
52 Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage 6% bonds (Evansville Division).....	52,000	53,560 00
10 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.'s general mortgage 6% bonds.....	10,000	9,700 00
47 New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage 4% bonds	47,000	41,662 50
6 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage 4% bonds....	6,000	
77 shares of St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred stock.....	7,700	11,361 25
23 Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.'s 1st mortgage 5% bonds.....	23,000	20,888 75
18 Western Union Telegraph Co.'s 5% collateral trust bonds.....	18,000	18,382 50
4 U. S. Leather Co.'s 6% Sinking Fund gold debenture bonds.....	4,000	4,615 00
12 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.'s unifying and refunding 4% gold bonds.....	12,000	10,528 33
194 shares American Telegraph & Cable Co.'s stock.....	19,400	19,318 25
13 Southern Pacific Co.'s 4% gold bonds, Central Pacific stock col- lateral.....	13,000	11,117 50
1 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.'s 5% bond....	1,000	861 25
	\$263,100	\$253,628 69

THE FUNDS OF THE BOARD.

Two funds were originally placed in the hands of the Board as the result of the centenary contributions of 1866. "The General Centenary Educational Fund" amounted to but \$9,155.32. "The Sunday School Children's Fund" amounted to \$56,674.40. The two sums united, with accrued interest, were committed to the Board's custody at its organization by the General Conference in 1868, and at that time amounted to about \$84,000. As shown in the notes in the charter (see Appendix) the two funds, though originally distinct and destined to cover two fields of educational aid, yet, by the terms of the charter, did, in part, embrace work practically identical so far as relates to aiding young men preparing for the foreign missionary work and for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The General Fund was broader in that it included the contemplated aid of *institutions* as well as of candidates for the ministry and foreign missionary work; the "Sunday School Children's Fund" was broader in that it included *all students* of *either sex* preparing for Christian work, proposing, as it did, "to assist meritorious Sunday school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education." As the latter "Fund" was by far the larger, and provision was made for its increase by collections, and no such provision seems to have been made for the increase of the "General Fund" except by special "contributions of money or property," and as the two funds by charter authority might be devoted to the same objects, the proceeds of both have been administered thus far as one fund. But the original amount of the General Fund, together with all accrued interest, if so determined, is available for the broader work made possible by the charter. It constitutes the nucleus of a fund which by special donations may yet grow to larger proportions. The combined funds are securely invested, as shown by the Treasurer's Report, and now amount to \$253,628.69.

The following tables will give a good general view of the Board's work :

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES, EXCEPT INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS, FOR THE LAST FOUR QUADRENNIUMS.

From November, 1883, to November, 1887.....	\$171,364 59
“ “ 1887, “ “ 1891.....	207,127 90
“ “ 1891, “ “ 1895.....	293,075 05
“ “ 1895, “ “ 1899.....	328,511 27
Total income exclusive of investments.....	\$1,000,078 81
Add interest on investments for the quadrenniums.....	185,994 84
Grand total of receipts from all sources.....	\$1,186,073 65

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FROM RETURNED LOANS FOR THE LAST FOUR QUADRENNIUMS.

For the quadrennium ending November, 1887.....	\$6,489 95
“ “ “ “ “ 1891.....	14,734 10
“ “ “ “ “ 1895.....	25,481 38
“ “ “ “ “ 1899.....	58,636 62
Total.....	\$105,342 05

COMPARATIVE DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE LAST FOUR QUADRENNIUMS.

For quadrennium 1883-1887..	\$106,352 62
“ “ 1887-1891.....	142,994 76
“ “ 1891-1895.....	267,295 01
“ “ 1895-1899.....	310,485 97
Total.....	\$827,128 36

ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS.

Sources of income are church and Sunday school collections, legacies, special donations, repayment of loans, sale of medals (in 1884 only). They are here given by fiscal years:

1873.....	\$1,490 68	1887.....	\$38,403 77
1874.....	4,620 90	1888.....	33,640 99
1875 (net).....	2,141 28	1889.....	45,762 83
1876.....	887 26	1890.....	*64,914 53
1877.....	1,994 57	1891.....	62,809 55
1878.....	565 30	1892.....	68,423 57
1879.....	2,491 59	1893.....	74,730 57
1880.....	2,079 24	1894.....	73,391 51
1881.....	9,256 86	1895.....	76,529 40
1882.....	18,026 56	1896.....	73,855 62
1883.....	32,718 42	1897.....	79,051 79
1884.....	56,181 65	1898.....	80,208 30
1885.....	38,852 70	1899.....	95,395 56
1886.....	37,926 47		
Total.....			\$1,076,351 47

* \$8,000 of this sum was from mortgage on bond donated to the Board.

INSTITUTIONAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS
MADE BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following table shows the distribution of aid from the Board's inauguration to the close of the last school year, July, 1899. Some of the institutions named are not now existing; others have passed from our control:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	No. of Students.	Amount.
Boston School of Theology.....	Boston, Mass.....	446	\$46,825
Boston University College of Liberal Arts	Boston, Mass.....	156	13,750
Boston University School of Medicine..	Boston, Mass.....	4	540
East Greenwich Academy.....	East Greenwich, R. I.....	74	5,479
East Maine Conference Seminary.....	Bucksport, Me.....	63	3,376
Lasell Seminary.....	Auburndale, Mass.....	1	25
Maine Wesleyan Seminary.....	Kent's Hill, Me.....	46	2,115
Montpelier Seminary.....	Montpelier, Vt.....	73	4,041
New England Conservatory of Music...	Boston, Mass.....	4	555
New Hampshire Conference Seminary..	Tilton, N. H.....	55	2,350
Troy Conference Academy.....	Poultney, Vt.....	66	3,790
Wesleyan Academy.....	Wilbraham, Mass.....	91	6,613
Wesleyan University.....	Middletown, Conn.....	392	40,200
Special professional students.....	.....	24	1,982
Early professional students.....	.....	3	600
Total .....	.....	1,498	\$132,241

MIDDLE STATES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	No. of Students.	Amount.
Allegheny College.....	Meadville, Pa.....	262	\$20,711
Amenia Seminary.....	Amenia, N. Y.....	2	550
Cazenovia Seminary.....	Cazenovia, N. Y.....	72	4,290
Centenary Collegiate Institute.....	Hackettstown, N. J.....	185	13,359
Chamberlain Institute.....	Randolph, N. Y.....	32	2,013
Dickinson College.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	363	26,758
Drew Female College.....	Carmel, N. Y.....	4	383
Drew Theological Seminary.....	Madison, N. J.....	443	46,951
Folts Mission Institute.....	Herkimer, N. Y.....	27	1,295
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.....	Fort Edward, N. Y.....	5	335
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.....	Lima, N. Y.....	138	7,425
Howard University.....	Washington, D. C.....	.....	150
Hudson River Institute.....	Claverack, N. Y.....	62	4,225
Ives Seminary.....	Antwerp, N. Y.....	4	433
Lucy Webb Hayes Training School....	Washington, D. C.....	2	150
Morgan College.....	Baltimore, Md.....	89	3,535
Pennington Seminary.....	Pennington, N. J.....	294	18,684
Princess Anne Academy.....	Princess Anne, Md.....	2	50
Syracuse University.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	357	26,241
Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	142	8,084
Wilmington Conference Academy.....	Dover, Del.....	141	7,674
Woman's College of Baltimore.....	Baltimore, Md.....	5	400
Wyoming Seminary.....	Kingston, Pa.....	69	3,045
Special professional students.....	.....	105	11,188
Early professional students.....	.....	7	825
Total .....	.....	2,812	\$208,754

WESTERN STATES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	No. of Students.	Amount.
Albion College.....	Albion, Mich.....	422	\$26,922
Baker University.....	Baldwin, Kan.....	374	19,767
Baldwin University.....	Berea, O.....	120	7,805
Black Hills College.....	Hot Springs, S. Dak.....	22	1,565
Blue Mountain University.....	La Grande, Ore.....	2	100
Carleton College.....	Farmington, Mo.....	36	1,458
Central Wesleyan College.....	Warrenton, Mo.....	10	486
Chaddock College.....	Quincy, Ill.....	71	4,528

WESTERN STATES.—Continued.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	No. of Students.	Amount.
Chicago Training School.....	Chicago, Ill.....	100	\$4,513
Consolidated University.....	Portland, Ore.....	17	645
Cornell College.....	Mount Vernon, Ia.....	181	16,310
Dakota University.....	Mitchell, S. Dak.....	43	2,345
De Pauw College.....	New Albany, Ind.....	1	100
De Pauw University.....	Greencastle, Ind.....	501	30,535
Epworth Seminary.....	Epworth, Ia.....	17	629
Garrett Biblical Institute.....	Evanston, Ill.....	611	44,961
George R. Smith College.....	Sedalia, Mo.....	35	837
German English College.....	Galena, Ill.....	3	100
German Wallace College.....	Berea, O.....	70	3,345
Grand Prairie Seminary.....	Onarga, Ill.....	6	250
Hamline University.....	Hamline, Minn.....	267	19,016
Hedding College.....	Abingdon, Ill.....	80	5,776
Hillsboro Female College.....	Hillsboro, O.....	4	171
Illinois Woman's College.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	3	175
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Bloomington, Ill.....	143	12,188
Iowa Wesleyan University.....	Mount Pleasant, Ia.....	54	4,782
Japanese Training School.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	75
Jennings Seminary.....	Aurora, Ill.....	16	1,120
Kansas Wesleyan University.....	Salina, Kan.....	77	3,489
Lawrence University.....	Appleton, Wis.....	202	11,666
Lewis College.....	Glasgow, Mo.....	11	895
Lewiston Collegiate Institute.....	Lewiston, Ida.....	3	165
McKendree College.....	Lebanon, Ill.....	94	5,731
Mallalien College.....	Bartley, Neb.....	2	200
Marionville Collegiate Institute.....	Marionville, Mo.....	29	1,129
Missouri Wesleyan College.....	Cameron, Mo.....	50	2,008
Montana Wesleyan University.....	Helena, Mont.....	15	865
Moore's Hill College.....	Moore's Hill, Ind.....	85	4,412
Morningside College.....	Sioux City, Ia.....	55	2,597
Mount Pleasant German College.....	Mount Pleasant, Ia.....	3	168
Mount Union College.....	Alliance, O.....	94	7,134
Napa College.....	Napa, Cal.....	11	700
Nebraska Central College.....	Central City, Neb.....	4	150
Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	Lincoln, Neb.....	187	8,559
Northwestern University.....	Evanston, Ill.....	483	36,950
Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary.....	Evanston, Ill.....	48	2,515
Ohio University.....	Athens, O.....	9	1,200
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	Delaware, O.....	684	37,448
Ogden Academy.....	Ogden, Utah.....	8	100
Orleans College.....	Orleans, Neb.....	8	340
Portland University.....	Portland, Ore.....	87	3,470
Puget Sound University.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	25	1,105
Red River Valley University.....	Walhpeton, N. Dak.....	32	1,548
Saint Paul's College.....	St. Paul Park, Minn.....	16	1,155
Salt Lake Seminary.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	6	150
Seio College.....	Seio, O.....	50	3,013
Simpson College.....	Indianola, Ia.....	88	6,915
Southwest Kansas College.....	Winfield, Kan.....	129	4,333
Spokane College.....	Spokane, Wash.....	5	346
Swedish Theological Seminary.....	Evanston, Ill.....	63	2,885
Taylor University.....	Upland, Ind.....	42	2,370
University of Denver.....	Denver, Colo.....	76	3,960
University of Southern California.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	106	6,444
University of the Pacific.....	College Park, Cal.....	73	6,715
Upper Iowa University.....	Fayette, Ia.....	84	6,099
Western Reserve Seminary.....	West Farmington, O.....	12	759
Willamette University.....	Salem, Ore.....	57	3,040
York College.....	York, Neb.....	1	75
Early professional students.....		5	790
Special professional students.....		47	5,010
Total.....		6,378	\$393,937

SOUTHERN STATES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	No. of Students.	Amount.
Aaron Seminary.....	Montezuma, N. C.....	3	\$108
Albuquerque College.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	7	375
Andrews College.....	Andrews Institute, Ala.....	5	590
Augusta Collegiate Institute.....	Augusta, Ky.....	4	200
Bennett College.....	Greensboro, N. C.....	78	3,015

SOUTHERN STATES.—Continued.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	No. of Students.	Amount.
Blinn Memorial College.....	Brenham, Tex.....	5	\$560
Bloomington College.....	Bloomington, Tenn.....	16	595
Bremen College.....	Bremen, Ky.....	8	490
Central Alabama Academy.....	Huntsville, Ala.....	32	1,402
Central Tennessee College.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	301	14,003
Clafin University.....	Orangeburg, S. C.....	319	9,995
Clark University.....	South Atlanta, Ga.....	67	2,327
Cookman Institute.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	46	2,603
Dadesville Seminary.....	Dadesville, Ala.....	.....	200
Demorest Seminary.....	Demorest, Ga.....	2	75
Du Pont Seminary.....	Du Pont, Ga.....	1	15
Ellijay Seminary.....	Ellijay, Ga.....	28	1,183
Fort Worth University.....	Fort Worth, Tex.....	14	1,100
Gammon Theological Seminary.....	South Atlanta, Ga.....	268	20,891
Gilbert Academy.....	Baldwin, La.....	10	823
Graham Academy.....	Marshallberg, N. C.....	21	1,040
Grant University.....	Athens & Chattanooga, Tenn.....	437	28,174
Greenville Collegiate Institute.....	Greenville, Tenn.....	4	155
Haven Normal Institute.....	Waynesboro, Ga.....	4	103
High Point Seminary.....	High Point, N. C.....	1	204
Holston Seminary.....	New Market, Tenn.....	15	632
Houston Seminary.....	Houston, Tex.....	2	63
Kingsley Seminary.....	Bloomington, Tenn.....	4	153
La Grange Academy.....	La Grange, Ga.....	1	20
Leicester Academy.....	Leicester, N. C.....	4	155
Little Rock University.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	17	1,440
McLemoresville Collegiate Institute.....	McLemoresville, Tenn.....	19	880
Mallalieu Seminary.....	Kinsey, Ala.....	8	574
Meridian Academy.....	Meridian, Miss.....	22	342
Morristown Normal College.....	Morristown, Tenn.....	153	5,870
Mount Union Seminary.....	Mount Union, Ala.....	1	25
Mount Zion Seminary.....	Mount Zion, Ga.....	49	1,794
Murphy College.....	Sevierville, Tenn.....	8	275
New Orleans University.....	New Orleans, La.....	149	6,931
Parrottsville Seminary.....	Parrottsville, Tenn.....	3	224
Philander Smith College.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	83	4,494
Powell's Valley Seminary.....	Wellspring, Tenn.....	25	1,182
Roanoke Seminary.....	Roanoke, Va.....	2	55
Rust University.....	Holly Springs, Tenn.....	146	4,468
Simpson Institute.....	Logan, Ala.....	11	413
Summertown Seminary.....	Summertown, Tenn.....	7	375
Tallahoma College.....	Tallahoma, Ala.....	3	220
Union College.....	Barbourville, Ky.....	22	1,094
Warren College.....	Chncey City, Tenn.....	17	1,378
West Texas Conference Seminary.....	Austin, Tex.....	6	170
West Virginia Conference Seminary.....	Buckhannon, W. Va.....	71	3,570
Wiley University.....	Marshall, Tex.....	272	8,920
Woodland Academy.....	Clarkson, Miss.....	4	185
Special professional students.....	.....	2	100
Early professional students.....	.....	12	977
Total.....		2,819	\$136,709

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	No. of Students.	Amount.
Anglo-Japanese College.....	Tokio, Japan.....	22	\$1,496
Bareilly Theological School.....	Bareilly, India.....	23	1,295
Denmark Mission Institute.....	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	20	1,984
Finland School.....	Helsingfors, Finland.....	1	50
Italian Theological School.....	Rome, Italy.....	62	2,812
Lucknow Christian College.....	Lucknow, India.....	21	2,322
Martin Mission Institute.....	Frankfort-on-Main, Germ'y.....	95	3,507
Mexican Theological School.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	28	3,253
Monrovia Seminary.....	Monrovia, Liberia.....	2	372
Norway Theological School.....	Christiania, Norway.....	28	2,325
Peking University.....	Peking, China.....	.....	250
Robert College.....	Constantinople, Turkey.....	1	200
Sweden Theological School.....	Upsala, Sweden.....	85	4,211
Tammerfors Theological School.....	Tammerfors, Finland.....	12	534
Special professional.....	.....	12	1,375
Total.....		412	\$25,986

RECAPITULATION.

	No. of Students.	Amount.
New England States.....	1,498	\$132,241
Middle States.....	2,812	208,754
Western States.....	6,378	398,937
Southern States.....	2,819	136,709
Foreign countries.....	412	25,986
Special and foreign loans not classified above.....		11,438
Grand total.....	13,919	\$914,065

LOANS MADE.

That the Board has fully and successfully done this part of its intended work is evident from the tables given in this Report. It has already far exceeded the expectations of its projectors. In the "Report of the Central Centenary Committee to the General Conference, May, 1868," the Committee says, "It is not improbable that there are members of your noble body who will live to see one thousand recruits to the ministry through this Fund." The Board is now able to report that it has aided up to July, 1899, 9,362 different students, of whom probably three fourths were preparing for the ministry and missionary work. One year's work, that of the last scholastic year, ending July, 1899, shows 1,843 students aided, 1,218 of whom were in preparation for these sacred fields.

Beyond doubt the honored members of the General Conference of 1868, still lingering with the Church militant, will be gladdened by the sight of the more than a full thousand recruits prophesied for the Board's complete work during their lifetime, aided by that Board into the ministerial and missionary ranks of the Church during each year since 1895, with the number steadily increasing. The growth of this work is seen in the following figures.

The following tables will show the annual disbursements in loans to students:

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS IN LOANS TO STUDENTS.

By calendar years until 1889, by fiscal years since:

1873.....	\$300 00	1887.....	\$27,137 00
1874.....	4,477 00	1888.....	31,150 00
1875.....	10,095 00	1889.....	20,633 85
1876.....	8,554 56	1890.....	42,173 96
1877.....	7,626 50	1891.....	49,036 95
1878.....	7,786 14	1892.....	60,044 40
1879.....	8,217 00	1893.....	66,614 35
1880.....	8,000 00	1894.....	70,039 34
1881.....	8,000 00	1895.....	70,596 92
1882.....	11,037 00	1896.....	74,102 89
1883.....	12,844 00	1897.....	75,088 17
1884.....	16,531 62	1898.....	79,478 35
1885.....	31,684 00	1899.....	81,816 56
1886.....	31,000 00		
Total.....			\$914,065 56

LOANS MADE THE LAST QUADRENNIUM AND AMOUNTS DISBURSED.

Disbursed directly from the office from July, 1895, to July, 1899	\$307,642 74
Retained collections charged to foreign schools.....	2,843 23

Total..... \$310,485 97

Number of schools in which students were aided.....	134
“ “ persons receiving aid.....	7,053
“ “ remittances to schools.....	1,313
“ “ notes given.....	13,657
Average amount loaned to each student annually	\$44.05

STUDENTS AIDED THE LAST QUADRENNIUM.

Total number.....	7,053
Of this number we had formerly aided.....	3,993
Aided first time this quadrennium	3,060
Male students.....	5,920
Female students.....	1,133

Nationalities and races of those aided 1895-1899 :

Armenian.....	6	Italian	56
Austrian	2	Japanese	56
Bengalese.....	1	Mesopotamian.....	2
Bohemian.....	7	Mexican	12
Bulgarian	8	Norwegian.....	55
Canadian.....	139	Persian	2
Chinese.....	7	Russian.....	2
Danish	20	Scotch.....	52
Dutch.....	10	Spanish	1
Egyptian	1	Swedish.....	105
English.....	391	Swiss.....	6
Finn.....	8	Syrian.....	2
French.....	3	United States { White.....	4,811
German.....	171	{ Colored.....	1,071
Hebrew.....	7	Welsh	11
Indian.....	1		
Irish.....	27	Total.....	7,053

Geographical distribution of beneficiaries by schools :

New England States.....	759
Middle States.....	1,411
Western States.....	3,404
Southern States	1,355
Foreign Missions.....	124
Total.....	7,053

Intended calling :

Ministry.....	4,222
Missionary.....	498
Ministry and Missionary.....	123
Teaching	1,423
Other callings.....	787
Total.....	7,053

Per cent intending to enter the ministry in this country or in foreign fields.....	60
Per cent intending ministry or missionary work, one or both...	61

Departments of study:

Preparatory students, 2,946, to the amount of.....	\$97,847 54
Collegiate students, 2,724, to the amount of.....	129,410 60
Theological students, 1,252, to the amount of.....	70,344 42
Professional students, 131, to the amount of.....	11,152 00
Unreported from foreign schools.....	1,731 41

The total number of students aided from the beginning, in 1873, up to July, 1899, is 9,662. Total amount loaned to July, 1899, \$914,065.56. Average total amount loaned to each beneficiary, \$94.60.

RETURNED LOANS AND CANCELED ACCOUNTS.

There is perhaps no work committed to the Board of greater difficulty and delicacy than that of collecting its loans. The whole transaction is of a character which makes it somewhat unique, and separates it from the ordinary business loan. It is, in the nature of the case, involved in complications, which cannot always be made apparent at a glance to those who ask the question, What proportion of the loans has been paid? The question seems simple, but to give an answer that will not be misleading and will be perfectly fair and just to all parties interested requires careful study of several facts involved. It should be remembered:

First, that in the early years of the Board's history the policy of granting all aid in the form of a loan was not as distinctly stated and emphasized as it now is, and the impression was quite prevalent—an impression somewhat strengthened by the early documents used—that while the money was granted in the form of a loan the loan would be canceled for so many different causes as to make it practically a gift. Undoubtedly this impression widely prevailed, and it was also strengthened by the fact that nearly or quite all of the local Conference societies, of which there were a large number, had adopted the policy of canceling the loans when a beneficiary entered an Annual Conference. It should be stated, also, that during the early years of the Board some grants were made as well as loans, and money was sent direct to Conferences and institutions for distribution; a policy which has since been abandoned.

Secondly. Up to 1880, after a brief period, there was no one to give constant attention to the affairs of the Board, as the Secretary had accepted the presidency of a university, and the loans were not made and looked after with as much business care as they afterward were. This also tended to strengthen the impression among officers of the schools and beneficiaries that the collection of the loans would not be pressed.

Thirdly. Up to 1880 no notes were required. The students received their money from the officers of the schools, and, giving no note, felt no strong sense of obligation to pay it back.

Fourthly. During all this time and up to a few years ago the impression was whispered that whenever one simply entered the missionary service his notes were immediately canceled without any further action on his part; an erroneous impression which the Board is now doing everything it can do to counteract.

Fifthly. A great majority of those receiving loans have gone

into fields of labor in which they have received the merest pittance for support. With small pay and expenses increasing with the increase of their families, they have found it exceedingly difficult to lay aside anything for paying their debts, and many of them had other debts than their obligations to the Board of Education.

Sixthly. A considerable number of accounts have been canceled because of death, ill health, misfortune, and missionary service.

Seventhly. A very large proportion of all the money loaned by the Board has been loaned during the last few years. These recent loans are being repaid much more fully and promptly than any others. Bearing all the above facts in mind, we shall doubtless study with interest the following exhibits, the first showing the condition of loans made prior to 1890, with amounts repaid for that period, and the second showing the condition of all accounts as a whole to the close of the last school year:

Table I.

STATEMENT OF LOANS FROM THE BEGINNING, IN 1873, TO JANUARY 1, 1890, WITH ALL PAYMENTS ON THE SAME UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR, NOVEMBER 30, 1895.

1. Total number of accounts to January 1, 1890.....	2,927
2. Total number of these accounts that are now closed....	897
3. Total number of these accounts that are closed by payment.....	622
4. Total number of these accounts closed by cancellation for cause.....	275
5. Per cent of these accounts that are closed.....	30½
6. Number of unclosed accounts on which partial payments have been made.....	326
7. Total amount of the 2,927 accounts.....	\$245,473 67
8. Total amount of payments on the same, including Children's Day collections personally credited.....	\$64,102 89
9. Per cent of amount paid on total.....	26½

Table II.

STATEMENT OF LOANS FROM THE BEGINNING, IN 1873, TO NOVEMBER, 1899, WITH ALL PAYMENTS ON THE SAME UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR, NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

1. Total number of accounts.....	9,662
2. Number of these that are closed.....	1,621
3. Per cent of the accounts that are closed.....	17½
4. Number that are closed by cash payments.....	1,146
5. Number that are canceled for special causes.....	519
6. Number of unclosed accounts on which partial payments have been made.....	2,422
7. Total amount loaned.....	\$914,065 56
8. Total amount credited on the above.....	\$170,313 82
(a) By cash payments.....	\$109,410 78
(b) By Children's Day collections credited on personal accounts.....	\$17,325 97
(c) By cancellation for cause.....	\$43,577 07
9. Per cent of credits.....	18½
(a) By cash payments.....	12
(b) By Children's Day collections credited on personal accounts.....	2
(c) By cancellation for cause.....	4½
10. Total amount of unpaid loans.....	\$743,751 74

LOANS REPAID BY YEARS.

For fiscal year ending November 6, 1878.....	\$300 00
“ “ “ “ “ 12, 1879.....	255 00
“ “ “ “ “ 9, 1880.....	193 00
“ “ “ “ “ 14, 1881.....	1,381 50
“ “ “ “ “ 21, 1882.....	1,939 23
“ “ “ “ “ 12, 1883.....	1,447 32
“ “ “ “ “ 11, 1884.....	1,620 20
“ “ “ “ “ 10, 1885.....	1,237 02
“ “ “ “ “ 16, 1886.....	2,185 41
“ “ “ “ “ 21, 1887.....	2,336 09
“ “ “ “ “ 14, 1888.....	2,887 94
“ “ “ “ “ 15, 1889.....	4,312 76
“ “ “ “ “ 24, 1890.....	5,197 31
“ “ “ “ “ 30, 1891.....	5,533 76
“ “ “ “ “ 29, 1892.....	4,169 53
“ “ “ “ “ 30, 1893.....	7,865 82
“ “ “ “ “ 30, 1894.....	7,912 27
“ “ “ “ “ 30, 1895.....	11,473 52
“ “ “ “ “ 30, 1896.....	14,101 61
“ “ “ “ “ 30, 1897.....	15,260 77
“ “ “ “ “ 30, 1898.....	17,800 72
“ “ “ “ “ 30, 1899.....	
Total.....	\$109,410 78

In September, 1899, the following form of notice to beneficiaries was prepared and put in use:

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

150 Fifth Avenue,

NEW YORK,.....

We beg to remind you that your latest note for loan received from the Board of Education, is dated..... Presumably, therefore, you have been at least two years out of college. The conditions on your notes are as follows:

CONDITIONS.

I have given the within note for money borrowed as a means in part of securing an education preparatory to becoming a minister or a missionary or a practical Christian worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the following conditions, namely:

1. That I shall hold myself legally and morally bound to make payment of said note in full at the earliest date practicable, together with interest from date, except as the interest may be remitted in accordance with Item 2 of the conditions here printed.

2. That if I shall enter the itinerant ministry or the missionary work or continue to be a practical Christian worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall make early payment of the loan, all interest accruing up to two years after I shall have ceased attending some school of the Church shall be remitted; but from that period interest shall accrue on any portion of the loan then remaining unpaid.

3. I hereby promise to keep the Board informed of my place of residence until all my indebtedness to it is paid, unless I enter and continue in the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which case my name and address will be found in the General Minutes of the Church.

The total amount of your loan is the annual interest being.....

The demands now being made upon the Board of Education, in behalf of worthy students desiring aid, impel us to call your attention to your account, and to request prompt and regular payment of the interest, and as early payment of the principal as possible.

Wishing you every success, I am

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM F. McDOWELL,
Corresponding Secretary.

Excellent results are already manifest in a great increase in the returned loan fund. These figures close with November 30, 1899, but since that date the receipts have far exceeded the receipts in any equal period.

At the Annual Meeting in December, 1899, the rate of interest on notes was reduced by the Board from 6 per cent to 4 per cent.

DIRECT AID TO INSTITUTIONS.

The work of aiding institutions directly by grants of money or loans has never been attempted for the sufficient reason that the Board has had no means with which to prosecute such work. The original general "Centenary Educational Fund," which might be used for this purpose, proved to be very small, as nearly all contributions were made in behalf of specified local institutions of learning, so that the general connectional "Fund" was only \$9,155.32; only the interest of this sum could be used, and no provision was made for increasing it except by special "contributions of money or property." Such special contributions will undoubtedly be made by some liberal friends of the Church who will give to the Board large sums, like Peabody and Hand and Slater and others, to aid worthy institutions of learning under the auspices of the Church. No nobler benefaction could be made. The Board's charter properly provides that it may hold and administer such gifts for any specified educational purpose, and there is little doubt that it will, not many years hence, have at command the means with which to carry forward this department of its possible work.

DONATIONS AND LEGACIES are solicited. Persons making devises of real estate to the Board by will are requested to observe the following form:

I give and devise to "THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH," incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, the following lands and premises—that is to say:.....
..... To have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances, to the said Board, its successors and assigns forever.

Bequests of money should be appropriately varied.

Persons making Bequests or Devises to the Board, or knowing that they have been made, are requested to notify the Corresponding Secretary, at 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, and, if practicable, to inclose a copy of the clause in the will, that the wishes of the testator may be fully known.

At the Annual Meeting in 1898 the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the Board of Education is heartily in favor of the proposal to raise ten millions of dollars for educational purposes in the Twentieth Century Movement, and will aid in securing that end to the best of its ability.

2. That the Board deems it wise to include in its Twentieth Century Thank Offering a fund to be called the "Connectional Fund in Aid of Institutions of Learning," said fund to be invested and the income to be administered by the Board of Education either as a loan or as a gift, or both, in such a way as to stimulate the individual institutions receiving aid to the largest degree of self-help.

3. That this Board respectfully requests the Twentieth Century Thank

Offering Commission to take favorable action with reference to this subject, and to include the raising of such a fund in the detailed plan which may be presented to the Church.

The matter was duly presented to the Twentieth Century Thank Offering Commission in January, and after discussion it was decided, that while such a fund would be a very excellent thing and a worthy object of Christian beneficence, the Commission did not regard the proposal as coming under its jurisdiction.

The Board is in position to administer such a fund with absolute economy and with the wisdom born of a thorough knowledge of the entire field.

It will be seen from the above brief survey of the functions of the Board and of the work which it is now accomplishing that it is far from being inactive or indifferent to any of its charter duties, while its usefulness in its various departments of endeavor cannot fail to be apparent. But the Board is now doing vastly more than is indicated above, and more than was specifically indicated, though possibly not more than was contemplated by some, at its organization.

2. THE BOARD AS A GENERAL AGENCY.

The general work of the Board as an agency to promote higher education in the Church has been greatly increased, and the supervisory power given to it by the General Conference of 1892 has largely added to its duties and responsibilities. It is, indeed, a very different Board from what it was previously to this action of that General Conference. Its relation to the educational work of the Church is more clearly defined and its authority and responsibility are distinctly stated and greatly enlarged. The action of the General Conference in the adoption of something like a system of education, including the federation of the colleges and universities of the Church and the bringing of them all under the supervisory care of the Board of Education, marked an epoch in the history of education in the Methodist Episcopal Church, an epoch that will doubtless hereafter be remembered as the greatest in its history up to that date.

The General Conference of 1892 did much toward making the Board of Education occupy the enviable position of chief servant to the cause of Christian education in our Church. The final test of the Board is not its power but its usefulness. It works as follows:

(1) In behalf of ministerial and general education.

For several years after the establishment of the Board it was not deemed wise for it to attempt much of the general work originally contemplated beyond the gathering and publishing of educational statistics. But the action of the last two General Conferences indicated clearly a desire for the Board to broaden

its field of effort, and it has accordingly greatly enlarged its sphere of activity and of usefulness.

A GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.

As to the first general function, that of a general agency in behalf of ministerial and general education, there can be no doubt that the Board has done excellent service in this direction. Two features of its work alone will show this, namely, the circulation of a large amount of educational literature stimulating and inspiring the whole Church, and the personal work of the Corresponding Secretaries in visiting and addressing Annual Conferences, preachers' meetings, summer assemblies, camp meetings, educational conventions, etc.

During the last quadrennium the Secretaries have visited and addressed one hundred and thirty-seven Annual Conferences, and have also visited a large number of our institutions of learning, giving educational and religious addresses in them. They have traveled over one hundred thousand miles, addressed a large proportion of the entire ministry of the Church, and touched the Church at many vital points.

The Corresponding Secretaries have published articles in the papers of the Church, many leaflets which have had wide circulation, especially addressing the Church each year concerning the Day of Prayer.

A special list of leaflets, called "Educational Truths for the Twentieth Century," has been printed as follows:

The first four leaflets named below are published in uniform size and style, 16 pages, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and will be furnished in quantities at 50 cents per hundred, \$2.25 per 500, \$3.50 per 1,000, postpaid. In quantities of 2,000 or more, \$2.75 per 1,000, with transportation added.

- No. 1. **ENDOWMENTS FOR EDUCATION.** By Henry W. Warren, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- No. 2. **ADVANTAGES OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION.** By James W. Bashford, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.
- No. 3. **THE NEED OF A LIBERALLY EDUCATED MINISTRY.** By Bradford P. Raymond, President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
- No. 4. **THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE A NECESSITY.** By Charles H. Payne, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- No. 5. **WHAT THREE LAYMEN SAID.** By William F. McDowell. Four pages, 25 cents per 100, \$1 per 1,000.
- No. 6. **THE CHARACTER OF A METHODIST.** By the Rev. John Wesley, M.A. 50 cents per 100.

The circulation of literature is an essential feature of this Board's work, even though it makes a large printer's bill. We print and circulate about 18,500 copies of the Annual Report, and 21,000 copies of the "Handbook," being an abridgment of the report. Hereafter we shall publish a quarterly of about

24 pages, called *The Christian Student*, issuing it in February, May, August, and November. The February issue will contain the report of the Annual Meeting and the statistics of the schools; the May issue will be devoted chiefly to Children's Day matters and reports from the Conferences; the August issue will present the claims of our schools and colleges upon our young people, and would be an agency for the increase of attendance; the November number will relate to the work of the schools, the religious life in them, their endowment and maintenance. Such a quarterly, it is believed, will be of the highest service to the cause of Christian education, which we represent.

This will reach the entire Church at least four times a year.

(2) For communication between teachers and schools.

This department of the Board's work is considerably enlarging each successive year, and has greatly increased during the quadrennium. It furnishes a ready means of communication between teachers seeking positions and schools seeking teachers. As it is simply the object of the Board to bring such parties together, and it is all done gratuitously, it is not easy, nor is it important to formulate the actual results. We constantly learn of schools which have secured teachers and of teachers who have obtained positions through the Board. The number of applicants for positions is always considerably in excess of the applications from the schools. The work entails a considerable amount of correspondence upon the Board, but it is legitimate work, and like many other parts of the work, while it does not inure to its financial benefit, nevertheless furthers the educational interests of the Church.

The Board constantly has on file a list of persons who are of the highest order of character and ability, and will be glad to send names to schools in our Church or out of it seeking the services of Christian teachers.

(3) Gathering and publishing educational statistics.

No work of the Board requires more patient and persistent effort than the gathering of its educational statistics. It is not a little encouraging to note that we have, under the circumstances, succeeded so well. And this encouragement is increased as we read that a committee appointed by the General Conference some time in the "fifties" to secure educational statistics, after making vain attempts, reported substantially to the next General Conference that it was a hopeless task. We are confident that no church in the United States presents anything like a full list of its educational institutions, with complete statistics of each, as will be found in our Annual Reports. These statistics form the basis of articles, addresses, and appeals to the Church that nothing else could supply. The Church may well congratulate itself on having for ready reference such a valuable epitome of all its educational work.

The single item of the income from our schools has been productive of vast good in calling the attention of the whole Church to the need of a large increase in the income of our institutions in order to do thoroughly the work which they are expected to do. And that the Church is accomplishing so much educationally with so limited an income ought to excite the gratitude and stimulate the generosity of the entire membership. We wish thus publicly to thank the officers of the schools who have cordially cooperated with the Board in making such a complete statistical showing possible; and we congratulate the entire Church on having a more complete representation of its educational work than we have been able to find in connection with any other religious denomination. In the few instances where no recent report could be obtained we have used the latest statistics available, though deficient in some respects. It has been found especially difficult to get returns from the foreign mission schools, but the statistics as a whole are quite complete and gratifying, and we are certain that the ministry and membership will study them with interest and profit.

The comparative table giving the increase in four years and in thirty years furnishes material for reflection and for gratitude. The fact that there is no special increase in the number of institutions of collegiate grade affords encouragement. The period of inaugurating many new colleges is passed. The Church does not now need an increased number of such institutions; its greatest present need is to have its existing colleges strengthened by larger endowments and by a more generous support. And this much-needed work is going forward, not as rapidly as is desirable, but with many encouraging features. Steadily our educational institutions are securing confidence and increased support, and will soon occupy a preeminent place in the benevolence of the Church.

B.—STATISTICAL.

EDUCATIONAL RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

These are not presented, not having been gathered. The present Secretary came into office late in the quadrennium, finding that Dr. Payne had not made any arrangements to gather these statistics and had announced his purpose in the office not to present a table similar to the one presented four years ago. As soon as possible such statistics will be gathered and published in *The Christian Student*. It is gratifying to report, however, from information gathered, that the religious condition of the schools and colleges continues to be exceedingly gratifying, that our education does not become less Christian but more, that the Day of Prayer is universally observed, that revivals are held in many institutions, and that the English Bible has such a place in study as it has never had before.

Educational Institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Official List of Colleges and Universities.

N. B.—The General Conference of 1892 directed the Board of Education to determine the institutions of learning which meet the requirements prescribed by the University Senate, and to designate such institutions as Colleges in the official list of Educational Institutions of the Church. The classification here made is on the basis of the official replies from the chief officers, certifying that the schools have conformed to the requirements of the University Senate.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
1 Albion College.....	Albion, Mich.....	Rev. J. P. Ashley, A.M., S.T.B., Ph.D., Pres.
2 Allegheny College.....	Meadville, Pa.....	Rev. W. H. Crawford, D.D., President....
3 Baker University.....	Baldwin, Kan.....	Rev. L. H. Murlin, A.B., S.T.B., D.D., Pres.
4 Baldwin University ¹	Berea, O.....	Rev. R. M. Freshwater, A.M., D.D., Pres..
5 Black Hills College.....	Hot Springs, S. Dak..	Rev. H. W. L. Mahood, A.B., Ph.D., Pres..
6 Boston University ²	Boston, Mass.....	Rev. W. F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D., Pres....
7 Central Tennessee College ³	Nashville, Tenn.....	Rev. J. Braden, D.D., President.....
8 Central Wesleyan College ⁴	Warrenton, Mo.....	Rev. G. B. Addicks, A.B., A.M., President.
9 Chaddock College ⁵	Quincy, Ill.....	Rev. A. M. Danely, A.M., D.D., President..
10 Charles City College ⁶	Charles City, Ia.....	Rev. J. F. Hirsch, A.M., President.....
11 Claflin University.....	Orangeburg, S. C.....	Rev. L. M. Dunton, A.M., D.D., President.
12 Clark University.....	South Atlanta, Ga....	Rev. C. M. Meiden, Ph.D., President.....
13 Cornell College.....	Mount Vernon, Ia....	Rev. W. F. King, D.D., LL.D., President..
14 Dakota University.....	Mitchell, S. Dak.....	Rev. W. I. Graham, A.M., D.D., President.
15 De Pauw University.....	Greencastle, Ind.....	Rev. H. A. Gobin, A.M., D.D., President..
16 Dickinson College ⁷	Carlisle, Pa.....	Rev. George E. Reed, S.T.D., LL.D., Pres..
17 Fort Worth University ⁸	Fort Worth, Tex.....	Rev. O. L. Fisher, A.M., D.D., President..
18 German Wallace College ⁹	Berea, O.....	Rev. C. Riemenschneider, Ph.D., D.D., Pres.
19 Grant University ¹⁰	Athens & Chat'ga, Tenn	Rev. J. H. Race, A.M., D.D., President....
20 Hamline University ¹¹	Hamline, Minn.....	Rev. G. H. Bridgman, D.D., President.....
21 Hedding College.....	Abingdon, Ill.....	Rev. H. D. Clark, D.D., President.....
22 Illinois Wesleyan University ¹²	Bloomington, Ill....	Rev. E. M. Smith, A.M., D.D., President...
23 Iowa Wesleyan University.....	Mount Pleasant, Ia...	Rev. F. D. Blakeslee, A.M., D.D., President
24 Kansas Wesleyan University.....	Salina, Kan.....	George J. Hagerty, A.M., President.....
25 Lawrence University ¹³	Appleton, Wis.....	Rev. S. Plantz, Ph.D., D.D., President....
26 McKendree College ¹⁴	Lebanon, Ill.....	McK. H. Chamberlin, A.B., A.M., LL.D., Pres.
27 Missouri Wesleyan College.....	Cameron, Mo.....	Rev. B. W. Baker, Ph.D., D.D., President.
28 Moore's Hill College.....	Moore's Hill, Ind.....	Rev. Charles W. Lewis, Sc.B., Sc.M., Pres.
29 Morgan College ¹⁵	Baltimore, Md.....	Rev. F. J. Wagner, A.M., D.D., President..
30 Morningside College.....	Sioux City, Ia.....	Rev. W. S. Lewis, A.M., D.D., President..
31 Mount Pleasant German College ¹⁶	Mount Pleasant, Ia...	Rev. E. S. Havighorst, A.M., S.T.B., D.D., Pres.
32 Mount Union College.....	Alliance, O.....	Rev. A. B. Riker, A.M., D.D., President...
33 Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	University Place, Neb.	Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D.D., LL.D., Chan.
34 New Orleans University ¹⁷	New Orleans, La.....	Rev. L. G. Adkinson, A.M., D.D., Pres.....
35 Northwestern University ¹⁸	Evanston, Ill.....	Henry Wade Rogers, A.M., LL.D., Pres..
36 Ohio Normal University*.....	Ada, O.....	Henry S. Lehr, A.M., Ph.D., President....
37 Ohio Wesleyan University ¹⁹	Delaware, O.....	Rev. J. W. Bashford, A.B., B.D., Ph.D., Pres.
38 Philander Smith College ²⁰	Little Rock, Ark.....	Rev. J. M. Cox, A.M., B.D., President.....
39 Portland University ²¹	Portland, Ore.....	Rev. George Whitaker, A.M., D.D., Pres..
40 Puget Sound University.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Rev. Wilmot Whitfield, D.D., President....
41 Red River Valley University.....	Wahpeton, N. Dak....	Rev. E. P. Robertson, President.....
42 Rust University.....	Holly Springs, Miss..	Rev. W. W. Foster, Jr., D.D., President...
43 Scio College.....	Scio, O.....	J. H. Beal, Sc.D., Acting President.....
44 Simpson College.....	Indianola, Ia.....	Rev. C. E. Shelton, A.M., President.....
45 Southwest Kansas College.....	Winfield, Kan.....	Rev. W. H. Rose, D.D., Vice President....
46 Syracuse University ²²	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Rev. James R. Day, S.T.D., LL.D., Chancellor
47 Taylor University ²³	Upland, Ind.....	Rev. T. C. Reade, A.M., D.D., President...
48 Union College.....	Barbourville, Ky.....	J. P. Faulkner, A.M., President.....
49 University of Denver ²⁴	Denver, Colo.....	Rev. H. A. Buchtel, D.D., Chancellor.....
50 University of the Pacific.....	College Park, Cal....	Rev. Eli McClish, A.B., A.M., B.D., D.D., Pres.
51 University of South'n California ²⁵	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Rev. George Cochran, D.D., Dean.....
52 Upper Iowa University.....	Fayette, Ia.....	Rev. Guy P. Benton, A.M., President.....
53 Wesleyan University.....	Middletown, Conn....	Rev. B. P. Raymond, D.D., LL.D., Pres..
54 Wiley University ²⁶	Marshall, Tex.....	Rev. M. W. Dogan, A.M., Ph.D., President
55 Willamette University ²⁷	Salem, Ore.....	Rev. Willis C. Hawley, A.M., President...
56 Woman's College of Baltimore.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Rev. J. F. Goucher, A.M., D.D., LL.D., Pres.

1. Has a law dept., 113 students. 2. Has a theological dept., 180 students; law dept., 401 students; medical dept., 161 students; agricultural dept., 145 students. 3. Has a theological dept., 21 students; law dept., 12 students; medical dept., 165 students; dental dept., 19 students; pharmaceutical dept., 16 students. 4. Has a theological dept., 41 students. 5. Has a law dept., 11 students. 6. Has a theological dept., 10 students. 7. Has a law dept., 101 students. 8. Has a law dept., 9 students; medical dept., 136 students. 9. Has a theological dept., 27 students. 10. Has a theological dept., 35 students; law dept., 52 students; medical dept., 168 students. 11. Has a medical dept., 125 students. 12. Has a law dept., 58 students. 13. Has a theological dept., 167 students. 14. Has a law dept., 7 students. 15. Has a theological dept., 19 students. 16. Has a theological dept., 19 students; medical dept., 23 students. 17. Has a theological dept., 10 students; medical dept., 17 students. 18. Has theological depts. See for their statistics Nos. 8, 20, 24, page 34. These are governed and maintained separately, and their statistics are not included in those of the University, except in the total number of students; law dept., 166 students; medical dept., 380 students; dental dept., 590 students; other professional depts., 134 students. 19. Has a medical dept., 92 students. 20. Has a theological dept., 24 students. 21. Has a theological dept., 8 students. 22. Has a law dept., 83 students; medical dept., 88 students; College of Fine Arts, 390 students. 23. Has a theological dept., 63 students. 24. Has a theological dept., 27 students; law dept., 40 students; medical dept., 52 students; dental dept., 45 students. 25. Has a theological dept., 23 students; medical dept., 95 students; dental dept., 18 students. 26. Has a theological dept., 10 students. 27. Has a law dept., 20 students; medical dept., 20 students.

* "Tentatively classified and referred to University Senate for further consideration." Has a law dept., 149 students; pharmaceutical dept., 195 students.

Educational Institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Official List of Colleges and Universities.*

Year of First Opening.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debts.	No. Professors and Teachers.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.								Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.		
						Professional and Post-graduate Students.	COLLEGIATE.			Subcollegiate. †	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS.						
							Male.	Female.	Total Col- legiate.		Male.	Female.	Grand Total.				
																Male.	Female.	Total Col- legiate.
1	1843	\$80,000	\$303,000	\$228,000	\$90,000	26	13	133	92	225	249	239	215	454	\$32,000	\$10,000	1
2	1816	300,000	200,000	180,000	.....	16	12	113	60	174	125	191	108	299	24,000	2,000	2
3	1858	50,000	10,000	10,000	.....	23	22	84	54	138	408	342	226	568	13,000	19,000	3
4	1846	133,584	80,987	80,987	20,187	23	117	48	24	72	87	211	65	276	8,528	557	4
5	1890	36,000	36,675	.....	45,000	4	.....	4	4	8	41	21	28	49	2,209	.....	5
6	1871	676,000	1,011,036	667,659	10,000	141	885	111	380	491	.....	1,090	389	1,376	155,830	48,763	6
7	1866	105,000	18,000	16,000	7,500	40	234	11	3	14	283	329	202	531	17,226	500	7
8	1864	95,000	75,000	65,000	.....	14	47	30	6	36	137	150	70	220	9,800	3,000	8
9	1857	65,000	8,000	.....	19,000	13	11	20	22	44	206	120	130	250	3,000	.....	9
10	1891	50,000	18,000	18,000	.....	13	10	6	3	9	201	115	105	220	5,200	1,000	10
11	1869	100,000	5,000	5,000	.....	29	.....	20	7	27	499	271	255	526	20,000	6,000	11
12	1870	250,000	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	12	4	16	443	199	260	459	15,446	607	12
13	1857	204,925	366,069	110,000	52,246	34	4	202	151	353	290	351	296	647	26,887	140,000	13
14	1885	75,000	.....	.....	3,500	14	.....	26	15	41	287	181	147	328	11,825	.....	14
15	1837	200,000	300,000	100,000	.....	29	12	201	153	354	225	322	257	579	31,230	10,312	15
16	1793	333,300	700,538	330,000	64,989	30	112	198	28	226	121	422	37	459	53,094	.....	16
17	1881	155,000	.....	.....	6,000	45	145	21	17	38	728	550	361	911	24,088	.....	17
18	1864	97,900	97,049	97,049	.....	15	29	45	5	50	92	150	21	171	10,775	22,000	18
19	1867	300,000	30,800	10,800	.....	67	255	30	9	39	491	582	203	785	22,124	8,200	19
20	1854	160,000	178,802	95,757	16,916	63	138	110	60	170	155	297	130	427	13,782	2,164	20
21	1855	100,000	54,000	30,000	.....	11	6	72	32	104	75	75	99	114	4,650	3,000	21
22	1852	150,000	120,000	50,000	8,000	33	231	61	22	83	1048	765	591	1,356	26,000	37,500	22
23	1844	150,000	59,000	57,000	58,600	20	9	55	28	83	300	185	207	392	13,173	1,800	23
24	1886	50,000	20,000	.....	3,700	19	.....	24	13	37	543	394	186	580	10,000	105,000	24
25	1849	214,677	200,000	198,000	.....	25	187	64	47	111	159	198	183	381	23,822	5,660	25
26	1828	65,000	55,000	35,000	.....	17	22	37	12	49	185	148	80	228	6,212	2,200	26
27	1887	33,000	.....	15,000	9,800	12	1	15	8	23	99	61	62	123	5,411	.....	27
28	1856	50,000	20,000	17,500	525	7	2	31	17	48	123	100	73	173	5,465	500	28
29	1867	45,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	8	19	12	.....	12	82	92	21	113	15,767	2,760	29
30	1894	50,000	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	33	15	48	269	192	125	317	7,765	2,400	30
31	1873	20,000	28,500	28,500	.....	4	42	18	8	26	42	49	22	71	4,016	1,300	31
32	1846	200,000	169,326	62,800	4,300	23	.....	77	20	97	356	295	158	453	16,581	2,106	32
33	1888	100,000	50,000	10,000	56,779	30	.....	72	45	117	324	177	264	441	17,902	.....	33
34	1873	125,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	19	27	6	7	13	337	140	237	377	7,287	.....	34
35	1855	1,580,000	3,063,757	2,463,757	593,250	232	1,500	281	256	537	513	1,800	592	2,392	335,040	13,305	35
36	1871	50,000	.....	.....	16,000	37	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,188	1,029	3,227	44,000	.....	36
37	1844	524,281	900,000	700,000	50,000	99	124	293	298	531	738	741	575	1,316	63,532	200,000	37
38	1877	30,000	.....	.....	.....	12	24	13	2	15	285	162	162	324	1,579	2,200	38
39	1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	11	21	7	28	302	159	182	341	6,220	.....	39
40	1890	.....	.....	10,000	4,000	15	.....	4	6	10	152	92	70	162	3,200	10,500	40
41	1892	34,200	4,000	3,000	16,949	7	.....	7	2	9	143	64	88	152	2,456	1,141	41
42	1868	125,000	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	6	3	9	176	79	106	185	7,300	800	42
43	1866	50,000	.....	.....	.....	18	56	50	29	79	271	258	148	406	15,500	.....	43
44	1868	100,000	95,322	65,322	25,000	17	.....	72	30	102	330	233	199	432	12,328	1,338	44
45	1886	60,000	.....	.....	9,461	16	.....	21	9	30	292	191	131	322	6,930	7,056	45
46	1871	1,034,500	1,359,184	1,259,184	617,500	132	505	361	264	625	.....	566	564	1,130	179,821	61,640	46
47	1893	80,000	.....	.....	.....	21	193	25	5	30	74	110	57	167	5,000	3,000	47
48	1887	10,000	4,600	4,600	.....	7	.....	7	2	9	116	87	38	125	3,800	75	48
49	1880	350,000	500,000	250,000	167,616	90	164	58	56	114	329	325	282	607	34,171	.....	49
50	1852	171,800	30,000	.....	60,000	19	.....	35	21	56	188	102	142	244	3,200	2,000	50
51	1880	70,000	129,500	21,000	36,600	63	138	65	33	98	133	301	68	369	11,572	.....	51
52	1857	100,000	59,000	47,000	.....	22	6	66	33	99	388	267	226	493	14,750	15,000	52
53	1831	674,235	1,272,259	1,272,250	.....	35	7	251	73	324	.....	256	75	331	94,555	11,940	53
54	1873	30,000	.....	.....	.....	10	10	8	1	9	386	206	199	405	5,530	500	54
55	1844	225,000	50,000	40,000	25,000	46	40	13	13	26	330	183	213	396	9,300	.....	55
56	1888	725,000	377,000	337,000	.....	27	2	.....	276	276	.....	.....	276	276	62,741	57,500	56

* These statistics are for the scholastic year ending June, 1899. All duplicates are subtracted in the grand total of students.
 † This column includes all students except those in the four regular college classes and professional and post-graduate students.

Classical Seminaries.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
1 Aaron Seminary.....	Montezuma, N. C.....	N. S. Ridenour, B.S., Principal.....
2 Albuquerque College.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Rev. Thomas Harwood, A.M., D.D., Pres...
3 Ashland College.....	Ashland, Ky.....	A. H. Harrop, A.B., A.M., President.....
4 Baldwin Academy.....	Baldwin, La.....	Rev. Chas. K. Woodson, A.M., President...
5 Beaver Coll. and Musical Inst.....	Beaver, Pa.....	Rev. Arthur Staples, A.M., B.D., President..
6 Bennett Academy.....	Clarkson, Miss.....	William A. Davis, President.....
7 Bennett College*.....	Greensboro, N. C.....	Rev. J. D. Chavis, D.D., President.....
8 Blinn Memorial College.....	Brenham, Tex.....	Rev. C. Urbantke, President.....
9 Carleton College.....	Farmington, Mo.....	Rev. J. J. Martin, D.D., President.....
10 Cazenovia Seminary.....	Cazenovia, N. Y.....	Rev. C. C. Wilbor, D.D., Ph.D., President..
11 Centenary Collegiate Institute*.....	Hackettstown, N. J.....	Rev. W. P. Ferguson, Ph.D., D.D., President..
12 Central Alabama Academy.....	Huntsville, Ala.....	Rev. A. W. McKinney, President.....
13 Chaffey College.....	Ontario, Calif.....	William T. Randall, A.M., Dean.....
14 Chamberlain Institute.....	Randolph, N. Y.....	Rev. E. A. Bishop, A.M., D.D., President...
15 Cookman Academy.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	H. R. Bankerd, A. B., President.....
16 East Greenwich Academy.....	East Greenwich, R. I.....	Rev. Ambrie Field, Principal.....
17 East Maine Conference Seminary*.....	Bucksport, Me.....	Rev. J. F. Haley, A.M., President.....
18 Epworth Seminary.....	Epworth, Ia.....	Rev. F. G. Barnes, A.B., President.....
19 Fair View College*.....	Trapp Hill, N. C.....	E. J. Johnson, President.....
20 Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.....	Lima, N. Y.....	Rev. B. W. Hutchinson, A.M., S.T.B., Pres..
21 George R. Smith College.....	Sedalia, Mo.....	Rev. E. A. Robertson, A.M., President.....
22 Gilbert Academy and Indust'l College.....	Baldwin, La.....	Rev. E. A. P. Albert, A.M., D.D., President..
23 Goucher Academy*.....	Montesano, Wash.....	C. O. Boyer, Principal.....
24 Graham Academy.....	Marshallberg, N. C.....	Rev. C. M. Levister, Principal.....
25 Grand Prairie Seminary.....	Onarga, Ill.....	Rev. F. C. Demorest, President.....
26 Holston Seminary*.....	New Market, Tenn.....	Rev. L. M. Mills, Sec'y Board of Trustees...
27 Hudson River Institute.....	Claverack, N. Y.....	Rev. A. H. Flack, A.M., President.....
28 Iliff Academy*.....	Payson, Utah.....	Miss Della Murphy, Principal.....
29 Ives Seminary*.....	Antwerp, N. Y.....	Rev. J. B. Hammond, Pres. Bd. of Trustees..
30 Jennings Seminary*.....	Aurora, Ill.....	Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, A.M., M.D., Pres...
31 Kingsley Seminary.....	Bloomington, Tenn.....	Rev. J. H. Kretzer, A.M., Principal.....
32 Malne Wesleyan Sem'y & Female Col.....	Kent's Hill, Me.....	H. E. Trefethen, A.M., Acting President....
33 Mallalien Seminary.....	Kinsey, Ala.....	Rev. Geo. M. Hamlin, D.D., President.....
34 Marionville Collegiate Institute*.....	Marionville, Mo.....	Rev. L. G. Reser, President.....
35 Maryville Seminary.....	Maryville, Mo.....	Rev. C. O. Mills, President.....
36 McLemoresville Collegiate Institute.....	McLemoresville, Tenn.....	A. S. Humphrey, A.B., President.....
37 Meridian Academy.....	Meridian, Miss.....	Rev. J. L. Wilson, A.M., B.D., Principal...
38 Montana Wesleyan University.....	Helena, Mont.....	Rev. T. Van Scoy, A.M., D.D., President...
39 Montpelier Seminary.....	Montpelier, Vt.....	Rev. W. M. Newton, A.B., Principal.....
40 Morristown Normal College.....	Morristown, Tenn.....	Rev. J. S. Hill, A.M., D.D., President.....
41 Mount Zion Seminary.....	Mount Zion, Ga.....	Rev. W. P. Weston, President.....
42 Murray School*.....	Murray, Utah.....	Miss Laura Iliff, Principal.....
43 Murphy College.....	Sevierville, Tenn.....	Alvis Craig, A.B., President.....
44 Nephi Academy*.....	Nephi, Utah.....	Mrs. J. D. Bird, Principal.....
45 New Hampshire Conf. Seminary.....	Tilton, N. H.....	Geo. L. Plimpton, A.M., President.....
46 Parrottville Seminary.....	Parrottville, Tenn.....	R. P. Driskell, A.M., Principal.....
47 Pennington Seminary.....	Pennington, N. J.....	Rev. Thos. O'Hanlon, D.D., LL.D., Pres....
48 Powell's Valley Seminary.....	Well Spring, Tenn.....	J. S. Albright, B.S., President.....
49 Princess Anne Academy.....	Princess Anne, Md.....	P. O'Connell, Principal.....
50 Saint Paul's College †.....	St. Paul Park, Minn.....	Rev. C. W. Hertzler, A.M., President.....
51 Summertown Academy.....	Summertown, Tenn.....	W. S. Renick, A.M., Principal.....
52 The Academy of N.W. University.....	Evanston, Ill.....	Rev. H. F. Fisk, D.D., LL.D., Principal....
53 Troy Conference Academy.....	Poultney, Vt.....	Rev. H. A. Durfee, D.D., Principal.....
54 Virginia Col. and Industrial Inst.....	Lynchburg, Va.....	Rev. G. E. Stephens, Principal.....
55 Wesleyan Academy.....	Wilbraham, Mass.....	Rev. Wm. R. Newhall, A.M., D.D., Principal.
56 Western Reserve Seminary.....	West Farmington, O.....	Rev. Wm. H. Dye, A.M., B.D., Ph.D., Pres..
57 West Virginia Conference Seminary.....	Buckhannon, W. Va.....	Rev. S. L. Boyers, A.B., A.M., B.D., Pres...
58 Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	Rev. E. J. Gray, D.D., President.....
59 Wilmington Conference Academy.....	Dover, Del.....	Rev. Vaughan S. Collins, A.M., Principal...
60 Wyoming Seminary.....	Kingston, Pa.....	Rev. L. L. Sprague, D.D., President.....

* No report received; statistics as given last year.

† See also "Theological Institutions."

Institutions Exclusively for Women.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
1 Chicago Training School.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Hon. James B. Hobbs, President.....
2 Drew Seminary for Young Women.....	Carmel, N. Y.....	Rev. D. H. Hanaburgh, A.M., President...
3 Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.....	Fort Edward, N. Y.....	Rev. Jos. E. King, D.D., Ph.D., President...
4 Girls' Latin School.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Wm. H. Shelley, A.M., Principal.....
5 Illinois Female College.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	Rev. Jos. R. Harker, A.M., Ph.D., President
6 Lasell Seminary for Young Women.....	Auburndale, Mass.....	Chas. C. Bragdon, A.M., Principal.....
7 Philadelphia Coll. Inst. for Girls.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Miss Susan C. Lodge, Principal.....
8 Woman's College of Baltimore.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Rev. J. F. Goncher, A.M., D.D., President..

Classical Seminaries.

Year of First Opening.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debts.	No. Professors and Teachers.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.			Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.	
						Male.	Female.	Total.			
1 1891	\$5,000	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	2	75	62	137	\$579	\$.....	1
2 1887	10,000	.....	.....	.....	2	20	..	20	1,000	.....	2
3 1887	10,000	.....	.....	500	4	7	31	38	2,055	.....	3
4 1872	20,000	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7	13	450	.....	4
5 1853	100,000	10,000	.....	50,000	17	45	111	156	10,500	.....	5
6 1885	3,000	.....	.....	.....	4	60	80	140	310	.....	6
7 1873	60,000	.....	.....	.....	10	102	134	236	676	.....	7
8 1883	16,000	33,200	32,000	.....	4	87	12	99	4,600	.....	8
9 1852	25,000	5,000	.....	1,300	8	43	36	79	2,465	.....	9
10 1824	75,000	35,000	35,000	.....	13	108	68	176	15,436	1,398	10
11 1874	230,000	1,500	1,500	.....	16	170	113	283	49,000	.....	11
12 1870	8,000	.....	.....	.....	6	38	72	110	1,401	.....	12
13 1887	45,000	125,000	65,000	.....	9	63	54	117	7,100	.....	13
14 1850	83,268	34,952	34,952	9,136	9	63	79	142	7,196	.....	14
15 1872	25,000	1,800	.....	.....	7	127	87	214	600	110	15
16 1803	60,000	19,692	5,800	14,000	11	92	85	177	11,587	1,650	16
17 1850	20,000	20,000	14,800	2,600	7	74	70	144	3,800	.....	17
18 1857	50,000	5,000	.....	2,500	12	123	105	230	5,000	1,800	18
19 1870	3,000	.....	.....	.....	4	80	35	115	250	50	19
20 1832	91,000	59,300	59,300	13,000	12	97	107	204	12,900	1,500	20
21 1894	50,000	.....	.....	.....	10	85	100	185	3,800	200	21
22 1875	60,000	40,500	40,500	.....	16	140	136	276	3,300	.....	22
23 1896	600	.....	.....	750	5	63	67	130	1,240	.....	23
24 1888	1,800	.....	.....	75	3	25	35	60	300	.....	24
25 1863	40,000	7,600	.....	9,000	11	174	110	284	5,593	3,485	25
26 1833	2,500	.....	.....	250	4	90	60	150	230	.....	26
27 1854	39,088	536	536	.....	12	68	63	131	11,402	.....	27
28 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	31	61	700	.....	28
29 1874	33,430	35,000	.....	.....	6	34	52	86	2,143	.....	29
30 1856	60,000	.....	.....	2,200	4	26	11	37	.....	.....	30
31 1877	2,200	.....	.....	.....	5	82	39	121	646	.....	31
32 1824	130,000	120,000	110,000	20,000	15	87	83	170	14,606	7,755	32
33 1882	6,000	2,900	2,000	450	4	35	47	82	660	1,500	33
34 1873	8,000	.....	.....	800	5	79	58	137	2,739	.....	34
35 1886	20,000	.....	.....	5,000	7	..	..	338	5,400	.....	35
36 1886	3,000	.....	.....	.....	4	63	45	108	700	.....	36
37 1878	8,000	.....	.....	.....	4	105	173	278	999	.....	37
38 1890	60,000	.....	.....	35,000	13	62	86	148	7,400	10,000	38
39 1834	96,712	31,458	31,458	10,597	11	82	86	168	8,149	2,238	39
40 1881	75,000	.....	.....	.....	16	124	179	303	12,355	.....	40
41 1880	4,500	.....	.....	.....	4	105	107	212	850	.....	41
42 1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	33	60	315	.....	42
43 1892	18,000	.....	.....	3,100	5	97	91	188	855	.....	43
44 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	48	88	370	.....	44
45 1845	77,000	48,350	39,000	1,500	12	73	77	150	16,268	3,700	45
46 1887	600	.....	.....	70	4	94	76	170	650	100	46
47 1840	232,000	.....	.....	20,000	16	150	50	200	40,000	.....	47
48 1878	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4	87	78	165	1,050	.....	48
49 1886	13,000	.....	.....	.....	7	43	27	70	4,800	.....	49
50 1899	41,200	24,000	14,000	12,000	7	58	31	89	6,200	500	50
51 1899	3,000	.....	.....	500	2	65	75	140	545	.....	51
52 1858	125,000	*.....	*.....	*.....	18	235	162	397	20,009	1,471	52
53 1836	75,000	9,000	9,000	.....	14	111	65	176	6,000	.....	53
54 1898	60,000	.....	.....	240	4	26	39	65	2,210	35	54
55 1817	207,363	53,000	37,500	.....	15	85	80	165	17,062	370	55
56 1827	10,000	1,800	1,800	.....	5	32	18	50	2,400	500	56
57 1890	75,000	.....	.....	20,000	17	231	155	386	6,500	.....	57
58 1848	150,000	.....	.....	.....	16	112	167	279	32,428	.....	58
59 1873	90,000	.....	.....	31,500	10	77	82	159	8,579	.....	59
60 1844	300,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	18	201	165	366	29,533	.....	60

* See Northwestern University.

Institutions Exclusively for Women.

Year of First Opening.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debts.	No. Professors and Teachers.	Professional and Post-graduate Students.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.					Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.	
							COLLEGIATE.			TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS.				
							Male.	Female.	Total Coll'g't.	Male.	Female.			Grand Total.
1 1855	\$118,000	\$.....	\$.....	\$7,000	46	.....	.....	.....	164	164	164	\$10,855	\$25,000	1
2 1866	40,000	.....	.....	13,000	7	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	7,836	1,074	2
3 1854	80,000	.....	.....	15,000	11	.....	65	65	65	65	65	2,000	200	3
4 1890	175,000	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	219	219	219	17,992	.....	4
5 1849	75,000	.....	2,000	.....	16	.....	.....	250	250	250	250	16,200	3,000	5
6 1851	200,000	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	140	140	140	25,000	1,000	6
7 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	53	53	53	5,000	.....	7
8 1888	725,000	377,000	337,000	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	276	276	276	62,741	57,500	8

Missionary Institutes and Bible Training Schools.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
1 Chicago Training School for City, Home, and Foreign Missions.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Hon. James B. Hobbs, President.....
2 Folts Mission Institute.....	Herkimer, N. Y.....	Miss Maria Orme Allen, M.E.L., Act. Pres..
3 Japanese Training School.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Rev. Y. S. Sacon, Principal.....
4 Lucy Webb Hayes Nat'l Train. School..	Washington, D. C.....	Rev. A. H. Ames, M.D., D.D., President....

Theological Institutions.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
1 Bareilly Theological Seminary.....	Bareilly, India.....	Rev. T. J. Scott, A.M., D.D., Principal.....
2 Boston University School of Theology	Boston, Mass.....	Rev. M. D. Buell, A.M., S.T.D., Dean.....
3 Central Wesleyan College.....	Warrenton, Mo.....	Rev. G. B. Addicks, A.B., A.M., President..
4 Charles City College.....	Charles City, Ia.....	Rev. J. F. Hirsch, A.M., President.....
5 Drew Theological Seminary.....	Madison, N. J.....	Rev. H. A. Buttz, D.D., LL.D., President...
6 Foochow Theological Seminary*	Foochow, China.....	Rev. N. J. Plumb, A.M., President.....
7 Gammon Theological Seminary.....	South Atlanta, Ga.....	Rev. W. P. Thirkield, A.M., B.D., D.D., Pres.
8 Garrett Biblical Institute*	Evanston, Ill.....	Rev. C. J. Little, D.D., President.....
9 German Wallace College.....	Berea, O.....	Rev. C. Riemenschneider, Ph.D., D.D., Pres.
10 Grant University School of Theology	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Rev. G. T. Newcomb, A.M., D.D., Dean.....
11 Iliff School of Theology.....	Univ. P'k, Denver, Colo.....	Rev. A. H. Briggs, A.M., D.D., Dean.....
12 Italy Theological School.....	Rome, Italy.....	Rev. N. Walling Clark, A.M., D.D., Pres....
13 Japanese Training School.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	Rev. Y. S. Sacon, Principal.....
14 Martin Mission Institute.....	Frankfort-on-M., Ger.....	Rev. P. G. Junker, President.....
15 Methodist Theological Seminary.....	Tammerfors, Finland.....	Rev. J. W. Haggman, President.....
16 Methodist Theological School.....	Randers, Denmark.....	Rev. S. K. Johansen, President.....
17 Mexican Methodist Inst. of Theology	Puebla, Mexico.....	Rev. W. S. Spencer, B.D., President.....
18 Mount Pleasant German College.....	Mount Pleasant, Ia.....	Rev. E. S. Havighorst, A.M., S.T.B., Pres...
19 Norway Theological School*	Christiania, Norway.....	Rev. J. Thorkildsen, President.....
20 Norwegian-Danish Theological Sem	Evanston, Ill.....	Rev. N. E. Simonsen, A.M., D.D., President
21 Philander Smith Biblical Institute.	Aoyama, Tokio, Japan.....	Rev. Julius Soper, D.D., Dean.....
22 Saint Paul's College.....	Saint Paul Park, Minn.....	Rev. C. W. Hertzler, A.M., President.....
23 South American School of Theology.	Mercedes, Buenos Ayres, S.A.	
24 Swedish Theological Seminary.....	Evanston, Ill.....	Rev. Albert Ericson, A.M., President.....
25 Theological School of Sweden.....	Upsala, Sweden.....	Rev. J. E. Edman, Ph.D., President.....

* No report received, statistics as given last year.

Foreign Mission Schools.

N. B.—It has been impossible to obtain statistics for some of the schools listed below. Those starred were reported a year ago. In case of those left blank we have no recent statistics, and prefer to leave them blank rather than publish figures several years old.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
1 Cape Palmas Seminary.....	Cape Palmas, Liberia, Africa....	Rev. T. T. Brewer, Principal.....
2 Kroo School.....	Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.....	
3 The College of West Africa.....	Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.....	Rev. A. P. Camphor, A.M., D.D., Pres.
4 American Girls' School.....	Loftcha, Bulgaria.....	Miss Kate B. Blackburn, Principal...
5 Literary and Theological Institute..	Sistof, Bulgaria.....	
6 Girls' High School.....	Rangoon, Burmah.....	Miss Turrell.....
7 Chinkiang Institute*	Chinkiang, China.....	C. F. Kupfer, Ph.D., Principal.....
8 Chinkiang M. E. Girls' School.....	Chinkiang, China.....	Miss Mary C. Robinson.....
9 Chungking Institute.....	Chungking, China.....	Rev. W. E. Manley, Principal.....
10 Anglo-Chinese College*†	Foochow, China.....	Rev. G. B. Smyth, A.B., B.D., D.D., Pres.
11 Theological Seminary*	Foochow, China.....	Rev. N. J. Plumb, A.M., President...
12 Boys' High School.....	Foochow, China.....	
13 Girls' Boarding School*	Foochow, China.....	Miss Julia Bonafield, Principal.....
14 Biblical Training School*	Hinghua, China.....	Rev. W. N. Brewster, Principal.....
15 Boys' Boarding School*	Hinghua, China.....	Mrs. W. N. Brewster, Principal.....
16 Klukiang Institute*	Kiukiang, China.....	Rev. James Jackson, Principal.....
17 Mulberry Grove Academy.....	Kiukiang, China.....	Miss Clara E. Merrill.....
18 Nankiang University*.....	Nanking, China.....	Rev. George A. Stuart, M.D., Pres....
19 Peking University.....	Peking, China.....	Rev. H. H. Lowry, D.D., President...
20 Girls' Boarding School.....	Peking, China.....	Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell, Principal...
21 Girls' Boarding School*.....	Peking, China.....	Miss Anna E. Steere, Principal.....
22 Tientsin Intermediate School*.....	Tientsin, China.....	Rev. Frederick Brown, Principal.....
23 Training School for Bible Women....	Tientsin, China.....	Miss Frances O. Wilson, Principal...
24 Intermediate Boys' School.....	Tsunhua, China.....	
25 High School.....	Tsunhua, China.....	
26 Girls' Boarding School.....	Tsunhua, China.....	Miss Miranda Croucher.....

† Total number of students last year given as 74 should have been 274.

Foreign Mission Schools—Continued.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER.
27 Methodist Theological School†	Randers, Denmark	Rev. S. K. Johansen, President
28 Methodist Theological Seminary †	Tammerfors, Finland	Rev. J. W. Haggman, President
29 Martin Mission Institute†	Frankfort-on-Main, Germany	Rev. P. G. Junker, President
30 Baldwin High Schools*	Richmondtonw, Bengalore, Ind.	Rev. T. R. Toussaint, Principal
31 Bareilly Orphanage and B'd'g School*	Bareilly, India	Miss F. M. English, Superintendent
32 Bareilly Theological Seminary†	Bareilly, India	Rev. T. J. Scott, A.M., D.D., Prin
33 Girls' Boarding School*	Bijnour, India	Mrs. J. H. Messmore, Superintendent
34 Sigler Boarding School for Girls	Budaon, India	Miss Kate O. Curts
35 American Methodist Institute†	Calcutta, India	Rev. B. J. Chew, A.B. S.T.D., Supt.
36 Girls' High School*	Calcutta, India	Miss Josephine Stahl, Ph.B., Principal
37 Girls' High School	Calcutta, India	Miss Ida Lauck
38 Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage	Dwarahat, India	Mrs. J. H. Gill
39 Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage	Gonda, India	Miss Elizabeth Hoge
40 Lucknow Woman's College	Lucknow, India	Miss Isabella Thoburn, President
41 Reid Christian College	Lucknow, India	Rev. C. L. Bare, A.M., B.D., Pres.
42 Central High School	Moradabad, India	
43 Girls' High School	Moradabad, India	Miss Mary Means
44 Philander Smith Institute	Mussoorie, India	Rev. Henry Mansell, A.M., D.D., Prin
45 "Oak Openings" High School	Naini Tal, India	Rev. F. A. Neeld, A.M., D.D., Prin
46 Wellesley Girls' High School	Naini Tal, India	Miss S. A. Easton
47 Pauri Mission Central School	Pauri, Garhwal, India	Rev. Joseph H. Gill, Principal
48 Phlla. Orph. and Boarding School	Pauri, Garhwal, India	Miss T. J. Kyle
49 Girls' Boarding School	Pithoragarh, India	Miss Anna Budden
50 Taylor High School	Poona, India	
51 Boys' Orphanage	Shahjehanpore, India	
52 Bidwell Mem. Girls' B'd'g School*	Shahjehanpore, India	Mrs. L. S. Parker, Superintendent
53 Girls' Boarding School	Sitapur, India	Miss Celesta Easton
54 Methodist Theological School†	Rome, Italy	Rev. N. Walling Clark, A.M., D.D., Pres.
55 Methodist College*	Rome, Italy	Rev. N. Walling Clark, A.M., D.D., Pres.
56 Girls' Boarding School*	Fukuoka, Japan	Miss Lida B. Smith, Principal
57 Carolina Wright Memorial School	Hakodate, Japan	Miss Augusta Dickerson, Principal
58 Chnzei College	Nagasaki, Japan	Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, Litt. D., Ph.D., Pr.
59 Girls' Boarding School*	Nagasaki, Japan	Miss Mariana Young, Principal
60 Girls' School	Nagoya, Japan	Miss Elizabeth R. Bender, A.M., Prin
61 Anglo-Japanese College	Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan	Rev. Yoitsun Honda, Principal
62 Harrison Memorial Home	Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan	Miss Ella Blackstock, Superintendent
63 Anglo-Japanese Girls' School*	Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan	Miss Rebecca J. Watson, Principal
64 Philander Smith Biblical Institute†	Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan	Rev. Julius Soper, D.D., Dean
65 Training School for Christian Women	Yokohama, Japan	Mrs. C. W. Van Petten, Ph.D., Prin
66 Boys' High School	Seoul, Korea	
67 Girls' Boarding School	Seoul, Korea	Miss Lulu E. Frey
68 Anglo-Chinese College	Singapore, St's Stlemts., Mal'asia	Rev. J. E. Banks, C.E., Principal
69 Girls' Boarding School	City of Mexico, Mexico	Miss Mary De F. Lloyd
70 Juarez School	City of Mexico, Mexico	
71 Pachuca Girls' School	Pachuca, Mexico	Miss Amelia Van Dorsten, Principal
72 Girls' School and Normal Institute	Puebla, Mexico	Miss A. R. Limberger, Principal
73 Mexican Methodist Institute†	Puebla, Mexico	Rev. W. S. Spencer, B.D., Principal
74 Norway Theological School*†	Christiania, Norway	Rev. Johan Thorkildsen, Principal
75 Boca English School	Buenos Ayres, Arg. Repub., S. A.	
76 Boca Spanish School	Buenos Ayres, Arg. Repub., S. A.	
77 Buenos Ayres Day School	Buenos Ayres, Arg. Repub., S. A.	Miss Eleanor Le Huray, Principal
78 Concordia Day School	Concordia, Arg. Republic, S. A.	
79 South American School of Theology	Mercedes, Arg. Republic, S. A.	
80 Girls' B'd'ing and Day School No. 1	Rosario, Arg. Republic, S. A.	Miss Mary F. Swaney
81 Girls' B'd'g and Day School No. 2	Rosario, Arg. Republic, S. A.	Miss Mary F. Swaney
82 Rosario Boys' School	Rosario, Arg. Republic, S. A.	
83 San Carlos Institute	San Carlos, Arg. Republic, S. A.	
84 San Juan Day School	San Juan, Arg. Republic, S. A.	
85 American College	Porto Alegre, Brazil, S. A.	Rev. J. W. Price, Superintendent
86 American College	Concepcion, Chili, S. A.	Rev. B. O. Campbell, A.M., S.T.B., Pres.
87 Concepcion College*	Concepcion, Chili, S. A.	Rev. G. F. Ames, A.M., President
88 Iquique English College	Iquique, Chill, S. A.	Rev. C. S. Winans, President
89 Santiago Girls' College	Santiago, Chili, S. A.	
90 Evangelical College for Boys*	Asuncion, Paraguay, S. A.	Rev. Antonio Bandres, President
91 Asuncion Free School	Asuncion, Paraguay, S. A.	
92 Evangelical Institute for Girls	Asuncion, Paraguay, S. A.	Miss R. J. Hammond, A.B., Ph.B., Prin
93 Callao Day Schools Nos. 1, 2, and 3	Callao, Peru, S. A.	Miss Elsie Wood, Superintendent
94 Callao High School	Callao, Peru, S. A.	Miss Elsie Wood, Superintendent
95 Girls' Boarding School*	Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.	Miss Lizzie Hewitt, Principal
96 Boys' High School	Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.	
97 Colonia Institute	Colonia Valdenca, Uruguay, S.A.	
98 Colony Institute	Waldensian Col., Uruguay, S.A.	
99 Sweden Theological School †	Upsala, Sweden	Rev. J. E. Edman, Ph.D., President

†See also "Theological Institutions."

Foreign Mission Schools—Continued.

Year of First Opening.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowment.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debt.	No. Professors and Teachers.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.			Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.	
						Male.	Female.	Total.			
27	1888	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	27
28	1897	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	5	.....	28
29	1868	.....	.....	.....	3	22	.....	22	.....	29
30	1880	11,000	.....	2,000	17	131	98	229	11,200	30
31	1859	.....	.....	.....	9	3	350	353	4,250	31
32	1872	.....	.....	.....	11	64	36	110	.....	32
33	1880	2,666	.....	.....	7	.....	67	67	600	33
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	1894	.....	.....	.....	14	263	.....	263	2,541	35
36	1876	50,000	.....	3,000	13	8	292	300	11,000	36
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40	1869	.....	.....	.....	19	157	.....	157	.....	40
41	1889	40,000	11,000	11,000	7	40	.....	40	2,800	41
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	1885	28,333	.....	.....	8	111	.....	111	13,320	44
45	1880	25,000	.....	16,000	8	63	.....	63	.....	45
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
47	1865	3,333	.....	.....	10	150	.....	150	.....	47
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
52	1887	5,500	.....	.....	8	.....	130	130	.....	52
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
54	1888	.....	.....	.....	9	20	.....	20	.....	54
55	1888	.....	.....	.....	5	9	.....	9	.....	55
56	1889	10,300	.....	.....	11	.....	43	43	164	56
57	1881	15,000	.....	.....	10	.....	130	130	.....	57
58	1881	12,000	.....	.....	9	210	.....	210	4,500	58
59	1879	25,000	2,000	.....	23	.....	211	211	709	59
60	1888	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	50	50	.....	60
61	1883	74,500	10,000	10,000	18	203	.....	203	2,200	61
62	1890	3,000	.....	.....	13	.....	72	72	2,394	62
63	1874	10,000	.....	.....	19	.....	178	178	612	63
64	1885	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	7	.....	64
65	1884	14,000	.....	.....	6	.....	28	28	2,604	65
66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
68	1886	30,000	.....	5,000	19	875	.....	875	10,000	68
69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
71	1873	30,000	.....	.....	11	.....	420	420	100	71
72	1881	32,000	1,000	.....	10	.....	296	296	590	72
73	1874	45,000	.....	.....	12	175	.....	175	3,000	73
74	1888	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	5	.....	74
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
77	1888	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	53	53	800	77
78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
85	1886	3	23	18	40	175	1,000	85
86	1878	.....	.....	.....	14	160	.....	160	.....	86
87	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	134	.....	87
88	1885	.....	.....	.....	11	112	47	159	.....	88
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
90	1892	.....	.....	.....	2	70	.....	70	400	90
91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
92	1893	.....	.....	.....	5	10	102	112	450	92
93	1891	.....	.....	.....	11	116	72	188	.....	93
94	1893	.....	.....	.....	3	16	20	36	1,397	94
95	1884	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	104	104	.....	95
96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
99	1884	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	11	.....	99

Statistical Summary of Educational Institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Schools.	Value of Grounds and Buildings.	Total Endowments.	Productive Endowment.	Amount of Debts.	Value of Property and Endowments, exclusive of Debts.	Number of Professors and Teachers.	STUDENTS LAST YEAR.						Total Income Last Year.	Total Value Gifts Received Last Year.
								COLLEGIATE.			TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS.				
								Professional Students.	Male.	Female.	Total Collegiate.	Subcollegiate.	Male.			Female.	Grand Total.
Theological Institutions.....	25	\$1,659,136	\$1,702,341	\$1,029,083	\$13,463	\$3,348,014	100	1,220	.....	1,220	.....	.....	1,220	\$97,418	\$110,005
Colleges and Universities.....	56	10,843,402	12,093,404	9,015,165	2,124,418	20,812,388	1,821	5,706	3,659	6,389	14,156	17,374	11,215	1,586,017	899,264
Classical Seminaries.....	60	3,121,261	754,588	564,146	286,068	3,589,781	496	.....	.....	.....	9,320	4,885	4,435	416,941	38,362
Institutions exclusively for Women.....	8	1,413,000	377,000	339,000	25,000	1,765,000	157	.....	.....	591	602	.....	1,187	147,124	87,774
Foreign Mission Schools.....	99	628,632	30,000	26,500	28,000	630,632	533	507	.....	.....	*7,454	3,922	3,532	84,131	8,209
Missionary Institutes and Bible Training Schools.....	4	284,000	26,000	.....	7,000	303,000	87	.....	.....	.....	453	196	257	26,709	25,000
Total.....	252	17,949,431	14,983,333	10,973,894	2,483,949	30,448,815	3,194	7,433	3,659	6,980	31,985	27,597	20,656	2,358,340	1,098,614
Less Schools duplicated.....	24	1,106,136	440,708	400,588	7,500	1,539,344	154	1,298	.....	276	164	1,368	440	83,641	89,205
Net total for year ending June, 1899.....	228	16,843,295	14,542,625	10,573,306	2,476,449	28,909,471	3,040	6,165	3,659	6,704	31,821	26,329	20,216	2,274,699	1,009,409
Net total for preceding year.....	225	16,853,639	14,543,489	9,908,325	2,336,338	29,060,790	3,097	5,296	3,910	6,759	31,933	25,876	20,533	2,106,636	727,189
Increase.....	3	.....	.....	664,981	140,111	.....	.....	869	.....	196	.....	453	.....	168,073	282,220
Decrease.....	.....	10,344	.....	.....	.....	151,319	.....	.....	.....	551	3,112	.....	316	.....	.....

* A few of this number are college students proper, but the number of such is small and the reports are incomplete.

INCREASE IN FOUR YEARS AND IN THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

	In 1865.	In 1891.	In 1895.	In 1899.	INCREASE.	
					From 1895 to 1899.	From 1865 to 1899.
Theological Institutions	2	17	20	25	5	23
Colleges and Universities	23	54	54	56	2	33
Classical Seminaries, Female Colleges, and Mission Schools.....	77	136	147	171	24	94
Total number of Institutions, counting none twice.....	102	195	203	228	25	126
Total number of Teachers	714	2,343	2,800	3,040	240	2,326
Total number of Students.....	23,106	40,026	43,322	46,545	3,223	23,439
Value of Buildings and Endowments...	\$3,055,000	\$26,022,392	\$28,182,679	\$28,909,471	\$726,792	\$25,854,471

(4) For furnishing plans for educational buildings.

As to "furnishing plans for educational buildings," the Board has not as yet *published* plans, since the wants of different institutions are so varied, but it has by correspondence and visits given information to the projectors of new buildings as to where the best models could be found, and other important suggestions. It aims to keep a full supply of pictures and as full plans as possible of the best college buildings in America. These are always available for inspection by schools desiring to consult them. This work grows annually more important.

(5) For giving counsel concerning new schools.

The very important function of "giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions" deserves more attention than it has yet received. The wise men who organized the Board foresaw the importance of this work, and properly made it a charter duty of the Board. They probably did not and could not foresee the difficulties in fulfilling this function and the impossibility of doing it effectively unless the Board was given more authority in this direction than was originally given to it. The Board has done what it could by way of advice and counsel, but, unfortunately, that counsel has too seldom been sought by the projectors of new educational enterprises, at least until *after* the most important questions had already been determined, such questions as the *necessity* for the proposed school, its scholastic grade, its financial prospects, and its location. Not only has the Board heretofore had very little, if any, authority in regard to these interests of paramount importance, but, notwithstanding the very advanced legislation of the last General Conference greatly extending the authority of the Board in many other directions, it is still left without the power to prevent the establishment

of new institutions that immediately upon their inauguration will ask the recognition and aid of the Church. It can hardly be doubted by those who have given the subject intelligent consideration that at least, in so far as relates to *colleges*, no institution of intended college grade ought hereafter to be inaugurated in the name of Methodism that does not first have connectional authorization for the intended project. The College Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Board of Education have united in asking the General Conference to guard this point of weakness still remaining in our otherwise admirable system, and we doubt not the recommendation will receive favorable consideration by the Conference. The College Association has also asked that a seminary shall not be changed to a college without first securing this approval. It is not the day for multiplying colleges, but for strengthening those that already exist.

(6) Promoting the work of auxiliaries and Conference Educational Societies.

A few Conference Societies are still directly disbursing money to students. The relation between the Societies and the Board of Education is, as far as we know, entirely cordial, and while the Board is still of the opinion that it is not wise for local societies to attempt to do on an independent basis the same kind of work that the Board is authorized to do, yet the Board is carrying out to the fullest extent possible the requirement of the Discipline that it "shall recognize as auxiliaries such educational societies as now exist, and may hereafter be created, provided such societies prosecute their work in harmony with the methods and purposes of the Board of Education." It is a pleasure to state that these societies are doing excellent work in many ways, and it is the aim of the Board to do all it can to make its own work and theirs cooperative and mutually helpful.

The following are as complete statistics as could be obtained from the various societies.

CONFERENCES.	Date of Organization.	Number of Students Aided Last Year.	To what Amount.	Whole Number of Students Aided.	To what Amount.
Central Pennsylvania.....	1871	39	\$2,562 50	113	\$29,965 60
Newark.....	....	18	1,550 00	130	38,000 00
New Jersey.....	....	9	500 00	87	12,000 00
New York.....	....	5	400 00	300	22,259 00
Philadelphia.....	1870	32	2,005 00	....	47,470 00
Troy.....	1858	32	1,836 00	180	34,919 50
West Virginia.....	1854	....	....	....	....
Wilmington.....	1872	9	\$25 00	65	11,048 35
Total.....	....	144	\$9,678 50	875	\$195,662 45

C.—EDUCATIONAL.

THE SCHOOLS AND CONFERENCES.

The reports from the schools indicate that for the most part the work of Christian education has been well done, though most of the schools still labor under the disadvantage of insufficient endowment and equipment. The total attendance is in advance of last year, while the unofficial reports indicate that the current year will show a still further advance. Indeed, it is being currently said that the Church is in the beginning of an educational renaissance and religious revival. Christian education does not suffer in comparison with its mighty rivals; nor is it less popular than it has been. The Christian academy and college, equally equipped, would run more than an even race with the secular institutions. We are educating now 46,545 students in our own institutions, an increase of 3,223 since 1895. Many Methodist students are studying elsewhere. With an enlargement of endowment and equipment, and with a doubling of the available funds at the disposal of this Board for aiding students, this number can be doubled. The aid rendered by the Church through the Board of Education in hundreds of cases makes the difference between ability and inability to attend a college. A former beneficiary recently repaid his loan in full, closing his letter with the words: "It is due to the Board of Education to say that but for the promise of help which it held out to me in the time of struggle and decision I should probably never have attempted what I afterward achieved."

The funds of this Board are far from adequate. We ought to be able to aid 5,000 students each year, and our aid to certain advanced students ought to be far larger than it is.

The Church expends annually \$2,274,699 in maintaining her schools, and now has invested in them \$29,000,000, an increase of about \$1,000,000 since 1895.

The Public Educational Collection, devoted almost wholly to local institutions, was probably never so large as at present, while gifts to education are steadily increasing. In all this the Board of Education rejoices, and to the securing of these larger gifts it lends all possible aid.

THE CONFERENCES.

The Annual Conferences have given gratifying recognition to the work of the Board of Education in all parts of the Church. The death of Dr. Payne received fitting notice, in most of the Conferences special mention being made of his distinguished services. The work of the Board has been everywhere commended, the Corresponding Secretary cordially received, and full opportunity given, both at anniversaries and

before the Conference, to present the cause of Christian education as represented by the work of the Board of Education.

D.—RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church enrolls in all her schools at home and abroad nearly 50,000 students; she employs between 3,000 and 4,000 persons to teach them; she has invested about \$30,000,000 in various schools, which are of all grades, and number more than 200; she expends annually more than \$2,000,000 maintaining these schools; she loans \$80,000 a year to students in them; she now asks herself to add \$10,000,000 more to their endowment. The spirit of Oxford is no more dead in the Church than is the spirit of (Fetter Lane) City Road. If the Methodists were making a coat of arms for themselves, they would put on it both a book and an altar, a college and a chapel, the classic lamp and the symbol of the "cloven tongues like as of fire." The Church remembers that early group of scholars with their devotion to scholarship, and their holy use of it.

The real Methodism which has shown such transcendent power was mighty in its completeness; it never tied one hand nor substituted one good thing for another. Culture is good, it said, but not good alone. Consecration is good, also, but not good alone. Great Methodism has never been fond either of little things or little words. Great Methodism has never cared for antitheses and exclusions; its watchword has been holiness, which is wholeness. It is only little Methodism which has identified holiness with partialness; "laying," as Mr. Wesley said, "the whole stress of religion upon any part of it." And great Methodism does not need to revise her watchword to-day. The potent word in science is not selection, but perfection. The imperial word in education is not election, but completeness, just as in religion it is holiness. The sovereign character in science, education, and religion is the sovereign figure of history, who is the "living definition" of all these words.

Methodism believes in education with Him in the center as ideal person and chief teacher. She does not believe in Christian education because it is less than any other kind, but because it is the only "full, perfect, and sufficient" kind. It is not a term of limitation, but of perfection. For this the Church establishes her schools and gives her money. She keeps the Christian student in his present and future ever in her mind and on her heart. From academy to university the Church seeks to provide for her own. She makes no war on any other education, but for her and her house she chooses the education of which Christ is the Master. Methods of maintaining and manifesting his supremacy vary in the schools as they do in our churches, and as they have at different times, but there is no

variation in the ideal. We seek to enthrone Christ in our schools, as in our churches and our homes. We believe in the Christian school, just as we do in the Christian Church and the Christian home; in the Christian student, just as in the Christian son or daughter.

It is a pleasure to report that there is no abatement of religious interest in our institutions. The Day of Prayer is universally observed. Conversions occur in nearly every one of our schools. Faculties and students alike are faithful and earnest.

It is a special pleasure to report that the movement for a proper recognition of the English Bible in a college course has become very general in our Church, nearly all our colleges requiring such study, many of them offering excellent schedules, and a few providing special teachers for the department of the English Bible.

E.—THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Eight years of trial have abundantly justified the creation of this body, and the results warrant its continuance with an enlargement of its powers. The following documents are herewith reprinted in order to give a continuous account of the work of the Senate, and of the Board in fulfilling the Senate's requirements.

The General Conference of 1892 enacted the following law. (See *Discipline*, par. 323.)

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

1. There shall be a University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, authorized by the General Conference and appointed by the Board of Bishops, composed of practical educators, one from each General Conference district and one at large, who shall determine the minimum equivalent of academic work in our Church institutions for graduation to the baccalaureate degree. The curricula thus determined shall provide for the historical and literary study of the Bible in the vernacular.

2. The Senate shall at least quadrennially report to the Board of Education its work; and that Board shall determine the institutions which meet these requirements, and such institutions shall be designated as colleges in the official lists of the educational institutions of the Church.

In accordance with this action the Bishops appointed the following persons as members of the Senate:

At large, W. F. Warren, D.D., LL.D., President Boston University, Boston, Mass. District No. 1, B. P. Bowne, Ph.D., Boston University, Boston, Mass.; No. 2, B. P. Raymond, D.D., LL.D., President Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; No. 3, C. N. Sims, D.D., LL.D., President Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; No. 4, J. F. Goucher, D.D., President Woman's College of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.; No. 5, T. P. Marsh, D.D., President Mount Union College, Alliance, O.; No. 6, Professor W. H. Crogman, A.B., A.M., Professor in Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.; No. 7, J. P. D. John, D.D., LL.D., President De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; No. 8, H. W. Rogers, LL.D., President Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; No. 9, M. V. B. Knox, Ph.D., President Red River Valley University, Wahpeton, N. Dak.; No. 10, A. B. Hyde, D.D.,

Professor in University of Denver, Denver, Colo.; No. 11, W. A. Quayle, D.D., President Baker University, Baldwin, Kan.; No. 12, L. G. Adkinson, D.D., President New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.; No. 13, F. W. Schneider, A.M., Professor in German Wallace College, Berea, O.; No. 14, J. N. Beard, D.D., President Napa College, Napa, Cal.

The Senate met in Syracuse, N. Y., November 23-24, and adopted the following:

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the Board of Education, Greeting:

The first duty laid upon the University Senate in the action of the General Conference creating it is to "determine the minimum equivalent of academic work in our Church institutions for graduation to the baccalaureate degree." The second is to report this minimum to the Board of Education, which is directed thereupon to determine the institutions which meet these requirements and to designate them as colleges in the official lists of the educational institutions of the Church.

In the execution of its commission the University Senate has adopted and here respectfully reports the following as a suitable minimum standard of requirements for the baccalaureate degree in collegiate courses. Equivalents for the specified studies are admissible to the extent indicated in the statement.

I.—REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE PREPARATORY (PRE-COLLEGIATE) COURSES.

Before admission to regular membership in the college classes candidates for any of the degrees below named, or for any similar collegiate degree, must have completed in a satisfactory manner one of the four following courses, to wit:

A.—Pre-Collegiate Course for Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (A.B.).

1. English (or other vernacular of the candidate). The equivalent of two hours a week for two years in class instruction.

2. Latin. The equivalent of at least four hours a week for three years, covering at least four books of Cæsar, four books of Vergil, and six orations of Cicero, or full equivalents of the foregoing.

3. Greek. The equivalent of at least four hours a week for two years, covering at least an elementary text-book, three books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and three books of Homer; or full equivalents of the foregoing. In a three years' pre-collegiate course the study of Greek is expected to begin with the opening of the second year; but if it be deferred until the opening of the third year the study must be continued an additional year in the College. If deferred until the candidate enters College it must be continued two additional years, that is, until the end of the junior year.

4. Modern Language. In case a modern language other than the candidate's vernacular is offered as a substitute for Greek the minimum requirement shall be the equivalent of at least four hours a week of class instruction for two years.

5. Mathematics, beyond Arithmetic. The equivalent of at least four hours a week of class instruction for two years, covering Algebra through quadratics, and the whole of Plane Geometry.

6. History. The equivalent of at least three hours a week of class instruction for one year.

B.—Pre-Collegiate Course for Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Se.B.).

1. English (or other vernacular of the candidate). The same as in Course A.
2. Other Languages. The equivalent of at least four hours a week of class instruction for two years in any two of the following: Latin, Greek, German, French.
3. Mathematics. The same as in Course A.
4. History. The same as in Course A.
5. Science—physical, biological, or both. The equivalent of at least three hours a week of class instruction for one year.

C.—Pre-Collegiate Course for Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph.B.)

1. English (or other vernacular of the candidate). The same as in Course A.
2. Other Modern Languages. The equivalent of at least four hours a week of class instruction for one year.
3. Ancient Language. Latin, the same as in course A, or Greek, the equivalent of at least four hours a week of class instruction for three years.
4. Mathematics. The same as in Course A.
5. History. The same as in Course A.

D.—Pre-Collegiate Course for Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Letters (Litt.B.).

1. English (or other vernacular of the candidate). The equivalent of at least four hours a week of class instruction for two years.
2. Other Languages. In any two of the following: Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish, Italian—the equivalent of at least four hours a week of class instruction for two years.
3. Mathematics. The same as in Course A.
4. History. The same as in Course A.

It is further required that each of these four Pre-collegiate Courses extend through at least three years of not less than thirty-two weeks, each week including not less than fifteen hours of class instruction. The remaining hours of the fifteen required as a minimum must be filled with work more advanced than ordinary elementary studies.

II.—REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE COLLEGIATE COURSES.

Every institution of learning desiring to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Philosophy, or Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Letters, or any equivalent collegiate degree, and to be recognized as a College under patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, must present and require the mastery of appropriate collegiate courses of instruction sufficient in number and extent to occupy candidates for the degree at least fifteen hours a week for at least thirty-two weeks of four successive years. These "hours" and those called for in the pre-collegiate courses may in no case be shortened in the schedule of instruction to less than forty-five minutes.

The collegiate courses of instruction must be of a higher grade, adapted, and in the main confined, to candidates for the baccalaureate degrees, and the work must be offered by instructors who are college graduates, or of whom at least two thirds are college graduates. Among the courses offered there must be at least one covering the historical and literary study of the

Bible in the vernacular. All other courses shall be selected at the discretion of the governing boards of the Colleges themselves, except that in case courses in theology, law, or medicine are presented they shall be so regulated that no candidate can give to them more than one fourth of the minimum of hours required for graduation.

No credit shall be given for merely technical instruction received in Music or Art except in the case of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Letters, nor here to an extent in excess of one tenth of the total number of hours required for graduation.

The University Senate in reporting this action to the Board of Education respectfully recommends that it be at once brought to the attention of all our institutions of learning with official notification that the new classification will be carried out in the Annual Report of the Board issued in the year 1895, but that the magnitude of loans allowable to candidates in institutions now ranking as Colleges shall not be affected by the new classification—unless by an institution's own consent—until the year 1900.

Signed for the University Senate by the Committee,

WILLIAM F. WARREN,
B. P. RAYMOND,
B. P. BOWNE.

December 2, 1893.

The following circular letter concerning the classification of educational institutions was then sent from the Board of Education to the institutions:

DEAR BROTHER: You are aware that the last General Conference imposed upon the Board of Education the delicate task of classifying the educational institutions of the Church in accordance with the standard of requirements formulated by the University Senate. The law of the Church is as follows:

“The Senate shall at least quadrennially report to the Board of Education its work; and that Board shall determine the institutions which meet these requirements, and such institutions shall be designated as colleges in the official lists of the educational institutions of the Church.” (See *Discipline*, par. 323.)

In discharging this duty the Board must depend largely upon the cooperation of the chief officers of our educational institutions, and receive their candid statements as to the work actually done in their respective schools. Having the fullest confidence that you will examine with care the “Action of the University Senate,” and that after comparing its requirements with those that you impose, you will conscientiously furnish the Board with accurate information concerning the scholastic grade of the institution under your charge, we shall not at

present require any more specific data than that included in the accompanying "Supplementary Report," which is put in the form of a simple certification that the requirements are fully met.

Since the publication of the "Action of the University Senate," some institutions have submitted questions relating to the requirements of the Senate, and the officers of that body have furnished the Board with their answers to the same. Presuming that similar questions may be raised by other institutions, we herewith insert such of these answers as may be of general interest:

1. As to what is meant by the words "English" and "History" in the "requirements relating to the preparatory (pre-collegiate) courses." The decision of the Senate was, that "elementary grammar could not be counted in the requirements under the head of 'English,' but that an advanced course in grammatical analysis, the history of grammar, and such branches might be counted." Under the head of "History," the Senate "intended to give each Faculty opportunity to use its discretion in the selection of the particular field; any historical course complying with the conditions stated will suffice."

2. As to whether "deficiencies in one line of work could be balanced by work in excess of the requirements in other lines." This question the Senate answers thus: "Our understanding is that in each case the requirements being the 'minimum,' no excess elsewhere, whether in another course or in another part of the same course, can affect a failure to meet the fixed minimum."

"Equivalents for the specified studies are admissible to the extent indicated in the statement," and to that extent only. This answer also covers the kindred question as to whether in case the aggregate of hours given in class instruction exceeds the minimum specified, the excess of time can count as a substitute for deficiencies. The answer, of course, is that it cannot thus count.

3. In response to another question, the following answer was formulated by the President of the Senate, and signed by every member of that body with one exception:

"With respect to the institutions which have laid out suitable courses for college students but have not yet four regular college classes and the full instruction required by the University Senate for such classes, the undersigned members of the University Senate give as their judgment, that the Board of Education should list them as academies, but that a footnote should be added in each case, stating the number of students in full college standing of each of the classes already organized, and also the number of candidates in these classes for each of the four collegiate degrees."

The Board understands that the Senate has made all its preparatory courses to begin at a point *above the elementary studies* ordinarily included in the phrase "common branches." Presuming that all these branches have been previously studied, the Senate prescribes a full three years' preparatory course and an additional four years' collegiate course leading to each baccalaureate degree conferred.

The requirements relating to the preparatory courses are wisely made more definite as to the specified studies, quantity, and time, than are the requirements of the collegiate courses; while the latter are guarded at several points in a general way, the special courses are left to be determined by the officers of the several institutions. The requirements, as a whole, must

certainly be regarded as sufficiently moderate, and not above what the average college would feel itself constrained to adopt in order to command the patronage and support of an intelligent public at the present time when educational standards are far in advance of what they were a few decades ago.

If any institution already bearing the name of a college or university should find it impracticable at present to meet the requirements of the Senate, it may be encouraging to the officers of such institution to know that the influence and usefulness and honor of any institution are not at all affected by the name or grade which it assumes, but by the work which it actually accomplishes, and that no class of institutions in the Church receive higher honor or exert more commanding influence than do its well-equipped and well-conducted academies and seminaries.

It is an honor to our common Methodism that as a Church we have now taken an advanced step in establishing a connec-tional educational system. Believing that you will cheerfully and heartily cooperate with the Board in its efforts to promote all our educational interests, and awaiting an early response from your institution, we are

Your brethren and coworkers,

E. G. ANDREWS, *President.*

C. H. PAYNE, *Corresponding Secretary.*

The Senate met in Evanston, Ill., November 19, 1896, and adopted a second report which was transmitted to the Board and by the Board to the institutions in the following document:

We send you herewith a copy of the Second Report of the University Senate made to the Board of Education, bearing date March 6, but unavoidably delayed so that it did not reach the Board until May 18; hence the delay in sending it to you. You will observe that changes are made in the requirements heretofore printed in the "Action of the University Senate," as follows:

Resolution First modifies the language requisition in the Pre-Collegiate Scientific Course in B 2.

Resolution Ninth defines "A 6, History" more clearly.

Resolution Eleventh increases the requirements in English as given in A 1, B 1, C 1.

The other resolutions interpret the previous action of the Senate, and give more specific directions concerning the ranking of students in the college classes, and certain other requirements necessary in order that an institution may be recognized and listed as a college.

The following resolution was also passed by the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That it be the sense of the University Senate that statistics be reported by the scholastic and not by the calendar year."

The officers of the several institutions of learning are especially urged to observe this requirement in making their Annual Statistical Reports to the Board of Education.

In forwarding to you this official information concerning the latest Action of the University Senate, we do not doubt that the action will meet with your approval, and that you will cheerfully arrange to have your institution conform to all the scholastic and administrative requirements here formulated. The entire unanimity with which the colleges of the Church have accepted the former action of the Senate affords the most gratifying assurance that this new movement is popular as well as successful in the best sense, and that it is destined to produce the most beneficial results upon all the educational work of Methodism.

In behalf of the Board of Education, we are your brothers and coworkers,

E. G. ANDREWS, *President*'

C. H. PAYNE, *Secretary*.

SECOND REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

*To the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
Greeting:*

At the second meeting of the University Senate, held at Evanston, Ill., November 19, 1896, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to report to your honorable body the following acts of the Senate partly interpreting and partly supplementing the acts of the former meeting reported to you December 2, 1893.

FIRST. Relating to the language requisition in the pre-collegiate course for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Resolved, That four years of foreign language study shall be required for admission to the Bachelor of Science course, and that the same may consist of four years in one language, or three years in one language and one in another, or two years in one language and two in another. In those States where it seems impracticable to insist on four years of language, three years of foreign language shall suffice, provided there is substituted for the fourth year an additional year's requirement in science or mathematics."

SECOND. *Resolved*, That the question submitted in the following terms be answered in the negative: "Shall other than academic or preparatory studies be admitted into this three years' course if it is claimed that requisite time for the prescribed years of preparatory study is required in addition to these more elementary studies?"

THIRD. *Resolved*, That in the classification of college students "no conditions be allowed on the minimum schedule requirements of the Senate for admission to the Freshman year in College, though conditions relating to requirements above that minimum may be allowed."

FOURTH. "With respect to the institutions which have laid out suitable courses for college students, but have not yet four regular college classes and the full instruction required by the University Senate of such classes:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the University Senate the Board of Education should list them as academies, but a footnote should be added in each case stating the number of students in full college standing

in each of the classes already organized, and also the number of candidates in these classes for each of the four collegiate degrees."

FIFTH. *Resolved*, That if at any time any institution that had been classed as a College should not have students in regular classes, it might be given time until the publication of the Secretary's Report in 1899 to make up the deficiency."

SIXTH. *Resolved*, That, in general, the absence of a senior class for two or more consecutive years should subject a college to reclassification."

SEVENTH. With respect to newly projected institutions: *Resolved*, That it is the sentiment of this body that in the absence of a senior class for two or more consecutive years in any College, said institution should be liable to a reclassification."

EIGHTH. *Resolved*, That institutions claiming to be colleges, but deficient in the required number of college students, should be ranked in the Reports of the Board of Education as Academies."

NINTH. *Resolved*, That under the head of requirements in the Preparatory Courses, 'A 6, History,' these words be added: 'any historical course complying with the conditions stated will suffice.'

TENTH. As to the question whether deficiencies in one line of work could be balanced by work in excess of the requirements, or excess in time in one department could count as a substitute for deficiencies in another department, the following answer was adopted: "Our understanding is that in each case the requirements being the 'minimum,' no excess elsewhere, whether in another course, or in another part of the same course, can affect a failure to meet the required minimum."

ELEVENTH. The requirement in English in the pre-collegiate courses was amended and made four hours a week for two years.

The foregoing points cover all actions of the University Senate at its late meeting affecting the schedule of minimum requirements for the baccalaureate degree. Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. WARREN,
JOHN F. GOUCHER,
JOHN R. FRENCH,

Committee of the University Senate.

Boston, March 6, 1897.

At the last meeting of the College Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church the following new chapter on the University Senate was unanimously recommended to the General Conference for adoption. The Senate later approved of the recommendation, as did the Board of Education at its Annual Meeting.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

1. There shall be a University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church quadrennially appointed by the Bishops under the authority of the General Conference. It shall be composed of persons actively engaged in the work of education, one from each General Conference district, and one at large. It is not required that the Conference relation of a member be held in the district which he represents, provided his residence and educational work are within such district. If, in consequence of the retirement of a member from educational work, or from any other cause, a vacancy occur in the body during the

quadrennium, it shall be the duty of the Bishops at their next semiannual meeting to fill said vacancy.

2. The Senate shall determine and at least quadrennially revise the minimum equivalents of academic work to be required for promotion to the baccalaureate degrees in the educational institutions of our Church. The determined curricula thus shall provide for the historical and literary study of the Bible in the vernacular.

3. At the written request of the President and Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, or at the written request of any three of its own members, the Senate shall investigate the scholastic requirements and methods of any designated institution claiming to be under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall report to the Board of Education its decision as to whether the requirements and methods of said institution are such as to justify its official recognition by the authorities of the Church. Such decision shall thereafter govern the action of the Board of Education.

4. The Senate shall at least quadrennially report to the Board of Education its requirements and decisions, and on the basis of these the Board of Education shall in its official lists and in its administration classify the educational institutions of the Church, whatever their legal or self-chosen name may be.

F.—THE TWENTIETH CENTURY MOVEMENT.

One of the very earliest voices to be lifted in behalf of a great offering was the voice of the late Dr. Payne, Corresponding Secretary of this Board. In the earlier stages of the movement he was most wise and efficient. Both by pen and voice he greatly inspired the Church to undertake to make this offering. It was felt by him and the present Corresponding Secretary that next to the regular work belonging to the office the most important and urgent thing claiming our interest and aid is this movement for the larger endowment and more perfect equipment of our schools.

No other board in the Church is so closely related to the Thank Offering Movement as is the Board of Education. Christian education is, in the call of the Bishops, designated as the chief object of our benevolence; the Commission by resolution and addresses over and over emphasized this subject. We quote:

We recommend that every one of our 16,000 pastors be requested on the earliest practicable Sabbath to preach a sermon setting forth the thank offering idea, explaining the plans of the Commission, and urging the preeminent claims of our schools and colleges; that the cause and claims of a Christian education be frequently presented from every pulpit in our connection during the year 1899.

The efficient Corresponding Secretary of the movement, the Rev. Edmund M. Mills, has properly laid stress upon Christian

education as the chief thing in the Thank Offering plan. He and the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education have worked heartily together in many Conferences and States.

It is impossible to present at this time exact figures, but it is already known that the Church has pledged to our universities, colleges, and seminaries and other schools not less than \$2,500,000 of the \$10,000,000 asked. The movement is not in the interest of new schools, but of those already existing. Some must perish unless mightily reinforced by this movement.

G.—GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

The Treasurer's report shows a considerable increase in receipts. Our funds come from four principal sources: Children's Day collections, returned loans, interest on investments, and bequests. The Literature Fund is closely related to the Children's Day Fund and may be classed as a part of it. Taking these in their order, it is a pleasure to report an increase in each of them.

It is gratifying to report this substantial increase. For the first time in the history of the Board of Education the receipts last year exceeded the sum of \$100,000. This is due not to extraordinary gifts or spasmodic effort, but has come in the regular course of the Board's work in such way as to lead to the conviction that this may hereafter be expected regularly.

Interest in Children's Day does not diminish. It is impossible to say how many schools observed this most popular festival, but the Book Agents report that 728,687 copies of the program, "Peace or War," were sold.

"We continue to use the collection envelopes, and are sure that when the preachers can be induced to make use of them they almost invariably help to increase the collection. Many preachers have given direct testimony to the fact that their collections were thus doubled and trebled. They are furnished gratuitously, and last year 459,625 envelopes were sent by request to 2,424 charges. The expense, including postage, expressage, extra help, and all other items, was \$369.66."

Plans are under way looking toward a still larger use of Children's Day along three lines: (1) financial; (2) educational; (3) religious. It is the day for general contributions to the loan fund; for presenting the claims of higher Christian education, so that hosts of our young people will be persuaded to go to a Christian college; and for so presenting the claims of our Master that thousands shall annually be brought into the Church on this day.

"As before reported, we have endeavored to ascertain the number of Sunday schools that make collections for this fund; but this task is attended with great difficulty, because many

charges have several Sunday schools connected with them, while they report their collections as one; and other charges report from the several Sunday schools within the charge and wish them so entered. While this distinction has not always been observed in former years, we have recently attempted, as far as possible, to ascertain the number of schools from which collections come. During the past year 3,627 charges have reported to the Board collections in 3,752 schools to the amount of \$29,987.89. As usual, we must conclude that a much larger number of schools was really represented in this sum. The remaining \$29,055.25 was received in bulk from the Book Agents or Conference Treasurers, without specification as to the charges that contributed it. On the supposition that the charges contributing the above bulk collections averaged as large amounts as those reporting directly to the Board, the probable number of charges taking collections which have come to the Board's treasury is 7,140, contributing on an average \$8.28 per charge. The number of charges and schools reporting directly to the Board is somewhat smaller than last year, while the amount contributed and the average per school are larger than last year."

Some pastors still fail to observe the disciplinary requirements in regard to Children's Day.

It is our opinion that not much if any additional legislation is needed at the hands of this General Conference. We recommend the new chapter on the University Senate and one or two small additions to the chapter on Education. But we are persuaded that a faithful working of the present Disciplinary provisions will bring during the next years large and satisfactory results to the Church.

IV. MEMORIAL.

The Board sorrowfully reports that during the four years just closing it has lost by death two of its members and its Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D.D., the Hon. Oliver H. Durrell, and the Rev. Charles H. Payne, D.D., LL.D.

THE REV. ALBERT S. HUNT, D.D.

From Dr. Payne's report in 1898 the following is taken:

It is with profound regret that I record the death of the Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt, a most estimable and valuable member of this Board. He died at his home in Brooklyn, September 10, 1898. Dr. Hunt was chosen a member of the Board of Education in 1884, and from that time until his death he was loyally attached to every interest of the Board and rendered it faithful and efficient service. For nine years he has been the Recording Secretary of the Board. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that the record which he had so faithfully kept for so many years in the one book which the Board had used for that service during its entire history of thirty years closed with the life of the Recording Secretary. Dr. Hunt had written his last page, and was to have begun upon the first page of the new book when he was transferred, let us believe, to render still higher service in other spheres.

It is impossible to express in the brief space which may properly be devoted to a record of this character the very high esteem in which every member of this Board has held our departed brother. His large and intelligent interest in the work of education, his desire to promote that work in every way legitimate to the Board, his sympathy with educators and with students, his ready grasp of the various problems presenting themselves to be solved, his wisdom in counsel, his wisely tempered and unbiased judgment, together with his uniform courtesy, conspired to render Dr. Hunt a well-nigh model member of our Board. Personally, from the time I first knew him as my instructor in college to my meeting him in the intimate relations of the Board, not only in our public meetings, but in the work of committees on which I was often associated with him, I have never ceased to cherish for him the highest regard and the purest affection. His place in the Church cannot be easily filled, and we shall greatly miss his presence and counsel in the work of this Board.

THE REV. CHARLES HENRY PAYNE, D.D., LL.D.

From the report made to the Board in 1899 the following is taken:

At the very forefront must come recognition and record of the great loss sustained by the Board of Education, the cause of education, and the Church in the death of the Rev. Charles Henry Payne, D.D., LL.D., Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education.

Born in Taunton, Mass., October 24, 1830, he entered into rest May 5, 1899. Within the period compassed by these two dates is embraced an unusual career. As student, teacher, pastor, college president, Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Payne won well-deserved distinction. As a student he touched all phases of school life as seen in the public school, the academy, the college, and the theological school. As pastor he became familiar with church life in towns and cities. As president of Ohio Wesleyan University he came to know practically the life and problems of our Christian colleges. As Corresponding Secretary of this Board he broadened his field both of observation and usefulness until he touched the entire Church with his influence.

His devotion to education was thorough and lifelong, beginning in his early struggle to obtain an education in spite of limited means, poor health, and manifold obstacles. His devotion to Christian education developed at last into a passion. To this cause he gave the last twenty-five years of his life; for it he spoke and wrote his most burning and eloquent words; to further it on every field he spared not himself. He stood ever and everywhere for sound learning; sham culture was hateful to his very soul. But he stood especially for Christian culture. During his presidency he increased endowments, raised the standards, enlarged the courses of study, multiplied the attendance of students, and represented the Ohio Wesleyan far and wide; but his chief joy at the last was that more than a thousand students were converted there during his administration. It is doubtful whether the argument for the Christian college was ever more forcefully stated than in his last tract, *The Christian College a Necessity*. His voice was heard often in the Church; it was never heard advocating anything unworthy or unmanly or unrighteous. Two words were frequently on his lips—"character" and "manliness." He obtained his ideas of each not in the "ivory palaces of kings," but in the heroic New England of a half century ago, from his Puritan ancestry and from the two Testaments.

On many a platform and in many a pulpit he spoke like a master. He was a commanding preacher, ranking with the greatest our later Church has produced. He was a radical, having the blood and spirit of a reformer.

For eleven years he was Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education. His work in this great office is seen in a score of ways, and has been felt throughout our entire educational system. He left the affairs of the office in perfect order. His records needed neither explanation nor adjustment. They were without spot or blemish.

He was a deeply religious man. He lived the white life. His public prayers and daily conduct convinced men that he knew the way into the secret place of the Most High. He honored the King and loved the Church. He enthroned the Christ in his life and sought to enthrone him in society. He leaves an unstained name, a noble record of large service, and has gone with clean hands to receive a rich reward.

THE HON. OLIVER H. DURRELL.

At the Annual Meeting a letter was read from Brother Durrell regretting his absence, which was due to illness. Later we learned that his illness was most serious and threatening. On Wednesday, January 31, 1900, he entered into rest at his house in Cambridge, Mass., where he was born September 11, 1847. From *Zion's Herald* we take the following item:

Hon. Oliver H. Durrell died at his home in Cambridge, January 31, of cancer of the stomach. He was born in Cambridge September 11, 1847, educated in its public schools, and lived his entire life in that city. Beginning work as a poor boy at \$1.50 per week, he rose by his ability and faithfulness until, five years ago, he became the senior partner in the large and honored wholesale house of Brown, Durrell & Co. of this city. He was recognized as a man of marked business ability in distinguished financial circles, a wise counselor, prepared to grasp the situation with great alacrity and clearness, and to advise wise and successful action. He was elected a member of the present Governor's Council, and Governor Crane, in making public announcement of his death, only expressed the conviction of the general public that knew him in saying, "In his death the commonwealth has lost the services of a man admirably fitted for important official stations—one who in private life had achieved reputation and honor in the conduct of business affairs." He was a director of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, a director and member of the finance committee of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, vice-president of the Cambridge Savings Bank, a State trustee and member of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, a trustee of Boston University and Brown University, a member of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Wesleyan Association, and was connected with many other organizations.

The terms of the following members of the Board expire by limitation: Bishop Edward G. Andrews, the Rev. W. F. Anderson, and Mr. George P. Hukill. Mr. James Long has resigned. The Hon. Oliver H. Durrell, whose term would have expired in 1908, died January 31, 1900.

The Board recommends:

1. The enactment of the proposed new chapter on the University Senate.

2. The addition of the following to Paragraph 340 of the Discipline: "And further to inquire what has been done in the Epworth League during the quarter to interest our young people in the educational institutions under the patronage and control of our Church." And to Paragraph 333, Section 2, these words: "These provisions shall also apply to cases where by changing the rank of an institution already existing virtually a new institution shall be created."

3. That the General Conference shall call upon the Church to seize the occasion offered by the Twentieth Century Movement to add not less than ten million dollars to the equipment and endowment of our institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD G. ANDREWS, *President.*

WILLIAM F. McDOWELL, *Corresponding Secretary.*

APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE CHARTER, CONSTITUTION, AND
BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 14, 1869, and amended by an Act of the said Legislature passed February 17, 1885.

For the action of the General Conference authorizing the Board to secure such an amendment to its charter, see Journal of the General Conference of 1884, pages 251, 353.

For the full text of the Act of Amendment, see Chapter 19 of the Laws of the State of New York, enacted in the year 1885.

CHARTER.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PASSED APRIL 14, 1869.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Edmund S. Janes, Calvin Kingsley, John W. Lindsay, John McClintock, William L. Harris, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt, Charles C. North, Harvey B. Lane, James Harlan, Isaac Rich, and their successors in office as hereinafter provided for, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name and style of THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said Corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any one time within the State of New York shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The object of the said Corporation shall be to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity throughout the United States and elsewhere, under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 3. The government of the said Corporation, and the management of its property, business, and affairs, are hereby vested in a Board which shall consist of twelve Trustees, of whom six shall be ministers, two of these Bishops, and six laymen, all of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which number five shall be a quorum, and competent to act at any regular or adjourned meeting thereof; and the said trustees, as such, shall constitute the said Corporation.

SEC. 4. The persons first herein named shall be and act as the first Board of Trustees of the said Corporation, classified as follows, namely: From the first day of May, 1868, for *four* years, Calvin Kingsley, William L. Harris, Harvey B. Lane, Isaac Rich; for *eight* years, Edmund S. Janes, John McClintock, Charles C. North, James Harlan; for *twelve* years, John W. Lindsay, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt; and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at each regular session shall elect four Trustees to serve for twelve years, to fill the places vacated according to the above classification; provided, however, that all vacancies occurring more than six months before the session of the General Conference shall be filled by the Bishops of said Church; the persons so appointed to hold office only up to the time of the General Conference, when their places shall be held as vacant, and shall be filled by said General Conference; provided, also, that should any one of the Trustees of said Corporation cease to be a member or minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his office and membership as said Trustee shall at the same time cease.

SEC. 5. The Board of Trustees herein provided for shall have such power as may be necessary for the management of the affairs and property of said Corporation not inconsistent with this charter or the rules

and regulations of said General Conference, and shall make quadrennial reports to that body; and it shall be the duty of the Board to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (1)* and to appropriate the interest only, from time to time, to the following purposes, to wit:

To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church;

To the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereafter be established; to the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established;

Provided, that no appropriation shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools or for universities, colleges, or academies, and provided, (2)* further, that no university, college, or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board unless the Board shall first have been consulted and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution.

All future contributions of money or property made to the Fund shall be held in trust by the Board for the aid of needy and worthy young persons seeking an education, or for such specific educational purposes as the donors shall direct.

(3)* It shall also be the duty of said Board of Education to receive, separately invest, and augment the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year, and to appropriate only the interest and income thereof, and of all contributions thereto received prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, to assist meritorious Sunday school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education; (4)* provided, however, that the said Board of Education may appropriate immediately in aid of students such a proportion of the principal of all gifts and contributions to said Sunday School Children's Fund, which may be received after said first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, as will enable it to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students; and if any surplus remain in any year after appropriating so much of the principal of such gifts and contributions as may be requisite for the purpose aforesaid, such surplus shall be added to the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund, accumulated and invested by said Board of Education prior to the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Each Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of properly recommended students from within its bounds, shall be entitled to share equitably in the income of the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund aforesaid and in the appropriation of gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund received after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, provided no Conference shall share in the income or distribution of said Fund which shall not take annual collections in behalf of this Fund in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference. The Board shall also serve as a general agency of the Church in behalf of ministerial and general education. It shall recognize as auxiliaries all educational societies now existing within the Church, and which may hereafter be formed, on condition that such societies send an annual report of their statistics to the Board. (5)* Any Annual Conference may form an educational society, auxiliary to the Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for educational purposes made by order of said Conference shall be appropriated at its discretion. (6)* All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to said Board of Education, to be held in trust for the purposes specified by the donors.

The Board shall seek to promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, by furnishing plans for educational buildings, and by giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions, and shall also have authority

*See notes on the Charter.

to constitute a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment and those needing their services.

SEC. 6. The said Trustees at the first meeting of the said Board, and annually thereafter, shall organize said Board by the election from their number of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer; and shall have power to adopt and enforce a constitution, and such by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this State, or of the United States, as may be deemed advisable for the government of the business and affairs of said Corporation, and for the regulation of the action of the said Board, its officers and agents, in the discharge of its and their duties, in fully executing and carrying into effect the objects, intents, and purposes of this act; but the acts of the said Trustees, as such, shall be subject at all times and subordinate to the directions and instructions of said General Conference relative thereto.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, and holding any real or personal property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whomsoever, subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the first section of this act, and subject also to the restrictions upon devises and bequests contained in an act entitled "An act relating to wills," passed April thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the object of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation or in trust for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said society, and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 8. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers, and be subject to the liabilities, specified in and by the third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—OBJECT AND DESIGN.

The object of this Board is, to promote theological and general education in the Methodist Episcopal Church under the conditions prescribed by the Charter and by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE II.—TRUSTEES.

The Board shall consist of twelve Trustees, chosen as provided in the Charter, section 4, and with the powers and duties prescribed in the Charter, sections five, six, seven, and eight.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Board shall consist of a President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected at the annual meeting. Besides these officers the Board may appoint such other officers or agents, paid or unpaid, as may from time to time be necessary in the judgment of the Board to carry out its objects. The duties of all the officers shall be prescribed in the By-Laws.

All elections shall be by ballot, unless the ballot be dispensed with by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE IV.—QUORUM.

Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the Board.

ARTICLE V.—FINANCE COMMITTEE.

There shall be annually appointed three members of the Board who shall constitute the Standing Committee on Finance, to whose care and management shall be intrusted the funds of the Corporation, the fixing

and changing the official bonds of the Treasurer, and the proper investment and appropriation of the moneys and revenues of the Corporation, under the direction of the Board of Trustees; and no investments or securities shall be changed by the Treasurer without the consent of a majority of this Committee first obtained by resolution adopted at a regular meeting thereof; and minutes of all the proceedings of the Finance Committee shall be kept and submitted to the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees for approval.

ARTICLE VI.—AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.(7)*

SECTION 1. Any Annual Conference or Associate Conferences may form an Education Society auxiliary to the Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for educational purposes, made to such Education Society, shall be appropriated at its own discretion. All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference Auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to this Board of Education to be held and administered for the purposes specified by the donors.

SEC. 2. All Auxiliary Societies are required to send annually a report of their doings to this Board.

ARTICLE VII.—SUNDAY SCHOOL FUND.

SECTION 1. It shall be a special interest and duty of this Board to augment the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year and to appropriate its proceeds according to the directions of the Charter and of the General Conference.

SEC. 2. No Conference shall share in the proceeds of money contributed hereafter to this fund which shall not direct that annual collections be taken up in its behalf in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference, according to the recommendation of the General Conference fixing on the second Sunday in the month of June as the CHILDREN'S DAY; said collection to be taken on that day, if possible, and, if not, on such other day as may be found practicable.

ARTICLE VIII.—OF CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The Board of Trustees may, at any stated meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, make amendments to this Constitution not inconsistent with the Charter, provided that such amendment or amendments shall have been proposed at a previous meeting, and shall be passed by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the Board.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and in case he is absent a President *pro tem.* shall be chosen.

SEC. 2. The Recording Secretary shall be the custodian of the records of the Board and of the Common Seal of the Corporation, and shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Board, which, after approval, shall be transcribed in a permanent record. He shall also give due notice to the members of the Board of all meetings thereof, and shall do all other things usually pertaining to his office as Secretary.

SEC. 3. There shall also be a Corresponding Secretary who shall be *ex officio* a member of the Finance Committee and the Committee on Appropriations; and shall keep up a correspondence with all Educational Societies now existing within the Church, and also with all the Annual Conferences, to secure the formation of auxiliaries, and also to secure their efficiency when formed. He shall prepare, print, and circulate all documents necessary to the fulfillment of the duties of this Board, as laid down in the Charter and ordered by the General Conference, and do all other things that belong to his office or that may be directed by the Board.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall execute and deliver to the Board of Trustees such bonds as may be required by the Finance Committee, under instructions from the Board, and shall receive, pay out, or invest all

*See note on the Constitution.

moneys belonging to or accruing to the Corporation as the Board of Trustees or the Finance Committee shall direct. He shall submit his accounts annually to the Auditing Committee, and his books and papers shall be subject to their inspection at any time. He shall give all statements as to the condition of the treasury that may be desired by the Board of Trustees or by the Finance Committee at any time. He shall also be *ex officio* a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SEC. 5. There shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board in each and every year the following standing committees: 1. The Finance Committee of three members, as provided by the Constitution, Article V. 2. The Auditing Committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Treasurer annually, and at such other times as the Board may direct, and to report to the next meeting of the Board. They shall also audit such other accounts as may be referred to them by the Board. 3. A Committee on Appropriations of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and determine upon all applications from persons, Conferences, and institutions capable of receiving aid under the Charter and under the directions of the General Conference, and to report their action at the next following meeting of the Board. 4. A Committee on the Location of Educational Institutions. 5. A Committee on the Cancellation of Loans. 6. A Committee on the University Senate and the Recognition of Colleges.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SEC. 6. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the first Wednesday in December in each and every year. Special meetings shall be called by order of the President on the application of any three members of the Board.

SEC. 7. The Rules of Order, or Parliamentary Discipline, adopted by the "General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," shall govern the deliberations of the Board so far as they are applicable.

SEC. 8. At all meetings of the Board the following shall be the order of business:

1. Reading of the Scriptures and prayer.
2. Roll call.
3. Reading minutes for information.
4. Reports from standing committees.
5. Reports from special committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Miscellaneous business—motions, resolutions.
8. Reading minutes for correction and approval.
9. Adjournment.
10. Benediction.

SEC. 9. The By-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Board by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the members present, due notice of such amendment having been given at a previous stated meeting.

NOTES ON THE CHARTER.

(1.) Throughout this Charter and the Constitution of the Board the distinction between the "General Educational Fund," here mentioned, and the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is everywhere maintained. Failure to keep this distinction clearly in mind has been, and still is, the fruitful cause of many and grave errors both in *discussing* and in *using* educational collections.

The General Fund is to be invested and its "interest only" to be appropriated to three objects: (a) "To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church;" (b) "To aid young men preparing for the ministry" of our Church; (c) To the aid of institutions of learning in our Church in a general way.

The first two objects pertain to aiding *students* directly, and are embraced also in the object to which the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is to be appropriated, specified a little further on in this Charter. The third object here specified is of a very broad character and very important in its bearing upon the original design of the Board and the possible work yet to be done. But the Board has not undertaken to

carry out this object, for the very good reason that it has had no means to operate with in this direction. The General "Centenary Educational Fund" contributed at the Centenary of 1866 amounted to only \$9,155.32, and only the *interest* of this sum could be used for this broad work even if the first two objects were omitted and the entire sum used for this one purpose.

No provision was made for increasing this Fund except by special "contributions of money or property."

This Fund has not increased, and the only method of opening the way for the Board to carry out this important work is for persons of wealth to place in its hands as special donations funds for this purpose. A wise and noble disposition of wealth would this be, which it is hoped may soon become a realization.

(2.) It would be well for all Conferences and individuals engaged in inaugurating new educational enterprises to note the fact that the Board's Charter and Constitution and the action of the General Conference require that the Board shall be consulted in the establishment and location of new institutions of learning if such institutions wish to sustain a legitimate relation to connectional Methodism and to share in the funds committed to the Board's custody.

(3.) Here the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is distinctly separated from the General Fund, and nothing said in this Charter or Constitution concerning the one can properly be applied to the other unless the directions in respect to the two funds are identical.

(4.) The Charter was at this point amended in February, 1885, to correspond with the action of the General Conference of 1884. Previous to this time the collections of Children's Day and all other contributions went to *increase the Fund*, and not a *dollar* of the principal of these collections and contributions could be spent, but only the *interest*.

(5.) Some officers of Conference and local societies have understood and quoted this clause as giving the Conferences control of a part or all of *Children's Day* collections, and have justified their appropriation of these collections for local objects. A little careful study of the facts will show that there is not the slightest foundation for such an inference.

(a) A previous paragraph presupposes and provides that every Annual Conference shall take annual collections in the Sunday schools throughout its bounds for the "*Sunday School Children's Fund*;" it also makes the taking of such collections for this sole object a condition of sharing in the proceeds of this Fund. (b) This part of the Charter, like the entire document, independent of the amendment of 1885, was written *before* Children's Day was instituted, and *could not* have reference to or include what *did not exist*. (c) Until the action of the General Conference of 1884 it was illegal not only for any Annual Conference, but even for the Board of Education itself, to use *any part of the "Children's Fund,"* or any additions to this Fund by Children's Day collections, except the *interest* only.

The General Conference of 1884 authorized the Board to use a portion of the *principal* of all gifts and contributions to this Fund in aid of students, in addition to the interest thereof as previously limited. This same General Conference also made permissible an equal division of funds collected on Children's Day, when *other educational collections* besides that for the "Children's Fund" were taken on the same day; but neither this General Conference nor any other General Conference ever took any action taking the sole administration of *this* Fund from the Board, or authorizing any division when only one collection is taken for it on Children's Day.

(6.) This provision also has no reference whatever to the "Children's Fund," or Children's Day collection, but solely to funds for other educational purposes.

NOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

(7.) Further and decisive evidence is here furnished that the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is always, in the original documents of the Board and the action of the General Conference, treated as a Fund entirely distinct from the General Fund. It is here presented under a separate article, conclusively showing that the "collections or contributions for educational purposes" mentioned in Article VI have no reference to this "Children's Fund," or the Children's Day collections ordered by the General Conference to augment that Fund.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF CHURCH EXTENSION.
To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Committee of Church Extension respectfully submits the following report:

CHANGES IN COMMITTEE.

During the quadrennium four changes have occurred in the membership of the Committee as constituted by the last General Conference.

October 10, 1896, Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D., of the Wilmington Conference, representing the Second General Conference District, ceased his labors on earth, and Rev. W. F. Corkran, of the same Conference, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. Dr. Hulburd was actively identified with the cause of Church Extension during the seven years of his pastorate in Philadelphia and Wilmington, having been elected a member of the Board of Church Extension in 1889. He was a member of the General Conference of 1896, and by it elected a member of the General Committee of Church Extension. As a devoted friend of all the benevolent societies of the Church, but notably of the cause of Church Extension, Dr. Hulburd filled a conspicuous place, and his departure is a bereavement.

August 7, 1898, Rev. Bartholomew Lampert died. He was a member of the Chicago German Conference, and represented in the General Committee the Thirteenth General Conference District. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Lemeke, of the same Conference. Early in the quadrennium Brother Lampert's health failed, still he continued zealously to perform his official duties while life lasted. He was a modest, sympathetic, and faithful laborer, rendering valued service among his German brethren, by whom, and by the entire Church, he is greatly lamented.

In 1898, Rev. E. M. Smith, of the Vermont Conference, representing the First General Conference District, moved out of the district, and Rev. C. S. Nutter, of the same Conference, was appointed as representative.

This quadrennium has brought to the cause of Church Extension, in addition to the losses mentioned, the severest bereavement in its history. On the morning of February 23, 1899, Rev. Alpha Jefferson Kynett, D.D., LL.D., the creator of organized Church Extension and Corresponding Secretary for nearly thirty-two years, suddenly ceased to labor and to live among men. On the first of May following, Rev. James M. King, D.D., of the New York Conference, was appointed by the Bishops to take the office thus made vacant. It is impossible, in this brief notice, adequately to characterize either the greatness of the personality of Dr. Kynett or his ability and devotion, and the eminent service he rendered for more than a generation.

He began his Church Extension work two years before the Board was organized, in the General Conference in Philadelphia in 1864. Appropriate action has been entered upon the minutes of the General Committee and proper memorial recognition will doubtless be made by the General Conference itself.

During the quadrennium the General Committee convened as follows:

November 5, 1896, in Pittsburg, Pa.	November 3, 1898, in Boston, Mass.
November 4, 1897, in Philadelphia, Pa.	November 9, 1899, in Baltimore, Md.

These meetings in each case continued over the succeeding Sabbath. Church Extension Anniversaries were largely held and many churches in these cities devoted the Sabbath day to our cause.

APPORTIONMENTS TO CONFERENCES.

Four years ago we stated that "to make a just and equitable apportionment of collections to be asked and appropriations authorized has always been a difficult task." This has become still more difficult as the diminished collections have required the diminishing of authorizations and the readjustment of the whole question of donations. The weaker sections of the Church have been pleading for an increase in the authorizations and have needed more liberal adjustment of the amounts authorized relative to the amounts asked. The tabulated statement which follows shows that the percentage of collections, as related to the amount asked, has steadily decreased since 1888, falling from fifty-nine per cent in the quadrennium ending November, 1887, to forty-six per cent in the quadrennium ending November, 1895, the later years of the quadrennium being the diminished years, the percentage in 1895 being only forty per cent. These facts compel the emphatic statement that if the benevolent work of the Board is to be performed successfully the loyal and generous support of the entire Church must be given. To obtain this the General Committee has each year with great care readjusted the amounts asked and authorized so that the Board might be able to pay the amounts authorized and the cause not be permitted to suffer in the most needy places. The financial stringency of the times and the pressure of new claims upon the Church have increased our embarrassments during the last quadrennium, though the collections have slightly increased each year during this period. By cutting down the total amount asked from \$315,000 to \$304,000 the proportion of receipts from collections for this year is a little over forty-one per cent, about the same as in the four preceding years. In the first year of this quadrennium the proportion was thirty-seven per cent and in the closing year forty-one per cent.

The following tabulated statement gives an exact and comprehensive view of the situation.

TABULATED STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT WITH CONFERENCES.

FISCAL YEAR Ending since 1882, Oct. 31.	No. of Con- fer- ences.	No. of Pastoral Charges.	ACCOUNT WITH CONFERENCES.		Percentage of Collections on Amounts Asked.
			Amount Asked by Collections.	Amount Re- ceived by Col- lections.	
1866.....	61	6,720	\$200,000	\$57,473 58	29 per cent
1867.....	61	6,940	238,800	27,961 42	12 "
Total.....	..	.....	438,800	85,435 00	20 "
1868.....	71	7,125	165,000	50,216 67	30 "
1869.....	69	7,520	163,900	62,917 63	38 "
1870.....	69	8,120	112,900	63,768 01	56 "
1871.....	69	8,650	121,850	71,775 60	59 "
Total.....	..	.....	563,650	248,677 91	45 "
1872.....	73	8,890	134,250	66,554 89	49 "
1873.....	73	8,990	140,250	82,112 21	59 "
1874.....	77	9,150	144,150	79,804 57	55 "
1875.....	79	9,222	144,050	68,252 98	47 "
Total.....	..	.....	562,700	296,724 65	53 "
1876.....	82	9,234	144,050	56,851 59	39 "
1877.....	87	9,429	142,500	54,505 75	38 "
1878.....	87	9,467	137,000	52,638 94	38 "
1879.....	88	9,635	137,500	66,692 72	49 "
Total.....	..	.....	561,050	230,689 00	41 "
1880.....	96	9,853	140,850	69,782 69	49 "
1881.....	97	10,062	148,050	89,387 06	60 "
1882.....	99	10,357	146,375	87,603 26	60 "
1883.....	99	10,364	153,300	108,433 56	71 "
Total.....	..	.....	588,575	355,206 57	60 "
1884.....	101	10,423	159,550	108,759 60	68 "
1885.....	101	10,539	159,450	91,542 26	57 "
1886.....	102	10,923	180,000	99,445 91	55 "
1887.....	105	11,401	204,150	119,976 41	58 "
Total.....	..	.....	703,150	419,724 18	59 "
1888.....	106	11,664	236,150	125,448 25	53 "
1889.....	110	12,123	245,600	136,159 81	55 "
1890.....	110	12,464	253,350	142,956 39	56 "
1891.....	111	12,675	301,000	145,008 73	48 "
Total.....	..	.....	1,036,100	549,573 18	53 "
1892.....	111	13,083	309,000	158,940 27	58 "
1893.....	114	13,385	316,825	154,252 85	48 "
1894.....	116	13,577	316,825	139,860 01	44 "
1895.....	117	13,695	315,800	127,743 69	40 "
Total.....	..	.....	1,258,450	580,796 82	46 "
1896.....	117	14,095	315,250	118,079 60	37 "
1897.....	118	14,180	303,225	119,674 35	38 "
1898.....	118	14,269	305,225	123,380 62	40 "
1899.....	119	14,278	304,750	125,195 34	41 "
Total.....	..	.....	1,228,450	486,329 91	39 "
Grand Total.	..	.....	6,934,275	3,253,157 22	48 "

The failure of the Conferences to respond in raising their apportionments for Church Extension has been most serious. The City Church Extension Movements have, it is believed, in a measure taken from our Board something of the support of former years; and yet the planting of churches for our foreign populations in the great centers has fallen largely to our Board, and demands for large donations for important churches in cities have come again and again, so that the requests for aid from the stronger Conferences have increased rather than diminished, while they have not raised their apportionments. These statements are not designed to either criticise or discourage City Church Extension movements. They are all imperatively needed, but we do plead for such enlarged contributions for our cause that we may meet the demands from the centers of population with adequate response. We believe that the demand for a definite sum to be properly distributed in the Conferences according to the provisions of the Discipline, with the preaching of a sermon on this question in every congregation every year, and with the distribution of instructive literature, and a public and separate collection for our cause in connection with the sermon, would adequately provide for our needs.

If the Church can be made intelligently to understand that the forty-two per cent, and more, devoted by the Missionary Society to domestic Missions can only be utilized for permanent results when accompanied by the work of Church Extension, our cause would be permitted to stand out before each individual church in its majestic personality presenting its claims based upon its merits and services.

We ask the General Conference, and the Methodist Episcopal Church it represents, to prayerfully consider the fact that, in the face of the painful evidences of the lack of legitimate and healthful increase in membership in late years, that the principal increase in the land, which has lessened our humiliation, has been in the sections of the country where Church Extension has done its principal work.

The General Committee was impressed with the sense of peril involved in special credit privileges to individual Conferences, but such was the pressure that several such privileges were granted. If we are to administer the funds committed to our keeping, there must be rigid and impartial rules enacted. Donations must be counted as donations and loans as loans. Common honesty is here at stake.

Your General Committee, realizing that the large and benevolent Conferences have less encouragement by way of returns for their benevolence than they deserve, increased the amount of their possible earnings, in the confident hope that this reasonable action would enhance the income of the

Board. Already the returns indicate the wisdom of this action.

Recognizing the prevalent sensitiveness of the Church concerning the security of trust and benevolent funds, the General Committee, as a pioneer among church benevolent organizations in the matter, directed that hereafter the Treasurer of the Board of Church Extension should give bonds from a trust and security company for the honest and faithful performance of his duties as Treasurer.

The General Committee directed a memorial to the General Conference to change our name from General Committee of Church Extension to Church Extension Conference.

After able and extended debate the General Committee decided, by a vote of 30 to 10, to retain Rule Seven, which has been in force since 1870, as an indispensable feature of the "adequate security" required for loans both by the Charter of the Board of Church Extension from the State of Pennsylvania, and by the Discipline.

REMARKABLE GAINS.

At the beginning of the quadrennium we had over \$50,000 of bonded debt, and \$124,045 due the Conferences, or something over \$174,000 of obligations to meet with \$13,493 of cash in the General Fund, against which \$9,383 of drafts were outstanding. Sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars were promised in donations.

During the quadrennium we have paid off the bonded debt of over \$50,000, have reduced the amounts due the Conferences nearly \$60,000, and cut down the donations promised by \$35,000, and had, November 1st, \$20,717.88 cash in General Fund. We have thus reduced our liabilities by over \$100,000, and increased our cash balance over 53 per cent.

We began the quadrennium with the smallest receipts on the General and Loan Funds in many years. The commendable effort of the Church to extinguish the Missionary debt has naturally reduced the relative advance of all other benevolent collections during the greater part of the four years and the effort of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society to liquidate and refund its debt has occupied the attention of the Church. In the face of these claims on the benevolence of the Church we have extinguished our debt, cut down our current liabilities, and advanced steadily our collections from 1896 to 1899, and have, at the close of the quadrennium, a larger cash balance in our Treasurer's hands than at any previous period in our history.

The closing year of the quadrennium is the best year for total receipts and for gains in total receipts in the history of

the Board, the total receipts being \$99,238.35 in excess of 1898, and over \$25,000 greater than in any previous year since the organization of our work. The total receipts of the Loan Fund were \$161,000, being greater than in any previous year; while the loans returned reached the extraordinary amount of \$100,000 and the interest received was nearly \$58,000, vastly the largest receipts of interest in our entire history.

We congratulate the Church and the General Conference on the very remarkable improvement in our work that crowns the quadrennium and the greater promise for the future; and express the hope that the very greatly increased need for churches on the frontier and in the needier places of the entire country and in the widely expanded field in our new possessions will be met by greatly increased contributions to our cause.

RESOLUTIONS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The following resolutions passed by the General Committee, from time to time, as indicated by figures in brackets, are binding on all concerned. The first and second modify the amounts authorized for the Conferences severally, as the collections shall fall below the amounts asked.

1. [1870.] That the Board be authorized to make appropriations within each Conference *in proportion to the response of the Conference by its collections to the call made upon it.*

2. [1876.] That the amounts authorized to Conferences are to be furnished, as far as practicable, by *pro rata* divisions of the collections. The Board may supplement, as far as practicable, the balance of the appropriations authorized, by loans from the Loan Fund.

3. [1870.] That we urge all the Conference Boards of Church Extension to inquire, with the greatest care, into all applications for aid, and to apply most rigidly the rule for their government, and "recommend only such as are found to be truly needy and meritorious."

4. [1870.] That in the judgment of this Committee, while the recommendation of an appropriation by the Conference Board of Church Extension, upon application duly made, is entitled to respectful consideration, the parent Board is not thereby relieved of the responsibility, inseparable from its ultimate authority in granting appropriations; and we urge upon said Board the due recognition of this responsibility, to the end that the funds of the Board may be wisely administered.

5. [1870.] That we hereby express our decided disapproval of pastors and presiding elders making promises of aid to churches in the absence of any authority from the parent Board of

Church Extension, and such promises are not in any sense binding on the Board and should not be regarded.

6. [1870.] That we consider the obligation of the Board to protect and preserve the Loan Fund in all its branches from diminution or loss as of the most sacred character, and while we should deprecate the necessity of resort to legal measures in any case, yet, in our judgment, the Board has no choice but to discharge this paramount obligation, and we do earnestly appeal to all who may receive loans from this fund to save the Board from the painful duty of using extreme measures by promptly paying such loans when they shall mature.

7. [1870.] That we cordially approve the practice of the Board of recognizing the recommendation of loans by the Conference Boards of Church Extension as of the nature of indorsement of the securities offered, making all amounts accruing to the credit of the Conference liable for the payment of such loans.

8. [1872-1898.] That the average period of loans to churches should not exceed five years; nor should loans be made to any one church of more than \$5,000.

9. [1872.] That a loan shall not be made to any church or society that, in the judgment of the Board, will not be able to pay the principal and interest of such loan promptly as they mature; and in addition to the foregoing ability, every loan made shall be secured as amply and fully as prudent, careful business men require their money to be secured when loaning it; and the Board shall insist on individual security as far as practicable.

10. [1872.] That we reaffirm that no part of said Loan Fund shall ever be donated for any purpose or used for current expenses, but shall be preserved without diminution a perpetual fund.

11. [1872-1898.] That while the strictest regard shall be had to the preservation of the integrity of the Loan Fund, yet no loan shall, under any circumstances, be made with the expectation of replacing it by subsequent donations, and no application for a donation on account of a loan previously obtained shall be entertained, but all loans shall be settled in accordance with the obligation given when the loan was obtained.

12. [1872.] That when, by the concurrence of the Board of an Annual Conference, a loan to a church within its bounds is accepted as the whole or part of the annual appropriations authorized within such Conference, then, on the payment of

such loans by the said church, the amount so paid shall stand to the credit of the said Conference for further loans within its bounds.

13. [1873-1898.] That the maximum rate of interest to be charged on loans to churches shall not exceed six per cent, and the interest on large sums shall be paid semiannually, and on small sums annually at the rate agreed upon; and the failure to pay the same within thirty days from the time it becomes due should make the principal sum due and collectable; but a rebate on account of interest may be granted by the Board, at its discretion.

14. [1874.] That the final decision as to what securities are to be resorted to, in order to secure the return of loans made to churches unable to meet their obligations, must be left to the Board, after a full investigation of all the facts in the case.

15. [1874-1898.] That no application for a donation from any church costing over \$10,000 shall be entertained, without special authority of the General Committee upon the full information required in cases of application for aid as provided in the Discipline, Par. 399.

16. [1874.] That, except in the most extraordinary cases, no demand shall be made upon the Board for aid in the older communities, nor for the payment of church debts, unless to avoid imminent and otherwise inevitable disaster in the loss of church property.

17. [1874.] That in no case shall securities held for outstanding loans be weakened or diminished, but, as far as practicable, strengthened and increased.

18. [1875.] That, in the judgment of the General Committee, the Board shall credit the Conference *only* with the amounts received by the treasurer of the parent Board.

19. [1875.] That all *special* collections for the relief of particular churches should be taken separately from the general collection for Church Extension.

20. [1875.] That the members of the several Conferences be earnestly requested to present the cause of Church Extension separately from all other causes.

21. [1879-1898.] That moneys received in response to the appeals for frontier churches be appropriated within the frontier Conferences and Missions, and administered by the Board without reference to the amounts authorized for the Conferences severally, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of the donors.

22. [1880.] That the Bishops be requested to discourage embarrassed churches from sending their pastors beyond the limits of their own Conferences to solicit aid.

23. [1880.] That in all cases where preachers travel beyond the limits of their pastoral charges, soliciting funds for any special purpose, the Bishop be requested to suggest the appointment of an auditing committee by the Conference to which the solicitor belongs to audit his accounts.

24. [1881.] That this General Committee deems it highly inexpedient that aid should be granted to churches where the grounds procured are not sufficient to provide adequately for all the probable wants of the congregation.

25. [1881.] That it is the judgment of the General Committee that in all cases where aid is granted by the Board of Church Extension for the building of churches the Board shall insist that the churches be built in accordance with the excellent plans furnished by the Board.

26. [1886.] That in the administration of the fund for emergent cases, the Board of Church Extension be authorized to make donations to churches costing more than \$10,000.

27. [1891-1898.] That the Corresponding Secretaries be requested to call the General Committee of Church Extension to meet on the Thursday morning preceding the session of the General Missionary Committee.

28. [1898.] That Presiding Elders and others in charge of District Conferences and Conventions be requested to provide for suitable consideration of the cause of Church Extension, with a view of promoting its interests at such Conferences and Conventions, as far as practicable.

29. [1891.] That we memorialize the General Conference to use its utmost influence to secure the taking of the collections for the cause of Church Extension separate and apart from all other collections, and that the Secretary of this body inform the General Conference of this action.

30. [1891.] That we earnestly request the preachers in charge of our churches to take the collections for Church Extension separate from any other collection or collections.

31. [1898.] That we recommend that balances of amounts authorized for donations to churches, within the Conferences severally, remaining at the close of the year, be added to the amounts authorized for the ensuing year and be treated as preferred claims; and that the aggregate of these balances shall be covered by the aggregate of the amounts asked, and that this rule be made permanent.

AMOUNTS ASKED AND AUTHORIZED DURING QUADRENNIUM.

CONFERENCE.	Church Extension for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.		Church Extension for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.		Church Extension for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1899.		Church Extension for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1900.	
	Asked.	Authorized.	Asked.	Authorized.	Asked.	Authorized.	Asked.	Authorized.
Alabama.....	\$250	\$1,000	\$250	\$560	\$250	\$400	\$250	\$500
Alaska Mission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1,500
Arizona Mission.....	125	400	125	225	200	300	200	300
Arkansas.....	300	1,000	300	560	250	600	250	600
Atlanta.....	200	500	250	300	250	300	250	300
Atlantic Mission.....	50	250	50	150	100	1,500	100	1,500
Austin.....	300	700	300	450	300	700	300	700
Baltimore.....	7,000	1,500	7,000	800	7,000	1,000	7,000	1,000
Black Hills.....	400	800	200	600	200	600	200	600
Blue Ridge.....	200	600	200	400	200	600	200	600
California.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,500	2,500	1,800	2,200	3,500
California German.....	300	800	300	450	300	450	300	450
Central Alabama.....	300	1,000	300	500	250	500	250	500
Central German.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Central Illinois.....	5,500	900	5,000	500	5,000	1,000	5,000	1,000
Central Missouri.....	350	1,100	350	600	300	600	300	600
Central New York.....	5,500	800	5,500	400	5,500	800	5,500	800
Central Ohio.....	5,000	2,000	500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Central Pennsylvania.....	8,000	1,500	8,000	700	8,000	1,000	8,000	1,500
Central Swedish.....	600	1,600	600	900	600	900	600	900
Central Tennessee.....	300	1,200	300	700	250	750	300	1,000
Chicago German.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Cincinnati.....	6,500	1,200	6,000	500	6,000	1,000	6,000	1,500
Colorado.....	1,200	2,300	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400
Columbia River.....	500	2,500	600	1,200	800	1,000	800	1,000
Dakota.....	1,000	2,000	1,000	900	800	1,500	800	1,600
Delaware.....	900	1,700	1,000	950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Des Moines.....	5,000	4,000	5,000	1,800	5,000	1,800	5,000	1,800
Detroit.....	5,500	5,000	6,000	2,500	5,500	2,500	5,500	2,500
East German.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
East Maine.....	1,000	1,500	1,000	700	1,000	600	1,000	600
East Ohio.....	7,000	1,200	7,500	600	7,500	1,000	7,500	1,000
East Tennessee.....	200	800	200	400	200	400	200	400
Erie.....	5,000	800	5,000	500	5,000	1,000	5,000	1,000
Florida.....	150	1,000	150	500	150	450	150	450
Genesee.....	6,000	900	6,000	600	6,000	1,000	6,000	1,000
Georgia.....	200	1,000	200	600	200	600	200	600
Gulf Mission.....	100	800	100	400	100	400	200	1,700
Holston.....	1,000	1,800	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,200
Idaho.....	200	1,500	250	800	250	800	250	800
Illinois.....	7,500	1,500	7,500	600	7,500	750	7,500	750
Indiana.....	7,600	1,600	8,000	800	8,000	1,500	8,000	1,500
Iowa.....	3,000	800	3,000	400	3,000	750	3,000	750
Kansas.....	2,500	2,200	2,500	1,200	2,500	1,500	2,500	1,500
Kentucky.....	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lexington.....	400	900	300	500	300	500	500	3,000
Little Rock.....	250	1,000	200	500	200	600	200	800
Louisiana.....	600	2,500	500	1,200	500	1,000	500	1,000
Maine.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	600	1,000	600
Michigan.....	4,500	2,500	5,000	1,300	5,500	1,750	5,500	1,750
Minnesota.....	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,200	1,800	1,200	1,800	1,200
Mississippi.....	400	1,200	400	700	300	700	300	700
Missouri.....	1,800	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,200	2,000	2,000
Montana.....	500	1,400	500	800	500	800	500	1,000
Nebraska.....	1,800	3,000	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Nevada Mission.....	200	400	250	250	250	400	250	400
Newark.....	8,000	1,500	8,000	800	8,000	1,000	8,000	1,000
New England.....	6,500	3,000	6,500	1,000	6,500	1,200	6,500	1,200
New England South'n.....	3,500	1,000	3,500	500	3,500	500	3,500	500
New Hampshire.....	1,800	1,200	1,800	500	1,800	500	1,800	500
New Jersey.....	7,000	1,500	7,000	800	7,000	1,000	7,000	1,000
New Mex. Eng. Miss..	200	1,000	200	500	200	600	300	900
New Mex. Span. Miss.	200	800	200	500	150	600	250	1,000
New York.....	11,000	1,500	11,000	800	11,000	1,500	11,000	2,500
New York East.....	11,000	1,500	11,000	800	11,000	1,500	11,000	2,500
North Carolina.....	800	700	300	500	300	900	300	900
North Dakota.....	600	2,000	600	1,200	600	1,500	600	1,800

AMOUNTS ASKED AND AUTHORIZED DURING QUADRENNIUM.—Continued.

CONFERENCE.	Church Extension for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1897.		Church Extension for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1898.		Church Extension for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1899.		Church Extension for Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1900.	
	Asked.	Authorized.	Asked.	Authorized.	Asked.	Authorized.	Asked.	Authorized.
Northern German.....	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000
Northern Minnesota...	1,500	2,700	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000
Northern New York...	4,000	1,500	4,000	700	4,000	1,000	4,000	1,000
Northern Swedish.....	300	1,200	400	600	400	600	300	900
North Indiana.....	5,000	1,500	5,000	700	5,000	800	5,000	1,200
North Montana.....	150	1,700	150	900	150	1,000	150	1,000
North Nebraska.....	1,000	2,800	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,600
North Ohio.....	4,000	800	4,000	400	4,000	600	7,000	7,000
North Pacific Ger. Mis.	150	700	150	500	150	500	150	500
Northwest German....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Northwest Indiana....	4,000	800	4,000	400	4,000	750	4,000	750
Northwest Iowa.....	2,000	3,500	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,000	2,200	2,000
Northwest Kansas....	750	2,800	700	1,500	700	1,800	700	1,800
Northwest Nebraska...	100	800	150	400	200	600	200	600
Norwegian & Danish..	600	1,100	600	600	600	600	600	600
Ohio.....	6,500	1,400	7,000	700	6,000	1,000	6,000	1,000
Oklahoma.....	400	4,000	500	2,000	500	2,000	500	2,500
Oregon.....	750	2,500	900	1,500	900	1,800	900	1,800
Philadelphia.....	12,000	4,000	12,000	2,000	12,000	2,500	12,000	3,000
Pittsburg.....	7,000	1,600	7,000	800	7,000	1,000	7,000	1,500
Puget Sound.....	750	3,000	800	1,500	800	1,500	800	1,500
Rock River.....	7,500	5,000	7,500	2,000	7,500	2,500	8,000	5,000
St. John's River.....	150	900	150	500	150	450	150	450
St. Louis.....	2,500	2,800	2,500	1,500	2,500	1,500	2,500	2,500
St. Louis German....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Savannah.....	200	700	200	500	200	600	200	600
South Carolina.....	600	2,000	600	1,000	600	1,000	600	1,000
Southern California...	2,000	2,600	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,750	2,000	2,000
Southern German....	300	900	300	500	300	500	300	500
Southern Illinois.....	2,500	1,200	2,500	650	2,500	800	2,500	800
South Kansas.....	2,500	2,200	2,500	1,500	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000
Southwest Kansas....	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500
Tennessee.....	200	900	2,000	800	250	800	250	1,200
Texas.....	400	1,800	400	1,000	400	1,200	400	1,600
Troy.....	6,000	1,200	6,000	600	6,000	1,000	6,000	1,000
Upper Iowa.....	4,000	1,600	4,000	1,200	4,000	1,500	4,000	1,500
Upper Mississippi....	300	2,000	300	1,200	300	1,500	300	1,500
Utah Mission.....	250	1,500	250	1,000	250	2,000	250	2,000
Vermont.....	1,200	500	1,200	300	1,200	400	1,200	400
Virginia.....	400	1,000	400	500	350	600	350	1,200
Washington.....	800	1,200	800	600	800	600	800	600
Western Nor.-Danish..	300	900	300	400	300	400	300	900
West German.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
West Nebraska.....	600	1,600	600	800	600	900	600	900
Western Swedish.....	300	800	300	400	300	600	300	600
West Texas.....	300	1,600	300	500	300	500	300	900
West Virginia.....	2,000	1,600	1,800	1,500	1,800	2,500	1,800	2,500
West Wisconsin.....	1,500	2,500	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,200	1,500	2,000
Wilmington.....	5,000	2,500	5,000	1,200	5,000	2,000	5,000	2,500
Wisconsin.....	2,500	2,000	2,500	1,000	2,500	1,250	2,500	1,250
Wyoming.....	6,000	1,200	6,000	700	6,000	1,000	6,000	1,000
Wyoming Mission....	200	2,000	200	1,000	200	800	200	800
Contingent Fund.....	....	48,075	....	27,280	....	32,650	....	22,650
Emergency Fund.....	....	15,000	....	20,000	....	25,000	....	8,250
Exp'n's of Adm'str't'n.	....	24,000	....	22,000	....	22,000	....	22,000
Preferred Claims.....	....	....	....	100,000	....	68,000	....	68,000
Total.....	\$303,225	\$303,225	\$305,225	\$305,225	\$304,750	\$304,750	\$308,600	\$308,600

CYRUS D. FOSS,
J. S. J. MCCONNELL
W. A. SPENCER,
JAMES M. KING,

MANLEY S. HARD,
JAMES LONG,
SAMUEL SHAW.

By order of and for the General Committee of Church Extension.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Having been created and perpetuated by the General Conference, and being by the terms of our charter under your "direction and control," we respond to the requirement of the Discipline and submit to you a report of our proceedings for the four years ending October 31, 1899.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The tabulated statement following gives, separately, our receipts and disbursements for the entire period:

TOTAL RECEIPTS		
Up to the close of the fiscal year preceding the General Conference of 1896, the total receipts were...	\$5,555,403 25	
Less bonds redeemed.....	50,600 00	
	\$5,504,803 25	
For the succeeding four years closing Nov. 1, 1899..		1,060,755 99
		\$6,565,559 24

As divided between the two departments we have received in the

GENERAL FUND.		
From Conference collections to November 1, 1895.....	\$2,766,827 31	
For the four years ending November 1, 1899.....	486,329 91	
	\$3,253,157 22	
From interest: To November 1, 1895....	\$397,096 70	
For the four years ending November 1, 1899.....	135,241 88	
	532,338 58	
From personal gifts, bequests, and other sources, to November 1, 1895.....	\$385,219 23	
For the four years ending November 1, 1899.....	31,619 94	
	416,839 17	
Making the total used in General Fund.....		\$4,202,334 97

LOAN FUND.		
We have received subject to life annuity to November 1, 1895.....	\$707,662 25	
For the four years ending November 1, 1899.....	100,578 34	
	\$808,240 59	
From donations and bequests to November 1, 1895.....	\$253,425 77	
For the four years ending November 1, 1899.....	25,190 18	
	278,615 95	
Making a total net receipts on capital.....	\$1,086,856 54	
Loans returned to November 1, 1895....	\$988,571 99	
For the four years ending November 1, 1899.....	281,795 74	
	1,270,367 73	
Total on account of Loan Fund.....		\$2,357,224 27
Bonds outstanding to November 1, 1899.....		6,000 00
Making grand total, as first stated.....		\$6,565,559 24

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

A comparison of the last quadrennium with the preceding gives the following result:

GENERAL FUND.		Increase.	Decrease.
Conference collections.....		.....	\$94,466 91
Personal gifts.....		.....	8,842 99
Bequests.....		.....	5,437 06
Architectural plans.....		.....	1,186 97
Interest.....	\$36,254 28	.....	.....
	<u>\$36,254 28</u>		<u>\$109,933 93</u>
			36,254 28
Net decrease General Fund.....			<u>\$73,679 65</u>
LOAN FUND.			
Personal gifts.....			\$5,896 00
Subject to life annuity.....			79,676 87
Bequests.....	\$2,671 45		.....
Loans returned.....	41,832 24		.....
	<u>\$44,503 69</u>		<u>\$85,572 87</u>
			44,503 69
Net decrease Loan Fund.....			<u>\$41,069 18</u>
Net decrease General Fund.....			<u>73,679 65</u>
Total net decrease.....			<u>\$114,748 83</u>

CHURCHES AIDED.

The number of churches aided from the beginning to November 1, 1895..	9,785
During the four years ending November 1, 1899.....	1,516
Making in all (excluding duplicates).....	<u>11,301</u>

CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS.—The tabulated statement included in the report of the General Committee shows the amounts asked and received from all the Conferences from the beginning, together with the proportion of receipts to the amount asked. It shows that the grand total asked by collections in thirty-four years is \$6,934,275, and the total receipts in response to these calls, \$3,253,157.22, being 47 per cent of the amount asked.

The last quadrennium has given us a smaller aggregate of collections than for twelve years preceding, the amounts received by collections being only 39 per cent of the amounts asked.

The highest average for any quadrennium was for that preceding the General Conference of 1884, 60 per cent. The greatest aggregate from collections in a single quadrennium was for that preceding the General Conference of 1896. The collections of the last twelve years have been \$1,616,699.91, being in advance of \$611,080.27 over those of the preceding twelve years.

The financial depression of 1893 and 1894 extended in the benevolent collections for many causes into the early part of the present quadrennium, and from it we have been slowly recov-

ering. As the result, we were compelled to greatly curtail our donations to churches, the last year being the first on the normal footing of the preceding quadrennium. With the return of better financial conditions have come many new organizations in the Church to claim the first fruits of the prosperity, and our collections have gained but slowly, but now give promise of more rapid growth. Our total receipts for the General Fund for the year past are larger than those in any year except 1891 and 1892, while the entire receipts from all sources were greatly in excess of any previous year. We repeat the suggestion of the last two reports of the General Committee: "The constant and large discrepancy between the amounts asked and the amounts received should arrest and hold the attention of the Church until the reasons shall be seen and the remedies found and applied. A careful study of the statistical tables, published in the Conference and General Minutes, and showing the number of our members, and indicating their ability, by church property, contributions for home expenses, and for general benevolence—especially for Missions—must satisfy all that the asking for Church Extension is not too large, but the giving too small. That *systematic beneficence*—businesslike attention to the benevolent work of the Church—is not inconsistent with the highest degree of spirituality and the largest measure of general prosperity is proved by the fact that, usually, the two go hand in hand. The neglect of organized benevolence is nearly always attended with neglect of other interests also.

"It is the settled policy of our Church, especially for the support of Missions, Church Extension, and Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education, to ask each Conference, district, and church for a definite amount every year. It should be the settled policy for every pastor and church to respond with *not one dollar less than the amount thus asked*. The average of the asking for Church Extension has been about one fourth of that for Missions. We trust some measure may be devised and applied to bring the two sides of our ledger accounts with Church benevolence together every year. There is ample scope for exceptional and spontaneous benevolence beyond all formal asking."

INTEREST AND ANNUITIES.—By expressed provision of our charter, and of Paragraph 384 of the Discipline, we are authorized to "provide for and administer a Loan Fund; to establish and administer an Annuity Fund either in connection with or separate from the Loan Fund as we may deem wise." Our charter, however, provides "That all amounts so received" (subject to life annuity) "shall be loaned on adequate securities; and provided, further, that the aggregate amount of annuities shall never be allowed to exceed the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the Board." For this reason we have included with the Loan Fund, in our published reports, all amounts received subject to life annuity. Up to November 1, 1899, the amount

subject to life annuity, not directed to the permanent Loan Fund, is \$177,918.06. As the annuities on the several items making this aggregate shall expire, the amounts may be transferred to the General Fund at the discretion of the Board.

The entire amount received subject to life annuity up to November 1, 1899, is \$802,990.59, not including \$5,000 in property not chargeable until converted into cash. The annual charges on this amount at the rates agreed upon have averaged 6.57 per cent, or \$52,775.25. Regular annuity companies in Philadelphia would have paid for the same amounts at corresponding ages an average of 10.60 per cent, or \$85,117 per annum.

Of the amounts subject to life annuity.....	\$802,990 59
Annuities, by the death of 66 annuitants, have terminated on.....	217,232 59
Leaving the amount now subject to annual charges.....	585,758 00
From the annual charges above stated.....	52,775 25
The reductions by these deaths amount to.....	15,986 26

Besides, annuities have been reduced on \$30,000 to the amount of \$750, so that on November 1, 1899, the annual charges were \$40,620.25, or 5.06 per cent on the total amount received under this plan.

PUBLICATIONS.—Our publications include annual and quadrennial reports, *Christianity in Earnest*, *Glad Tidings*, maps, circulars, etc. The expenditure for these publications for the quadrennium has been (less advertising). \$8,394.17.

RULE OF LIMITATION.—Since 1874 we have been under a rule established by the General Committee which prevents the consideration of any application from a church costing over \$10,000, accompanied with the expressed judgment of the Committee that, except in the most extraordinary cases, no demands should be made upon us for aid in the older communities, nor for the payment of church debts, unless to avoid imminent and otherwise inevitable disaster in the loss of church property.

Experience has proved the wisdom of this rule and the unwisdom of granting aid from our treasury in any ordinary case to costly churches. Our resources are wholly inadequate to meet the modest applications of the weaker and more deserving, for whose service our Board was called into being. It is impossible to enlist generous contributions from the great body of our members and friends for the aid of churches costing much more than those in which they themselves worship; and experience proves that the attempt is not in any sense remunerative.

OUR CHURCH EXTENSION BUILDING.

This property, 1026 Arch Street, Philadelphia, was purchased in 1878, and, with improvements made at the time, cost.....	\$31,163 86
Revenues derived from the property have paid for repairs and better- ments and on principal of the debt to Oct. 31, 1899.....	17,601 68
Leaving balance of indebtedness.....	\$13,562 18
A conservative estimate places its present value at.....	50,000 00

OFFICE SERVICE AND EXPENSES.

The working force of the office under salary, and the annual compensation for the same, are as follows:

Two corresponding secretaries, each \$4,500, including house rent.....	\$9,000 00
Assistant corresponding secretary, including house rent.....	3,600 00
Recording secretary.....	100 00
Chief clerk.....	1,800 00
Two bookkeepers.....	1,640 00
Three stenographers.....	2,020 00
Janitor.....	360 00
Total.....	<u>\$18,520 00</u>

The yearly average expenses of administration, including with salaries, traveling expenses, publications, General Committee, office rent, postage, stationery, and other incidental expenses, for the past quadrennium have been \$24,512.56; if we deducted from this the average net receipts from business sources—architectural plans and rents of property—\$544.98, the average annual cost to the benevolent funds of the Board for administration has been \$23,967.58, a decrease of \$858.73 per year as compared with the preceding quadrennium.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.—Our architectural bureau was established in 1876. We then secured the services of a competent architect under agreement to accept compensation from the results of his work. Up to November 1, 1889, the department paid all expenses except postage and stationery, and yielded a considerable revenue. It was then deemed wise to accept an offer from the architect by which he acquired full title to all original drawings and sole control of the business; under agreement, however, to furnish such plans as might be ordered by or through the Board on terms agreed upon.

Up to November 1, 1899, the net receipts from this department have been \$15,454.66, of which \$1,053.35 was for the last four years, a decline of \$1,186.97 from those of the preceding quadrennium.

PASTORAL CHARGES AND CHURCH EXTENSION COLLECTIONS.

The following table shows the number of pastoral charges in the several Conferences, the number reporting collections, the number making no report, and the amounts received during the years last preceding the General Conferences of 1892, 1896, and 1900. It serves to indicate the progress of this work in the several Conferences, and in the entire Church. The figures relative to pastoral charges are taken from the General Minutes; those of receipts are from the Treasurer's books.

CONFERENCE.	Number of Pastoral Charges.			Number Reporting Collections.			Number Reporting No Collections.			Amounts Received.		
	1891	1895	1899	1891	1895	1899	1891	1895	1899	1891	1895	1899
Alabama.....	45	54	56	32	34	39	13	20	17	\$84 80	\$169 50	\$157 25
Alaska Miss. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona Miss.	11	16	17	9	11	11	2	5	6	85 00	93 00	163 00
Arkansas.....	55	49	57	44	39	39	11	10	18	174 00	176 75	139 00
Atlanta.....	..	..	70	..	..	61	..	..	9	..	..	185 00
Atlantic Miss. ....	..	..	14	..	..	5	..	..	9	..	..	95 00
Austin.....	25	25	34	21	19	23	4	6	11	174 40	124 00	172 00
Baltimore.....	157	168	180	151	157	164	6	11	16	2,956 64	3,244 15	4,615 00
Black Hills.....	16	19	21	14	10	13	2	9	8	161 00	111 00	64 00
Blue Ridge.....	46	57	37	38	30	26	8	27	11	10 00	32 00	91 00
California.....	148	160	196	118	131	153	30	29	43	2,008 20	1,832 25	1,369 75
Cal. German.....	16	17	18	16	17	18	..	..	..	331 00	194 00	110 00
Cent. Ala.....	72	85	84	52	43	52	20	42	32	48 98	98 72	145 50
Cent. German.....	97	98	103	81	84	91	16	14	12	5,188 30	6,232 00	4,888 00
Cent. Ill.....	180	188	184	174	176	183	6	12	1	2,299 00	2,138 15	1,669 00
Cent. Mo.....	91	100	103	65	57	65	26	43	38	188 25	150 46	143 35
Cent. N. Y.....	202	205	214	171	190	184	31	16	30	1,997 85	2,245 90	1,938 14
Cent. Ohio.....	155	164	171	144	145	155	11	19	16	1,223 00	1,265 00	1,285 00
Cent. Pa.....	205	226	247	204	220	243	1	6	4	2,964 50	3,073 50	2,941 00
Cent. Swed.....	..	41	48	..	40	36	..	1	12	..	466 47	208 00
Cent. Tenn.....	37	36	36	30	34	33	7	2	3	104 00	157 00	398 00
Chicago Germ.	64	65	71	54	32	38	10	33	33	2,242 00	3,066 00	1,945 00
Cincinnati.....	157	162	162	146	141	139	11	21	23	2,913 28	2,091 60	2,014 01
Colorado.....	74	106	126	65	83	97	9	23	29	1,162 00	668 00	988 95
Columbia Riv.	68	76	99	57	59	83	11	17	16	479 00	350 50	570 00
Dakota.....	111	105	96	86	76	91	25	29	5	84 00	452 15	478 00
Delaware.....	109	129	128	101	119	129	8	10	8	665 00	727 00	634 30
Des Moines.....	181	196	205	171	183	189	10	13	16	3,138 00	2,249 65	2,226 70
Detroit.....	263	303	311	204	222	257	59	81	54	1,720 00	1,392 40	1,844 75
East German.....	49	56	57	49	53	54	..	3	3	4,096 95	3,799 00	3,739 19
East Maine.....	108	115	119	94	99	100	14	16	19	902 70	309 00	470 00
East Ohio.....	214	222	230	213	216	223	1	6	7	3,716 35	2,157 00	2,092 00
E. Tennessee.....	50	60	52	38	25	36	12	35	16	152 00	5 00	4 00
Erie.....	177	186	188	173	172	182	4	14	6	1,458 75	1,464 16	1,701 00
Florida.....	43	58	57	36	34	26	7	24	31	114 00	75 00	63 00
Genesee.....	233	253	261	207	221	232	26	32	29	2,368 50	2,086 50	2,257 00
Georgia.....	30	26	28	17	16	21	13	10	7	79 00	57 00	68 00
Gulf Mission.....	..	9	23	..	9	18	..	..	5	..	78 00	125 00
Holston.....	87	81	84	69	56	70	18	25	14	596 00	286 00	381 00
Idaho.....	19	25	27	13	16	22	6	9	5	90 08	120 00	166 00
Illinois.....	226	256	263	220	227	240	6	29	23	2,294 20	1,917 00	1,815 22
Indiana.....	221	244	252	203	219	218	18	25	34	1,640 00	1,612 00	1,207 00
Iowa.....	117	129	126	104	113	118	13	16	8	1,139 00	971 00	975 00
Kansas.....	129	136	141	123	125	131	6	11	10	1,394 50	1,350 30	1,024 50
Kentucky.....	90	93	100	44	67	61	46	26	39	2,038 00	649 00	469 00
Lexington.....	118	117	117	82	55	72	36	62	45	239 70	155 40	190 00
Little Rock.....	71	67	63	30	42	42	41	25	21	93 75	111 15	87 75
Louisiana.....	154	154	164	114	89	98	40	65	66	581 00	404 00	388 10
Maine.....	105	111	114	83	83	86	22	28	28	485 75	463 60	600 50
Michigan.....	290	303	311	256	250	269	34	53	42	2,438 55	1,575 25	1,905 00
Minnesota.....	219	127	127	190	112	118	29	15	9	2,187 56	964 65	938 70
Mississippi.....	65	81	92	41	54	47	24	27	45	97 25	186 00	125 00
Missouri.....	120	124	135	109	117	123	11	7	12	970 00	1,193 91	1,032 00
Montana.....	137	38	48	35	36	41	2	2	7	445 00	443 25	395 00
Nebraska.....	32	143	153	113	118	132	19	25	21	692 82	611 50	963 00
Nevada Miss.	23	23	23	17	16	18	6	7	5	153 00	118 00	133 00

PASTORAL CHARGES AND CHURCH EXTENSION COLLECTIONS.—Continued.

CONFERENCE.	Number of Pastoral Charges.			Number Reporting Collections.			Number Reporting No Collections.			Amounts Received.		
	1891	1895	1899	1891	1895	1899	1891	1895	1899	1891	1895	1899
Newark	215	229	242	215	222	220	..	7	22	\$3,514 00	\$3,091 75	\$2,944 00
New England ..	239	256	260	189	183	177	50	73	83	2,294 26	2,163 38	2,139 46
N. E. South'n ..	200	195	206	138	125	127	62	70	79	1,162 00	1,081 75	936 12
N. Hampshire ..	134	145	149	106	111	109	28	34	40	1,015 88	598 97	729 30
New Jersey ..	209	226	236	186	200	201	23	26	35	1,932 00	1,729 73	1,552 00
N. Mex. Eng. Mission.....	10	14	12	8	10	10	2	4	2	103 00	90 00	154 00
N. Mex. Span. Mission.....	12	36	34	7	27	25	5	9	9	75 00	91 00	172 00
New York	255	257	261	219	214	209	36	43	52	4,302 09	3,333 55	2,504 00
New York E. ..	271	286	297	242	245	258	29	41	39	5,627 17	3,150 31	4,363 00
N. Carolina... ..	65	65	69	40	43	48	25	22	21	201 00	100 00	287 70
N. Dakota	65	75	82	61	71	67	4	4	15	474 00	514 21	508 05
N. German	47	49	50	22	32	21	25	17	29	1,389 85	1,204 00	1,139 00
N. Minnesota ..	..	..	128	..	..	86	..	..	33	..	774 00	748 71
N. New York ..	160	184	191	152	173	180	8	11	11	1,536 31	1,840 97	1,652 93
N. Swedish .....	..	39	45	..	34	38	..	5	7	..	385 82	204 00
N. Indiana	180	177	191	165	165	177	15	12	14	1,866 00	2,547 00	2,211 00
N. Montana .....	..	13	17	..	12	14	..	1	3	..	131 00	118 00
N. Nebraska	100	111	113	82	88	99	18	23	14	556 00	374 50	575 65
North Ohio	130	137	140	128	135	134	2	2	6	1,990 25	1,517 43	1,185 50
N. Pacific German Miss...	13	14	16	11	13	14	2	1	2	50 00	61 85	86 90
N. W. German ..	41	44	45	26	24	21	15	20	24	1,318 00	1,029 00	506 00
N. W. Indiana ..	135	149	156	121	137	148	14	12	8	1,998 75	2,026 00	1,524 00
N. W. Iowa	136	151	166	126	144	154	10	7	12	1,462 60	1,542 67	1,877 50
N. W. Kansas ..	119	117	116	87	76	97	32	41	19	256 60	267 50	617 95
N. W. Neb. ....	..	24	28	..	16	24	..	8	4	..	91 50	93 00
Nor. & Danish Ohio	60	63	64	54	59	63	6	4	1	466 85	417 50	418 00
Ohio	172	179	194	161	156	171	11	21	23	2,171 60	1,847 00	1,549 00
Oklahoma	36	104	116	21	62	63	15	42	53	200 00	7 75	299 00
Oregon	49	80	85	43	73	71	6	7	14	745 10	579 00	661 00
Philadelphia ..	274	293	303	260	283	298	14	10	5	7,367 56	7,387 31	5,194 85
Pittsburg	176	189	204	146	136	170	30	53	34	2,589 87	1,519 00	2,451 17
Puget Sound ..	87	110	106	71	89	89	16	23	17	976 15	674 25	647 00
Rock River	273	327	320	234	269	278	39	51	42	6,490 01	5,663 82	4,716 91
St. John's R'r ..	31	26	29	20	21	20	11	6	9	95 40	156 00	84 19
St. Louis	137	162	185	116	140	144	21	26	41	2,024 30	1,501 00	1,430 50
St. Louis Ger. ..	95	94	94	65	80	73	30	14	21	2,543 00	1,645 00	2,279 00
Savannah	101	115	54	81	83	39	20	32	15	306 00	273 75	92 00
S. Carolina	117	131	139	89	65	78	28	66	61	211 40	124 87	125 40
South'n Cal.	103	108	118	101	94	94	2	14	24	1,279 50	1,326 00	1,009 75
South'n Germ. ..	26	28	29	24	28	24	2	..	5	79 00	89 00	52 00
South'n Ill.	141	159	163	137	136	146	4	23	17	823 70	714 00	775 00
South Kansas ..	110	117	117	104	100	116	6	17	1	1,292 00	1,524 00	1,770 00
S. W. Kansas ..	130	138	141	104	108	124	26	30	17	1,092 56	1,180 00	1,227 30
Tennessee	62	68	66	36	33	37	26	35	29	10 82	66 73	86 00
Texas	91	95	104	68	76	70	23	19	34	231 40	278 20	259 00
Troy	238	248	253	202	203	207	36	45	46	2,244 20	2,151 00	2,237 00
Upper Iowa	172	190	195	167	187	191	5	3	4	2,340 00	2,373 00	2,673 00
Upper Miss'pi ..	84	102	111	37	45	53	47	57	58	87 45	59 00	118 00
Utah Mission ..	27	19	26	24	18	21	3	1	5	480 00	138 00	198 00
Vermont	118	125	131	97	95	107	21	30	24	617 00	667 00	686 00
Virginia	48	47	50	46	43	44	2	4	6	251 00	291 50	269 00
Washington	125	131	128	107	107	110	18	24	18	381 00	416 00	647 00
Western Nor.-Dan. Miss ..	11	27	22	11	24	21	..	3	1	209 25	128 00	136 00
West German ..	67	73	81	46	42	41	21	31	40	2,560 62	1,108 00	1,487 00
W. Nebraska	106	82	92	79	47	68	27	35	24	365 00	199 50	309 26
West Swedish ..	..	31	32	..	29	31	..	2	1	..	188 00	173 00
West Texas	57	66	70	45	59	48	12	7	22	178 00	229 00	195 00
West Virginia ..	158	176	215	129	136	184	29	40	31	736 79	714 30	1,007 78
W. Wisconsin ..	143	154	164	127	130	141	16	24	23	672 85	773 00	703 50
Wilmingon	159	174	173	158	165	168	1	9	5	2,700 00	2,077 00	1,761 60
Wisconsin	148	158	163	129	128	142	19	30	21	1,127 22	985 00	907 50
Wyoming	192	209	216	177	193	200	15	16	16	1,912 00	2,439 00	2,775 20
Wyoming Mis. ..	11	17	20	8	10	17	3	7	3	367 00	122 00	161 00
Totals	12675	13695	14466	10862	11244	12035	1813	2451	2431	145008 73	127743 69	125195 34

CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS WITHIN
CONFERENCES.

The following statement shows as accurately as possible the amount of collections, donations, loans, and number of church properties aided (including a few used for schools and loans to parsonages) within the Conferences severally. The aggregate amount of collections, donations, and loans is strictly correct. The distribution among the Conferences and the number of different properties is approximately so. Some inaccuracies necessarily grow out of the changes from time to time in Conference boundaries, the organization of new Conferences out of territory previously included in older Conferences, and changes of the names of churches applying for aid. A careful review also shows a considerable number of duplicate grants in different years to the same churches. It has been our purpose to report, not the number of grants, but the number of different properties aided; so duplicates, as far as known, have been eliminated.

CONFERENCES.	Collections.	Donations.	Loans.	Churches Aided.
Alabama.....	\$2,126 65	\$31,418 35	\$18,590 00	137
Alaska Mission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona Mission.....	1,291 00	6,150 00	11,300 00	22
Arkansas.....	3,255 04	21,006 00	25,570 00	114
Atlanta.....	671 00	1,025 00	100 00	15
Atlantic Mission.....	113 50	1,350 00	500 00	8
Austin.....	3,139 59	30,299 06	41,650 00	65
Baltimore.....	81,351 85	29,630 22	5,500 00	135
Black Hills.....	1,742 05	11,230 00	8,400 00	31
Blue Ridge.....	1,383 61	10,790 00	2,950 00	94
California.....	32,367 81	50,417 60	31,550 00	128
California German.....	2,273 00	4,000 00	.....	11
Central Alabama.....	1,346 19	13,609 31	8,531 58	107
Central German.....	140,870 61	141,749 61	1,000 00	138
Central Illinois.....	54,047 38	17,564 15	11,900 00	83
Central Missouri.....	2,036 38	7,670 00	6,900 00	66
Central New York.....	54,687 23	5,150 00	13,500 00	22
Central Ohio.....	34,701 89	17,367 37	20,150 00	35
Central Pennsylvania.....	86,017 76	22,149 00	8,325 00	105
Central Swedish.....	5,411 13	10,100 00	12,416 67	42
Central Tennessee.....	2,551 85	21,810 34	2,631 71	117
Chicago German.....	97,696 09	98,213 72	.....	140
Cincinnati.....	65,107 43	10,525 00	23,800 00	41
Colorado.....	18,964 29	38,983 46	54,450 00	133
Columbia River.....	8,852 45	28,525 00	49,050 00	125
Dakota.....	9,549 95	42,275 00	56,325 00	167
Delaware.....	10,996 60	24,182 02	31,505 00	171
Des Moines.....	44,422 12	35,120 23	42,450 00	185
Detroit.....	39,288 27	33,240 00	29,450 00	156
East German.....	83,259 80	83,741 80	.....	40
East Maine.....	10,338 71	13,834 20	3,335 00	66
East Ohio.....	45,988 42	9,220 00	28,450 00	37
East Tennessee.....	990 80	9,700 58	4,500 00	64
Erie.....	35,233 47	4,075 00	3,000 00	32
Florida.....	1,470 23	14,757 00	13,141 00	87
Genesee.....	52,911 76	6,989 55	2,800 00	26
Georgia.....	1,689 62	16,749 09	8,980 00	98
Gulf Mission.....	501 00	2,250 00	1,575 00	11
Holston.....	6,385 14	31,163 98	31,753 65	150
Idaho.....	1,739 61	14,600 00	7,650 00	39
Illinois.....	46,182 92	6,875 00	2,220 00	27
Indiana.....	39,583 35	7,652 00	9,300 00	52
Iowa.....	21,204 76	4,031 61	4,150 00	26
Kansas.....	27,525 28	45,294 84	46,600 00	238
Kentucky.....	23,942 93	66,870 27	7,750 00	173
Lexington.....	4,321 19	17,822 90	17,240 00	130
Little Rock.....	1,323 65	8,737 50	5,125 00	66
Louisiana.....	8,486 97	38,568 00	21,980 00	171

CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS WITHIN CONFERENCES.—*Continued.*

CONFERENCES.	Collections.	Donations.	Loans.	Churches Aided.
Maine.....	\$13,931 71	\$6,565 00	\$1,000 00	26
Michigan.....	42,289 59	32,345 00	24,217 00	196
Minnesota.....	40,223 47	61,077 42	86,666 21	287
Mississippi.....	4,220 01	21,326 89	9,450 00	151
Missouri.....	27,836 28	53,936 45	53,150 00	216
Montana.....	5,624 84	23,088 85	35,950 00	71
Nebraska.....	15,075 89	48,675 00	70,225 00	230
Nevada Mission.....	2,867 77	23,552 90	18,960 00	35
Newark.....	75,044 40	18,539 15	1,500 00	60
New England.....	53,108 07	25,582 00	17,000 00	27
New England Southern.....	38,475 32	15,715 80	3,000 00	21
New Hampshire.....	20,941 93	16,015 00	3,500 00	34
New Jersey.....	59,811 95	14,290 00	3,450 00	61
New Mexico English Mission.....	1,342 50	5,400 00	4,350 00	13
New Mexico Spanish Mission.....	1,154 00	12,800 00	3,450 00	23
New York.....	122,210 24	16,012 45	1,000 00	53
New York East.....	110,961 98	15,766 99	1,400 00	32
North Carolina.....	2,360 78	19,984 09	4,500 00	117
North Dakota.....	6,116 22	23,300 00	38,410 00	101
Northern German.....	37,961 31	37,361 31	.....	90
Northern Minnesota.....	3,741 71	5,200 00	10,150 00	33
Northern New York.....	44,593 27	14,105 23	1,300 00	64
Northern Swedish.....	4,734 24	10,850 00	17,041 66	52
North Indiana.....	38,656 15	6,800 00	13,150 00	38
North Montana.....	919 00	3,000 00	3,700 00	16
North Nebraska.....	7,136 82	31,768 09	43,975 00	152
North Ohio.....	43,197 04	6,275 00	11,500 00	24
North Pacific German Mission.....	810 56	3,150 00	11,450 00	20
Northwest German.....	46,230 14	47,791 12	100 00	73
Northwest Indiana.....	31,935 39	4,584 17	6,550 00	29
Northwest Iowa.....	24,127 71	56,195 00	58,700 00	236
Northwest Kansas.....	6,917 68	28,135 09	34,760 00	148
Northwest Nebraska.....	629 00	2,000 00	1,800 00	15
Norwegian and Danish.....	6,826 71	13,190 00	17,950 00	60
Ohio.....	53,680 27	7,675 00	2,635 00	31
Oklahoma.....	2,037 16	26,875 00	12,370 00	141
Oregon.....	12,118 70	28,700 00	55,820 00	130
Philadelphia.....	252,708 28	67,661 83	34,900 00	163
Pittsburg.....	63,694 34	11,910 10	4,250 00	45
Puget Sound.....	8,845 88	22,575 00	36,150 00	113
Rock River.....	131,051 80	41,792 48	10,700 00	114
Saint John's River.....	1,592 82	10,250 00	7,080 00	29
Saint Louis.....	27,612 06	44,155 66	39,150 00	229
Saint Louis German.....	63,861 45	64,476 63	.....	66
Savannah.....	6,545 43	31,995 09	11,035 00	208
South Carolina.....	4,784 78	28,313 30	11,175 00	266
Southern California.....	18,968 65	40,856 00	66,207 94	135
Southern German.....	1,623 35	8,297 00	7,370 00	34
Southern Illinois.....	22,790 79	12,377 00	15,000 00	93
South Kansas.....	25,219 89	43,857 89	70,850 00	251
Southwest Kansas.....	19,331 29	37,505 00	66,075 00	208
Tennessee.....	2,708 44	26,691 75	20,555 90	148
Texas.....	5,074 83	35,497 35	11,020 00	222
Troy.....	74,441 72	17,200 00	2,150 00	70
Upper Iowa.....	50,392 84	22,834 75	57,951 00	153
Upper Mississippi.....	815 41	4,825 00	1,600 00	43
Utah Mission.....	3,145 85	94,570 49	35,297 65	51
Vermont.....	17,336 26	6,200 00	500 00	30
Virginia.....	5,090 39	31,079 00	16,310 00	131
Washington.....	11,222 06	22,854 70	20,309 00	222
Western Nor.-Dan. Mission.....	1,607 25	6,250 00	17,100 00	25
West German.....	34,340 30	35,468 45	4,350 00	62
West Nebraska.....	4,994 55	28,400 00	42,955 00	154
West Swedish.....	4,140 67	8,750 00	13,717 67	39
West Texas.....	3,795 39	18,611 00	9,000 00	110
West Virginia.....	14,600 01	22,652 80	10,300 00	218
West Wisconsin.....	16,353 90	26,340 90	30,940 00	175
Wilmington.....	48,563 16	25,080 00	10,800 00	135
Wisconsin.....	27,871 31	18,441 34	9,950 00	78
Wyoming.....	46,830 33	8,725 00	5,450 00	30
Wyoming Mission.....	2,010 10	10,050 00	9,950 00	19
To Sundry Churches.....	.....	29,096 17	.....	...
Totals.....	\$3,253,157 72	\$2,922,263 26	\$2,132,323 64	11,301

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, FROM ORGANIZATION TO NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

I. GENERAL FUND.

YEAR.	Conference Collections.	Personal and Special.	Bequests.	Architectural Plans.	Interest.	Total.
1866.....	\$57,473 58	\$2,803 59	..... ..	..... ..	\$243 09	\$60,520 26
1867.....	27,961 42	4,111 07	..... ..	..... ..	..... ..	32,072 49
Totals....	85,435 00	6,914 66	..... ..	..... ..	243 09	92,592 75
1868.....	50,216 67	3,459 60	..... ..	..... ..	390 84	54,067 11
1869.....	62,917 63	1,958 00	\$1,444 75	..... ..	572 15	66,892 53
1870.....	63,768 01	810 80	2,565 00	..... ..	1,757 14	68,900 95
1871.....	71,775 60	4,559 29	1,119 37	..... ..	3,724 23	81,178 49
Totals....	248,677 91	10,787 69	5,129 12	..... ..	6,444 36	271,039 08
1872.....	66,554 89	1,941 81	100 00	..... ..	6,098 85	74,695 55
1873.....	82,112 21	3,524 20	..... ..	..... ..	5,833 27	91,469 68
1874.....	79,804 57	4,577 29	2,924 83	..... ..	8,611 48	95,918 17
1875.....	68,252 98	6,047 27	412 66	..... ..	7,374 94	82,087 85
Totals....	296,724 65	16,090 57	3,437 49	..... ..	27,918 54	344,171 25
1876... ..	56,851 59	12,765 40	814 00	\$117 50	7,176 69	77,725 18
1877.....	54,505 75	6,257 44	12,300 00	180 12	9,814 11	83,057 42
1878.....	52,638 94	7,307 06	710 47	235 00	9,807 88	70,699 35
1879.....	66,692 72	9,029 05	1,457 11	468 00	9,807 99	87,454 87
Totals....	230,689 00	35,358 95	15,281 58	1,000 62	36,606 67	318,936 82
1880.....	69,782 69	13,602 53	9,532 18	1,150 00	11,083 27	105,150 67
1881.....	89,387 06	9,406 00	1,894 00	1,930 25	11,242 52	113,859 83
1882.....	87,603 26	14,205 89	7,964 07	2,819 06	13,142 80	125,735 08
1883.....	108,433 56	6,937 90	6,596 76	3,154 61	13,704 51	138,827 34
Totals....	355,206 57	44,152 32	25,987 01	9,053 92	49,173 10	483,572 92
1884.....	108,759 60	16,756 58	6,445 53	2,777 55	16,550 60	151,289 86
1885.....	91,542 26	8,171 06	10,670 36	2,647 42	22,090 13	135,121 23
1886.....	99,445 91	5,964 86	8,986 85	2,886 20	23,008 01	140,291 83
1887.....	119,976 41	8,818 71	2,666 82	4,439 00	22,724 22	158,625 16
Totals ...	419,724 18	39,711 21	28,769 56	12,750 17	84,372 96	585,328 08
1888.....	125,448 25	7,779 50	3,489 73	3,475 85	23,463 88	163,657 21
1889.....	136,159 81	6,741 50	14,022 55	4,300 64	21,968 33	183,192 83
1890.....	142,956 39	8,051 73	6,078 30	6,055 12	22,851 28	185,992 82
1891.....	145,008 73	5,575 00	16,436 98	1,700 50	25,066 89	193,788 10
Totals....	549,573 18	28,147 73	40,027 56	15,532 11	93,350 38	726,630 96
1892.....	153,940 27	3,008 00	12,090 98	1,500 00	30,832 16	206,371 91
1893.....	154,252 85	3,250 00	286 50	1,692 40	23,267 22	182,748 97
1894.....	139,860 01	1,990 75	2,629 00	941 37	21,091 99	166,513 12
1895.....	127,743 69	11,971 81	6,776 65	949 00	23,796 23	171,237 38
Totals....	580,796 82	20,220 56	21,783 13	5,083 27	98,987 60	726,871 38
1896.....	118,079 60	1,816 86	3,224 17	834 60	21,876 19	145,831 42
1897.....	119,674 35	4,135 71	4,090 00	600 50	30,362 39	158,862 95
1898.....	123,380 62	2,870 00	2,596 93	1,185 70	25,419 52	155,452 77
1899.....	125,195 34	2,555 00	6,434 97	1,275 50	57,583 78	193,044 59
Totals....	486,329 91	11,377 57	16,346 07	3,896 30	135,241 88	653,191 73
Grand totals	3,253,157 22	212,761 26	156,761 52	47,316 39	532,338 58	4,202,334 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

I. GENERAL FUND.

YEAR.	Donations to Churches.	Interest and Annuities.	Office and Incidental Expenses.	Salary and Traveling Expenses	Reports and Literature.*	Gen. Com. and Ann'y Expenses.	Architectural Plans.	Total.
1866-71	\$298,444 40	\$17,898 31	\$10,135 37	\$38,352 01	\$3,372 60	\$2,557 60	.... ..	\$370,760 29
1872...	52,062 99	6,594 05	1,979 49	9,971 13	980 40	657 85	.... ..	72,245 91
1873...	62,937 90	9,661 85	2,703 31	9,952 49	1,112 24	703 25	.... ..	87,071 04
1874...	66,949 39	7,897 51	3,403 37	10,001 97	623 55	814 25	.... ..	89,390 04
1875...	54,720 08	9,356 12	2,139 35	10,479 70	1,034 73	718 00	.... ..	78,447 98
Totals	236,370 36	33,509 53	10,225 52	40,405 29	3,750 92	2,893 35	.... ..	327,154 97
1876...	57,683 59	9,477 85	2,245 10	9,194 08	1,380 10	404 94	\$527 10	80,912 76
1877...	53,101 15	10,295 44	2,444 54	9,682 90	1,436 21	519 52	40 85	77,520 61
1878...	52,183 05	12,261 15	1,704 79	9,353 29	1,435 06	401 54	180 42	77,519 30
1879...	66,357 84	11,183 40	2,297 34	9,548 40	834 60	419 12	263 41	90,903 75
Totals	229,325 63	43,217 84	8,691 77	37,778 31	5,085 97	1,745 12	1,011 78	326,856 42
1880...	70,988 26	11,687 08	4,244 69	10,346 04	932 53	349 36	953 77	90,501 73
1881...	85,475 05	13,846 72	2,713 21	10,716 67	96 06	429 57	1,530 08	114,807 36
1882...	87,640 57	13,115 25	3,297 73	11,126 71	936 23	454 68	2,545 83	119,117 00
1883...	94,548 61	16,341 02	2,241 71	11,513 99	.... ..	.... ..	2,064 70	126,710 03
Totals	338,652 49	54,990 07	12,497 34	43,703 41	1,964 82	1,233 61	7,094 38	460,136 10
1884...	100,417 56	20,628 70	3,397 28	11,319 20	1,954 94	806 27	1,894 65	140,418 60
1885...	93,056 75	21,584 75	2,763 94	9,334 18	2,141 63	551 30	1,779 25	131,211 80
1886...	97,320 78	20,966 36	1,920 61	13,184 91	1,641 88	566 24	1,911 68	137,512 46
1887...	113,330 16	22,928 98	1,942 01	14,060 20	1,628 52	539 38	2,945 49	157,374 74
Totals	404,125 25	86,108 79	10,023 84	47,898 49	7,366 97	2,463 19	8,531 07	566,517 60
1888...	117,255 12	24,398 12	2,754 05	13,908 79	1,780 15	494 33	2,489 70	163,080 26
1889...	148,405 73	24,558 98	4,070 01	14,232 79	1,691 71	515 50	2,970 56	196,445 28
1890...	126,223 48	26,423 34	3,514 19	14,329 06	1,430 26	1,307 30	2,130 96	175,358 59
1891...	128,198 12	28,473 21	3,257 15	14,372 31	2,078 05	1,000 00	1,120 13	178,498 97
Totals	520,082 45	103,853 65	13,595 40	56,842 95	6,980 17	3,317 13	8,711 35	713,383 10
1892...	136,333 40	27,456 36	4,437 83	14,953 97	2,539 55	1,267 81	1,134 61	188,123 53
1893...	169,701 65	31,201 17	5,121 37	18,166 67	1,543 91	929 52	1,235 02	227,899 31
1894...	120,758 93	34,638 90	4,770 58	20,075 68	1,197 44	1,289 91	614 81	182,876 25
1895...	103,339 24	37,850 38	4,721 92	20,195 88	1,919 95	562 85	685 76	169,335 98
Totals	530,193 22	130,576 81	19,051 70	73,392 20	7,200 85	4,150 09	3,670 20	768,235 07
1896...	103,309 56	37,107 52	4,888 06	20,035 39	2,172 70	1,667 05	620 45	169,800 73
1897...	62,392 90	38,972 33	5,756 77	20,345 89	930 81	1,308 75	411 90	130,119 35
1898...	80,694 85	42,056 27	5,454 79	20,375 12	1,764 15	715 92	859 10	151,920 20
1899...	118,672 15	42,800 17	5,182 89	22,751 18	3,526 51	1,174 28	951 50	195,058 68
Totals	365,069 46	160,936 29	21,282 51	83,507 58	8,394 17	4,866 00	2,842 95	646,898 96
G. t'ls.	2,922,263 26	631,091 29	105,503 45	421,880 24	44,116 47	23,226 09	31,861 73	4,179,942 53

* Less receipts from advertising.

Total receipts.....	\$4,202,334 97
Property held.....	\$295 56
Total disbursements.....	4,179,942 53
	<hr/>
	\$4,180,238 09
Balance in General Fund.....	22,096 88
	<hr/>
	\$4,202,334 97

II. LOAN FUND.

YEAR.	Donations to Fund.	On Annuity.	Bequests.	Net Total.	Loans Returned.
1868.....	\$1,325 00	.....	.....	\$1,325 00	.. ..
1869.....	10,222 00	.....	.....	10,222 00	\$400 00
1870.....	16,416 46	\$11,169 81	.....	30,366 05	4,838 00
1871.....	19,704 00	47,310 00	.....	67,014 00	7,051 28
Totals.....	47,667 46	58,479 81	.....	108,927 05	12,289 28
1872.....	24,693 18	11,682 32	\$30 00	36,405 50	6,813 05
1873.....	7,130 50	22,943 50	5,250 00	35,324 00	7,417 10
1874.....	8,254 85	5,221 50	.....	13,476 35	16,478 70
1875.....	16,300 66	17,750 00	.....	49,994 00	15,103 73
Totals.....	56,379 19	57,597 32	5,280 00	119,256 51	45,812 58
1876.....	7,640 00	4,000 00	1,138 04	12,778 04	15,961 71
1877.....	5,220 00	19,600 00	20 00	24,840 00	26,730 00
1878.....	2,781 10	9,700 00	380 00	12,861 10	21,157 61
1879.....	5,374 00	20,635 50	.....	26,509 50	27,703 41
Totals.....	21,015 10	53,935 50	1,538 04	76,988 64	52,552 73
1880.....	16,954 00	11,648 55	.....	28,602 55	33,238 84
1881.....	8,535 00	23,955 09	440 00	32,930 09	38,817 33
1882.....	6,155 00	48,596 48	100 00	54,851 48	36,838 02
1883.....	5,725 00	58,069 10	.....	63,794 10	44,268 58
Totals.....	37,369 00	142,269 22	540 00	180,178 22	153,162 77
1884.....	6,915 00	17,772 45	1,000 00	25,687 45	34,404 64
1885.....	2,900 00	11,531 39	5,000 00	19,431 39	39,183 35
1886.....	1,150 00	20,966 72	2,000 00	24,116 72	53,455 66
1887.....	820 00	41,217 12	496 36	42,533 48	58,602 76
Totals.....	11,785 00	91,487 68	8,496 36	111,769 04	185,646 41
1888.....	5,070 00	26,870 21	.....	31,940 21	62,985 11
1889.....	600 00	17,262 89	239 85	18,042 74	74,434 43
1890.....	1,050 00	46,038 02	8,631 04	55,719 06	57,569 11
1891.....	8,850 00	33,526 39	10,500 00	52,876 39	65,156 07
Totals.....	15,570 00	123,637 51	19,370 89	158,578 40	260,144 72
1892.....	750 00	27,609 06	9,625 00	37,984 06	75,624 87
1893.....	4,375 00	67,006 15	6,436 70	77,817 85	72,012 07
1894.....	3,050 00	63,790 00	2,863 87	69,703 87	41,289 28
1895.....	.....	21,850 00	1,314 16	23,164 16	51,037 28
Totals.....	8,175 00	180,255 21	20,239 73	208,669 94	239,963 50
1896.....	*2,279 00	33,270 85	190 00	35,739 85	44,210 66
1897.....	.....	16,330 00	6,626 25	22,956 25	59,677 95
1898.....	.....	19,250 00	3,555 00	22,805 00	77,250 66
1899.....	.....	31,727 49	12,539 93	44,267 42	100,656 47
Totals.....	2,279 00	100,578 34	22,911 18	125,768 52	281,795 74
Grand totals..	\$200,239 75	\$808,240 59	\$78,376 20	\$1,086,856 54	\$1,270,367 73

* \$971 deducted as a depreciation in property.

II. LOAN FUND.

From Organization to Year.	Loans to Churches.	Year.	Loans to Churches.
Jan. 1, 1872.....	\$146,822 00	1888.....	\$99,225 00
1872.....	\$30,885 00	1889.....	99,570 00
1873.....	37,630 00	1890.....	97,995 00
1874.....	29,125 90	1891.....	96,726 58
1875.....	27,060 00	Total.....	\$393,516 58
Total.....	\$124,700 90	1892.....	\$99,727 65
1876.....	\$27,350 00	1893.....	140,531 71
1877.....	33,495 00	1894.....	87,104 21
1878.....	34,745 00	1895.....	41,916 38
1879.....	15,100 00	Total.....	\$369,279 95
Total.....	\$110,690 00	1896.....	\$71,539 39
1880.....	\$48,750 00	1897.....	68,417 40
1881.....	64,600 00	1898.....	82,989 43
1882.....	65,150 00	1899.....	79,312 99
1883.....	90,685 00	Total.....	\$302,259 21
Total.....	\$269,185 00	Grand total.....	\$2,132,323 64
1884.....	\$113,935 00		
1885.....	105,100 00		
1886.....	85,185 00		
1887.....	111,650 00		
Total.....	\$415,870 00		
Total receipts on capital.....	\$1,086,856 54		
Total receipts on loans returned.....	1,270,367 73	\$2,357,224 27	
Amount borrowed on bonds (less \$93,050 redeemed).....		6,000 00	
		<u>\$2,363,224 27</u>	
Total loans.....	\$2,132,323 64		
Property held.....	75,712 71		
Loan 1026 Arch Street.....	\$20,000 00		
Less in Sinking Fund.....	6,437 82 —13,562 18	\$2,221,598 53	
Balance in Loan Fund.....		141,625 74	
		<u>\$2,363,224 27</u>	

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL STATEMENT OF LOAN FUND.

The following annual exhibit will indicate the development and practical operation of the fund from year to year; the figures being for the calendar year up to 1882, and since then for the fiscal year closing October 31:

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.				Loans to Churches.
	Unconditional.	Subject to Annuity.	Loans Returned.	Total.	
1868-1871	*\$47,667 46	†\$58,479 81	\$12,289 28	\$118,436 55	\$146,822 00
1872	24,723 18	11,682 32	6,813 05	43,218 55	30,885 00
1873	‡12,380 50	22,943 50	7,417 10	42,741 10	37,630 00
1874	8,254 85	\$5,221 50	16,478 70	29,955 05	29,125 90
1875	¶16,300 66	17,750 00	15,103 73	49,154 39	27,060 00
1876	¶8,778 04	4,000 00	15,961 71	28,739 75	27,350 00
1877	5,240 00	**19,600 00	26,730 00	51,570 00	33,495 00
1878	3,161 10	9,700 00	21,157 61	34,018 71	34,745 00
1879	5,374 00	¶20,635 50	27,703 41	53,712 91	15,100 00
1880	16,954 00	11,648 55	33,238 84	61,841 39	48,750 00
1881	8,975 00	23,955 09	38,817 33	71,747 42	64,600 00
1882	6,255 00	¶48,596 48	36,838 02	91,689 50	65,150 00
1883	5,725 00	58,069 10	44,268 58	108,062 68	90,685 00
1884	7,915 00	17,772 45	34,404 64	60,092 09	113,935 00
1885	7,900 00	11,531 39	39,183 35	58,614 74	105,100 00
1886	3,150 00	20,966 72	53,455 66	77,572 38	85,185 00
1887	1,316 36	41,217 12	58,602 76	101,136 24	111,650 00
1888	5,070 00	26,870 21	62,985 11	94,925 32	99,225 00
1889	839 85	17,202 89	74,434 43	92,477 17	99,570 00
1890	9,681 04	46,038 02	57,569 11	113,288 17	97,995 00
1891	19,350 00	33,526 39	65,156 07	118,032 46	96,726 58
1892	10,375 00	27,609 06	75,624 87	113,608 93	99,727 65
1893	10,811 70	67,006 15	72,012 07	149,829 92	140,531 71
1894	5,913 87	63,790 00	41,289 28	110,993 15	87,104 21
1895	1,314 16	21,850 00	51,037 28	74,201 44	41,916 38
1896	3,440 00	33,270 85	44,210 66	80,921 51	71,539 39
1897	6,626 25	††16,080 00	59,677 95	82,384 20	68,417 40
1898	3,555 00	19,250 00	77,250 66	100,055 66	82,989 43
1899	11,818 93	31,727 49	100,656 47	144,202 89	79,312 99
Totals.....	\$278,865 95	\$807,990 59	\$1,270,367 73	\$2,357,224 27	\$2,132,323 64

* Less \$2,779.78 returned to Griffith heirs in 1888.

† Not including \$1,000 returned in 1886 on application of annuitant.

‡ Not including \$1,000 transferred to General Fund in 1886 by direction of donor.

§ Not including \$1,000 returned in 1880 on application of annuitant.

¶ Less depreciation of property sold with concurrence of donor.

¶ Not including \$2,000 transferred to General Fund in 1886 by direction of donor.

** Not including \$500 returned in 1881 on application of annuitant.

†† Less \$250 depreciation of property received by donation.

SUMMARY OF LOAN FUNDS TO NOV. 1, 1899.

No.	NAME.	Date.	Cash Capital of Fund.	Amount of Loans.	Value of Property.	Ch'rs Aided.	Sittings.
1	Upper Iowa.....	1866-85	\$12,606 50	\$54,851 00	\$347,300	62	21,000
2	Monroe.....	1868-88	8,975 00	24,372 00	177,480	87	21,975
3	McWilliams.....	1869-91	8,000 00	26,050 00	180,650	82	19,675
4	Perkins.....	1869-99	28,006 66	68,685 00	353,500	150	39,585
5	Tasker.....	1869-97	19,000 00	81,470 00	595,825	188	51,135
6	A. V. Stout.....	1869-88	10,000 00	30,320 00	263,175	90	21,920
7	Colgate.....	1869-96	10,000 00	34,004 00	122,485	94	25,960
8	Bedford Street.....	1869-81	5,064 59	23,945 00	167,650	98	21,900
9	Drakeley.....	1870-76	5,600 00	25,740 00	185,970	79	18,775
10	Patton.....	1870-71	5,400 00	17,550 00	152,375	62	16,675
11	Remington.....	1871	30,000 00	103,600 00	624,825	167	46,945
12	Freeborn Garrettson.....	1871	20,000 00	61,690 00	404,975	123	34,025
13	Joel Manning.....	1872-92	9,500 00	28,050 00	180,430	77	20,825
14	Gurley.....	1872-96	23,000 00	51,030 00	328,240	143	36,845
15	Drummond.....	1873-90	15,469 50	54,175 00	359,975	150	27,300
16	Lyman Bennett.....	1873-88	10,000 00	28,550 00	209,430	93	21,025
17	Joseph Jones.....	1875-95	18,712 66	36,835 00	529,015	111	28,000
18	Rev. John Stewart.....	1877-82	10,000 00	25,546 00	151,875	98	25,025
19	Frontier.....	1880	10,000 00	28,600 00	168,460	99	22,500
20	Furber.....	1880-86	10,000 00	29,825 00	160,425	84	19,400
21	Hiram Royce.....	1882-93	12,000 00	24,700 00	150,265	82	19,640
22	Marion Whitney*.....	1883	5,000 00	11,100 00	75,125	37	9,150
23	De Pauwt.....	1883-99	59,000 00	96,935 00	444,085	223	57,050
24	Cath. Dreibelbis.....	1885	5,000 00	10,025 00	80,200	45	10,800
25	Spink and Sexsmith.....	1886	10,000 00	19,000 00	106,700	60	14,175
26	W. H. Hunter.....	1887-88	5,000 00	11,370 00	80,200	40	9,275
27	David Rutledge.....	1890-97	14,807 79	20,500 00	113,150	45	10,950
28	Swisher.....	1891-93	6,313 20	8,525 00	52,000	29	6,400
29	Gillam.....	1891-99	14,000 00	18,050 00	83,800	35	9,270
30	Ben. and M. Harter.....	1891	5,000 00	7,650 00	53,130	33	7,200
31	Edward Otheman.....	1892	9,000 00	12,275 00	69,350	38	9,300
32	Vandewater.....	1893-98	10,000 00	10,600 00	52,850	26	6,550
33	McCabe.....	1894-99	15,000 00	14,300 00	78,600	32	9,500
34	Groves.....	1899	5,000 00	2,100 00	6,400	2	550
35	Skeer.....	1899	5,000 00	4,000 00	8,000	1	850
	General†.....	1869-99	561,687 93	1,026,305 64	5,146,100	602	285,050
			\$1,011,143 83	\$2,132,323 64	\$12,264,015	3,467	1,006,200
	Property not in use (see footnotes)		75,712 71				
	Total amount in Loan Fund,		\$1,086,856 54				

* Property additional..... \$5,000 00
 † " "..... 48,000 00
 ‡ " "..... 22,712 71
 Total..... \$75,712 71

APPENDIX.

REVISED CHARTER.

As embodied in the Original Act of Incorporation, approved March 13, 1865; and a Supplement thereto, approved March 11, 1869; and modified by a further Supplement, approved February 26, 1873.

Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a session held in the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, did on the twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, provide for the appointment of a Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and did on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, designate the persons constituting the Board of Managers of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to incorporate the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," approved the thirteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to constitute said Board of Church Extension; and

Whereas, The Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated as aforesaid, did at the regular annual meeting of the said Society, duly convened in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, unanimously concur with the aforesaid action of the General Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church; and

Whereas, The Board of Managers of the said Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has, in pursuance of the action of the said Society and of the action of the General Conference aforesaid, petitioned the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania for an act amendatory to the act of incorporation of said Church Extension Society to conform with the action of said Church Extension Society and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as hereinbefore recited; now, therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted,* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the name of the said corporation be and is hereby changed from that of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to that of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 2. That Thomas 't. Tasker, Sr. (and others named), and their successors, and such other persons who are now or shall hereafter be associated with them as members of said Board, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, be and they are hereby enacted into a body politic and corporate in deed and in law by the name, style, and title of "The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law and equity, and elsewhere, and shall be able and capable in law and equity to take and hold to them and their successors, either by gift, devise, grant, bargain, sale, release, or otherwise, any lands, real estate whatsoever, and also to take and hold, for the use of said Board, any goods and chattels, sum or sums of money and other personal property whatever, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, will, devise, bequest, or otherwise, from any person whatever, capable of making the same; and the said real and personal estate to grant, bargain, sell, mortgage, alien, and dispose of at their pleasure, and generally to do all and singular the matter and things which shall be lawful for them to do for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the said Board. *Provided,* That the real estate of the said Board shall not exceed the net yearly income of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Church Extension to accept contributions to the Funds of said Board from any person or persons capable of making the same, subject to an annuity payable to the order of the persons making such donations. *Provided, however,* That all amounts so received shall be loaned by said Board on adequate securities: *and provided further,* That the aggregate amount of annuities that the said Board shall assume to pay, shall never be allowed to exceed the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the said Board.

SEC. 4. That it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation to have a common seal, and the same at will and pleasure change, alter and renew, as they shall think proper, and shall have and exercise all the rights, privileges and

immunities, necessary for the purposes of the corporation hereby constituted, and as herein expressed.

SEC. 5. That the said Board of Church Extension shall be appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and perpetuated in the manner set forth in the Book of Discipline of said Church; and the said Board shall be under the direction and control of the General Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church in all things not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 6. That the present Board of Managers of the Church Extension Society aforesaid shall constitute the said Board of Church Extension until the next ensuing session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and until their successors are duly appointed as provided in the preceding section.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

ARTICLE I.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SEC. 1. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, a Corresponding Secretary, or any five members of the Board.

SEC. 3. The Board may adjourn from time to time as occasion may require.

ARTICLE II.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

SEC. 1. At the regular meeting of the Board in November there shall be appointed for the year the following Standing Committees:

1. Executive and Finance, consisting of eleven members.
2. Loan Fund and Annuities, consisting of nine members.
3. Estimating and Auditing, consisting of nine members.
4. Applications for Aid, consisting of nine members.
5. On Anniversary, consisting of seven members.
6. On Nominations, consisting of nine members.

SEC. 2. The President, Corresponding Secretaries, and Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of all the Standing Committees, except the Estimating and Auditing Committee and the Committee on Nominations; *provided*, however, that only one Corresponding Secretary, as may be agreed between them, shall act at any Committee meeting.

SEC. 3. Special Committees may be appointed at the pleasure of the Board, as occasion may require.

SEC. 4. The first named on each Committee shall be the chairman thereof, but in case of his absence at any time, the members present may appoint any one of their number chairman *pro tem*.

SEC. 5. The term of service of the Standing Committees shall begin at the close of the regular monthly meeting in November, and continue until their successors are duly appointed.

SEC. 6. When any member of any Committee has failed to attend the meetings of said Committee for four consecutive months, his place may be declared vacant, upon the recommendation of the Committee of which he is a member.

SEC. 7. Five members of the Executive and Finance Committee and three of each of the other Standing Committees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any regularly called meeting of said Committees.

SEC. 8. The Standing Committees, except the Committees on Loan Fund and Annuities, on Anniversaries, and on Nominations, shall meet monthly in the office of the Board. Special meetings of any Committee may be held on the call of a Corresponding Secretary or the chairman of the Committee. Each Committee, except the Committees on Anniversary and on Nominations, shall at the first meeting after its appointment choose a Secretary, who shall record in a suitable book provided for the purpose, the proceedings of the Committee, and shall read the same as the report of the Committee at the regular monthly meetings of the Board.

SEC. 9. The members, from the Board, of the General Committee of Church Extension shall be elected by ballot, at the regular meeting in September of each year.

ARTICLE III.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SEC. 1. At all regular meetings of the Board the following order of business shall be observed:

1. Prayer.
2. Calling the Roll.
3. Reading and approval of the minutes of previous meetings.
4. Report of Corresponding Secretaries.
5. Report of Assistant Corresponding Secretary.
6. Report of Treasurer.
7. Report of Standing Committees.
8. Applications for Aid.
9. Report of Special Committees.
10. Miscellaneous Business.

SEC. 2. Special meetings shall consider only the business for which they may have been convened, and, by unanimous consent of the members present, such other as may require immediate attention.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. *Of the President and Vice Presidents.*—The President, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and shall perform all the duties usually devolved upon such officers.

SEC. 2. *Of the Corresponding Secretaries.*—The Corresponding Secretaries shall faithfully perform all the duties required by the Discipline. They shall, as the executive officers of the Board, superintend all its affairs, and shall see that the provisions of the Discipline concerning Church Extension, the By-laws, and orders of the General Committee and of the Board, are strictly observed. They shall have the care of all the property belonging to the Board, except negotiable and registered securities, which shall be in the custody of the Treasurer, and the Corresponding Secretaries shall have access thereto only in the presence of the Treasurer. All conveyances of real estate, releases of mortgage, powers of attorney, and other legal documents authorized by the Board, shall be signed and acknowledged by one of the Corresponding Secretaries, or where the laws of the State or Territory require, by the President or one of the Vice Presidents and by the Recording Secretary, who shall affix thereto the corporate seal of the Board. They, or either of them, may and shall draw orders upon the Treasurer for all drafts authorized by the Board, and shall countersign all drafts of the Treasurer upon the designated depository. They shall notify debtors of amounts due to the Board, and shall use due diligence to collect the same. They shall give notice of all meetings of the Board at least three days preceding, and of the annual meeting of the General Committee at least one month preceding. They shall report monthly to the Board; and shall lay before it applications for aid, and such other documents and information as may be necessary, or as any of the Standing Committees may direct. They shall publish by circular or otherwise such information as the Board may direct or the interests of the cause may require. They shall prepare, subject to the approval of the Board, its Annual Report, and the Quadrennial Report to the General Conference, required by the Discipline. They shall also prepare annually such exhibit of the affairs of the Board as may be necessary for the use of the General Committee at its Annual Meeting.

SEC. 3. *Of the Assistant Corresponding Secretary.*—The Assistant Corresponding Secretary shall assist the Corresponding Secretaries in the visitation of Conferences, and shall hold meetings in the interests of Church Extension. He shall be exclusively employed in the work of the Board, soliciting contributions to its funds, and otherwise promoting its interests, as the Board may direct. He shall report monthly to the Board, through the Corresponding Secretaries, submitting statements of his work, and such other information and recommendations as he may deem for the best interests of the cause.

SEC. 4. *Of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board, returning his receipt, and shall deposit the same as the Board may direct. He shall draw upon the designated depository on the order of a Corresponding Secretary for all amounts appropriated by the Board. He shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements, and shall report the same, together with the condition of the Treasury, to the

Board monthly. He shall have the custody of all negotiable and registered securities belonging to the Board, and such securities shall be kept in a safe in a Trust Company, designated by the Board, to which he shall have access only in company with a Corresponding Secretary, or a member of the Executive and Finance Committee designated by said Committee.

The Assistant Treasurer shall aid the Treasurer as he may need and require, and shall render such further service as the Board may determine.

SEC. 5. *Of the Recording Secretary.*—The Recording Secretary shall record, in suitable books provided for the purpose, the proceedings of the Board and of the General Committee. He shall sign the minutes of each meeting of the Board, and of the annual meeting of the General Committee. He shall sign such official documents as the Board may authorize or require, and shall render such further service and receive such compensation as the Board may determine.

SEC. 6. All the officers of the Board shall continue until their successors are elected and take their place.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

SEC. 1. *Of the Executive and Finance Committee.*—The Executive and Finance Committee shall examine annually the securities for loans to Churches, and semiannually all the other assets of the Board, and shall have authority, in connection with the Treasurer, temporarily to invest and to change the investment of all unemployed funds belonging to the Board. It shall counsel and aid the Corresponding Secretaries in their executive duties, and shall take all necessary measures to carry into effect the orders of the Board. It may, in cases requiring immediate action, grant applications for aid, made and approved, as required by the Discipline, and recommended by the Committee on Applications for Aid. It shall designate one of its members, who, in company with the Treasurer, shall have access to the safe containing the securities of the Board. It shall perform such other duties as the Board may from time to time require.

SEC. 2. *Of the Committee on Loan Fund and Annuities.*—The Committee on Loan Fund and Annuities shall, in connection with the Corresponding Secretaries and Assistant Corresponding Secretary, take such measures as may be necessary to procure legacies and contributions to the Loan Fund, and shall recommend such measures to the Board as it may deem necessary to the security and wise administration of the same. It shall, in connection with the Corresponding Secretaries, consider and determine upon the acceptance or rejection, or reference to the Board, of all offers of money or property subject to annuity, and shall report its action on the same at the next regular meeting of the Board. But before any contract is made, shall submit for approval of the Board, any and all propositions offered in which more than six per cent is asked, or in which the proposed annuitant is under sixty years of age.

SEC. 3. *Of the Estimating and Auditing Committee.*—The Estimating and Auditing Committee shall estimate, before the regular meeting of the Board in June following each session of the General Conference, the salaries of the Corresponding Secretaries; and before the regular meeting in October of each year, the salaries of all other persons employed by the Board, and shall report the same at the regular meeting of the Board for the current month for its approval. It shall audit monthly the accounts of the Corresponding Secretaries and of the Treasurer, and such other bills and accounts as may be referred to it by the Board. It shall annually, at the close of the fiscal year, make a thorough examination and audit of the assets and accounts of the Board, and report the same at the regular meeting in December.

SEC. 4. *Of the Committee on Applications for Aid.*—The Committee on Applications for Aid shall carefully examine all applications for aid, presented in due form, and all documents relating thereto, and shall have authority to approve, disapprove, or suspend for further information when necessary.

SEC. 5. *Of the Committee on Anniversary.*—The Committee on Anniversary shall meet on the call of a Corresponding Secretary or the Chairman of the Committee. It shall have authority to determine the time and place of holding the Anniversary, to arrange for public meetings, to invite speakers, and to make all necessary arrangements, subject to approval of the Board.

SEC. 6. *Of the Committee on Nominations.*—The Committee on Nominations shall meet on the call of a Corresponding Secretary or the Chairman of the Committee. It shall, at the regular meeting in November of each year, nominate the officers and Standing Committees to be then chosen. It shall also nominate persons to fill all vacancies occurring from time to time in the Board,

and in the Standing Committees, and shall, when required, nominate Special Committees ordered by the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING APPLICATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

SEC. 1. If any Conference Board shall approve applications for aid beyond the aggregate amount authorized by the General Committee of Church Extension, all applications from within the bounds of such Conference shall be suspended, and the Corresponding Secretaries shall immediately notify the Conference Board of the facts, and of the amount that may be appropriated within the Conference; and said Conference Board shall be requested to determine the applications that shall take precedence, or the amount that shall be granted to each. But if, after sufficient time, the Conference Board shall fail to act, or to inform the Parent Board of its action, said Parent Board may make such disbursements as it may deem wise and proper.

SEC. 2. If any pastor, or other agent, shall go beyond the bounds of his Conference to solicit special contributions in aid of any church, all applications from within the bounds of such Conference shall, unless the Board otherwise direct, be suspended until the amounts procured by such pastor or agent shall be reported to the Treasurer and charged to the Conference and such special applications shall have been discontinued. The Corresponding Secretaries shall immediately notify the Conference Board of such suspension, and of the reason therefor.

ARTICLE VII.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE FUNDS OF THE BOARD.

SEC. 1. All moneys or other property received by the Board shall be credited to the General Fund, to the Loan Fund, or to the Annuity Fund, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The General Fund shall consist of all moneys or other property of the Board other than contributions to and interest on the Loan Fund, and amounts contributed subject to annuity, with interest received on same.

SEC. 3. The Loan Fund shall consist of all moneys or other property, not subject to annuity, specially donated or bequeathed to said Fund; and of the net residue at the termination of annuities payable on the same, of any sums contributed subject to annuity, and also of the net balance of interest accruing upon its capital, after charging thereto annually an equitable proportion of the current expenses of the administration of the business of the Board. All moneys or other property that have been or may be contributed to the Loan Fund, except such as may be subject to annuity, shall be held as a sacred trust, to be used only for making loans to churches, under such regulations as the Board may adopt.

SEC. 4. The Annuity Fund shall consist of all moneys or other property contributed to and accepted by the Board, subject to the payment of annuity, and of all sums received for interest on the same. It shall be charged with all sums that shall be disbursed for the payment of annuities, and with any loss or depreciation in value on disposal of property in said Fund, and also with an equitable proportion, to be determined annually, of the current expenses of the administration of the business of the Board. The net residue of all moneys or other property hereafter contributed and accepted subject to annuity, but not otherwise directed by the contributor, shall at the termination and final adjustment of said annuity, be credited to and merged in the Loan Fund.

ARTICLE VIII.

COLLECTION OF AMOUNTS DUE TO THE BOARD.

When any amount due to the Board on account of loans, interest on loans, or otherwise, shall not be paid or satisfactorily adjusted, on notice from the Corresponding Secretaries, within sixty days from the date of maturity, they shall immediately proceed to collect the same by legal process, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

ARTICLE IX.

RULES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS IN THE BOARD.

SEC. 1. At the hour appointed the President, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, or in the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, a member of the Board chosen to preside, shall take the chair and cause the meeting to

be opened and the business to proceed as described in Article III of these By-laws.

SEC. 2. A motion having been made, seconded, and stated from the Chair, shall be considered in possession of the Board, but may be withdrawn by the mover before any action is taken on it. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the presiding officer or any other member require it; and when the question contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided.

SEC. 3. A motion to amend shall be considered first in order, and shall be decided before the original motion; and a substitute for any pending motion or amendment may be offered, and shall, if it prevail, supersede the original motion or proposed amendment, and may itself be amended.

SEC. 4. Every member wishing to speak shall rise and address the Chair; and no one shall speak more than once on one question until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken; and no member shall speak more than five minutes except by permission of the Board.

SEC. 5. Motions to lay on the table, and motions that the previous question be ordered, shall be taken without debate.

SEC. 6. When a report is presented by a Committee, it shall be considered in possession of the Board, and (except as otherwise provided in Article V, Section 1, of these By-laws) may be adopted, amended, recommitted, laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of, as the Board may judge proper.

SEC. 7. It shall always be deemed out of order to use personal reflections in debate, or to interrupt a speaker, except to explain or to call him to order.

SEC. 8. It shall be deemed out of order for any member to leave the meeting without the permission of the Chair or Board.

SEC. 9. A motion to adjourn shall always be considered in order, and shall be taken without debate.

SEC. 10. A call for the yeas and nays shall be ordered on the demand of any five members present.

SEC. 11. Any decision of the presiding officer shall be subject to an appeal to the Board, and such appeal shall be decided without debate, but the presiding officer may assign his reasons for his decision.

SEC. 12. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, but no motion for reconsideration shall be taken more than once.

ARTICLE X.

THE SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

SEC. 1. Article I, Article II, Sec. 7, and Article III, of the foregoing By-laws, may be suspended at any time by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

SEC. 2. These By-laws may be altered or amended at any regular monthly meeting of the Board by a vote of two thirds of the members present; but notice of such alteration or amendment shall have been given and recorded at a previous regular monthly meeting of the Board.

BY-LAWS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

ARTICLE 1. At the hour appointed for the first meeting the Senior Bishop shall take the chair and call the meeting to order. In his absence, one of the other General Superintendents shall preside; but, in the absence of all the Bishops, a member of the General Committee of Church Extension shall be elected to preside. At the other meetings of the General Committee one of the General Superintendents shall preside, but if there is no General Superintendent present at the time for the opening of the meeting, any member of the Committee may be elected to occupy the chair.

ARTICLE 2. The presiding officer shall cause the meeting to be opened and the business to proceed as prescribed in Article 3, on the order of business.

ARTICLE 3. The following shall be the order of business:

1. Devotional exercises.
2. Roll call.
3. Reading of the minutes.
4. Reading of the Report from the Board of Church Extension.
5. Reception of communications.
6. Appointment of Committees.
 1. On special cases, including applications for the exemption from the rule of limitation as to the cost of churches.
 2. On the matters within the province of the General Committee.

7. Reports from Committees.

8. Miscellaneous Business.

ARTICLE 4. No member shall speak more than once on any question until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken, and no member shall speak more than ten minutes, except by permission of the General Committee.

ARTICLE 5. To suspend the rules shall require a two-thirds vote of those present and voting.

ARTICLE 6. To sustain a call for the previous question shall require a two-thirds vote of those present and voting.

ARTICLE 7. The yeas and nays shall be ordered on the demand of seven members present and voting.

ARTICLE 8. Any question including propositions so distinct in substance that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain, shall be divided on the demand of any member.

ARTICLE 9. The mover may withdraw his motion at any time before decision or amendment, but not after the previous question has been ordered.

ARTICLE 10. Questions of order decided by the presiding officer shall be subject to an appeal to the General Committee by any member; but in case of such appeal the question shall be taken without debate, except that the appellant may make a brief statement of the ground of his appeal, and the chairman may state the ground of his decision.

ARTICLE 11. In all matters not specified in these rules the General Committee shall be governed by the well-established principles of common parliamentary law.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID AND SOUTHERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To the General Conference.

FATHERS AND BROTHERS: It will be thirty-four years in August since the Freedmen's Aid Society was organized. There are only three members of the convention that organized the Society who are now living: the president of the Society, Bishop J. M. Walden, D.D., LL.D.; the honorary secretary, the Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D., LL.D.; and the venerable lay member, J. F. Larkin, Esq.

The Society began with a good constitution and \$1,500 of borrowed money. There were twenty-four teachers employed during the first year, and schools established which have grown to academies and colleges, and even schools with university departments. Among the earliest schools were those which were located at Nashville, Tenn., Huntsville, Ala., Holly Springs, Miss., and New Orleans, La. The school which was begun at Camden, S. C., was merged, with the Baker Institute at Charleston, in the same State, in the Claflin University. The Rev. Dr. Newman, who was afterward elected Bishop, was associated with the first corresponding secretary and first field superintendent in soliciting aid for the orphanage connected with one of the Southern schools. Whereunto have these schools now grown! The Society has expended between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 in the Southern States; it has nearly fifty schools, half of them among the colored people, half of them among the white; it has \$2,155,200 invested in school property; more than 200,000 young men and women have attended the various schools. There are now nearly 10,000 students in the schools; 7,500 are among the colored people, 2,500 are among the white. There are 2,640 students in the Industrial Schools; 233 are preparing for the Christian ministry, 354 studying medicine, and 832 preparing for work as teachers. The students gave last year to help themselves \$55,845.23. The Society and schools, from all sources, raised last year \$355,827.67.

DIED DURING THE QUADRENNIUM.

One member of the convention which organized the Society has died since the meeting of the last General Conference—the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D.D. He was also, at the time of his death, a member of the Board of Managers. Widely known and honored by the whole Church, he was greatly beloved by the members of the Board. The Rev. Bartholomew Lambert, who died during the quadrennium, was the faithful and conscientious representative in the General Committee of the Thirteenth Gen-

eral Conference District. He was a typical German Methodist, broad and fearless in his open espousal of the Freedmen's cause. The Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D., who was appointed to be the representative of the Second General Conference District, died before the first meeting of the General Committee. Robust and fervid, he would have been one of the most popular and helpful members.

DIVERSITY AND EXTENT OF THE WORK.

There are no more diverse and complicated interests committed to any one of the benevolent societies of the Church. The Managers of the Society must be competent contractors to build buildings, skillful attorneys to secure bequests when in the courts, wise counselors to avoid suits at law in settling wills, and careful business men in administering estates. They must be shrewd financiers to engineer the payment or funding of debts, faithful and successful solicitors to get money, and enough of it, to pay the bills and carry on the schools. They must be industrious officers, ingenious, and sagacious, and schooled in all matters of detail, so as to overlook nothing, but follow up everything, and neither lose sight of a distant bequest or residuary legacy, nor forget to pay the near or remote taxes which may be much or little. There are more than a hundred buildings to keep insured, and tens of thousands of letters to read and answer. All this, with from four to five hundred teachers to employ in making up the faculties, and their salaries to pay every month. The superintendence of the schools is then a matter for the balance of the Managers' time, with numerous "appeals to the office," to employ the idle moments of all needful recreation. Nothing must be said of the committees to hear, and petitions to answer, concerning "land which ought to be purchased," and "schools which ought to be started."

THE SCHOOLS.

Following is the list of institutions under the care of the Society:

INSTITUTIONS AMONG BLACK PEOPLE.	Founded.	Teachers Past Year.	Students Past Year.	Estimated Value of Property.
THEOLOGICAL.				
Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.....	1883	4	83	\$100,000
COLLEGIATE.				
Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.....	1873	8	255	60,000
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.....	1866	34	531	125,000
Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C.....	1869	26	526	100,000
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	1870	13	459	350,000
George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.....	1894	7	178	50,000
Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.....	1867	8	125	35,000
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.....	1873	20	377	125,000
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.....	1877	14	324	30,000
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.....	1866	9	181	125,000
Wiley University, Marshall, Tex.....	1873	12	405	35,000

INSTITUTIONS AMONG BLACK PEOPLE. —Continued.		Founded.	Teachers Past Year.	Students Past Year.	Estimated Value of Property.
ACADEMIC.					
Alexandria Academy, Alexandria, La.....	1889	2	104	0	.....
Central Alabama Academy, Huntsville, Ala.....	1872	4	109		8,000
Cookman Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.....	1872	7	236		25,000
Delaware Academy, Princess Anne, Md.....	1876	10	101		18,000
Gilbert Academy, Baldwin, La.....	1875	16	264		60,000
Haven Academy, Waynesboro, Ga.....	1868	.....	.....		5,000
La Grange Academy, La Grange, Ga.....	1870	3	222		8,000
Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Lynchburg, Va.	1892	5	50		35,000
Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss.....	1878	4	272		8,000
Morristown Academy, Morristown, Tenn.....	1881	12	303		75,000
Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex. (closed past year)	1878	.....	.....		30,000
West Tennessee Academy, Mason, Tenn.....	1879	3	98		700
Key West Academy, Key West, Fla.....	1897	2	180		.....
INSTITUTIONS AMONG WHITE PEOPLE.					
COLLEGIATE.					
Fort Worth University, Fort Worth, Tex.....	1871	49	911		130,000
Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.....	1882	.....	.....		65,000
U. S. Grant University, Athens and Chattanooga, Tenn. 1866, 1886, and	1889	59	785		300,000
ACADEMIC.					
Aaron Academy, Montezuma, N. C.....	.....	3	137		5,000
Alvin College, Alvin, Tex.....	.....	5	100		45,000
Atalla Seminary, Atalla, Ga.....	.....	2	60		1,500
Baldwin Academy, Baldwin, La.....	1882	12	18		20,000
Central Industrial Institute, Columbus, N. C.....	1896	5	100		2,000
Bloomington Academy, Bloomington, Tenn.....	.....	3	137		4,000
Demorest Academy, Demorest, Ga.....	1890	5	160		6,000
Du Pont Academy, Du Pont, Ga.....	.....	2	120		500
Fairview Academy, Trapp Hill, N. C.....	1887	2	96		1,500
Graham Academy, Marshallberg, N. C.....	1887	5	100		1,000
Holston Academy, New Market, Tenn.....	1838	.....	.....		2,500
Kingsley Academy, Bloomingdale, Tenn.....	1877	5	121		2,200
Mallalieu Academy, Kinsey, Ala.....	1882	7	114		6,000
McLemoresville Academy, McLemoresville, Tenn.....	.....	4	120		5,000
Missouri Wesleyan Academy, Cameron, Mo.....	.....	11	224		33,000
Mt. Zion Academy, Mt. Zion, Ga.....	1880	3	105		5,000
Murphy College, Sevierville, Tenn.....	.....	6	190		20,000
Parrottsville Academy, Parrottsville, Tenn.....	1887	3	170		5,500
Powell's Valley Academy, Well Spring, Tenn.....	1878	5	170		4,500
Roanoke Academy, Roanoke, Va.....	.....	.....	.....		75,000
Summertown Academy, Summertown, Tenn.....	1889	2	114		2,500
Union Hill Normal School, Watson, Ga.....	.....	3	60		2,000
Wesleyan Academy, Chuckey City, Tenn.....	.....	2	67		2,800
Total.....	.....	416	9,562		\$2,155,200

By an agreement, made several years ago, the collections of the Baltimore, Wilmington, Washington, and Delaware Conferences are given to support the Morgan College, Delaware Academy, and Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute. These schools were thus made to depend wholly on these Conferences for their buildings, improvements, and repairs, as well as their support.

Little Rock University has received no appropriation during the quadrennium, but an arrangement has been made by which a school for young ladies has been conducted in the building. A school has been started at Alvin, Tex., under the auspices of the Austin and Gulf Mission Conferences, with the request that it be placed on the list of the schools of the Society, and some ap-

propriation given to it. The seminary building at Ellijay, Ga., has been burned, and at the request of the Georgia Conference the patronage of the school has been divided between the Seminary at Atalla, Ga., and the Union Hill Normal School at Watson, Ga. An appropriation has been made to each of these schools.

The burden of indebtedness, which has compelled retrenchment in every direction, has made it necessary not only to reduce the salaries of the teachers, but the number of teachers in most of the schools. The demands are so urgent, however, that the policy in this direction must be changed.

CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS FOR 1898-99.

Regular Teachers in all Grades: Male, 253; female, 150. Total number of teachers, 403.

Students Enrolled: Among colored people, 5,383; among white people, 3,997. Total enrollment, 9,380.

Students in Collegiate Courses of Study: Classical, 174; Scientific, 25; Philosophical, 27; Specials, 20. Total in College Courses, 246.

Students in Academic Courses of Study: Collegiate Preparatory, 1,461; Normal, 832; English, 4,569; Specials, 192. Total, 7,054.

Preparing for the Ministry: Regular Course, 152; Special Course, 81. Total, 233.

In Other Professional Schools: Medical, 354; Dentistry, 19; Pharmacy, 16; Elocution, 538; Law, 52. Total, 979.

Students in Music: Vocal Classes, 938; Organ, 76; Piano, 377; Special, 119. Total, 1,510.

Students in Art: 81.

Commercial: Bookkeeping, 208; Typewriting, 32; Stenography, 3; Telegraphy, 40; Penmanship, 2,662. Total, 2,945.

Architectural Drawing: 98.

Mechanical Drawing: 106.

Manual Training and Trade Schools: 2,640.

THE AIM AND CLAIM OF THE SCHOOLS.

If "civil government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human want," religion is a provision of Infinite Wisdom for the greatest human need. But religion is unintelligible without education, and both "religion and education are not a match for evil without the grace of God." To get rid of superstition, enlighten and elevate the votaries of religion, there must be schools to disseminate intelligence and awaken the longing for such inner life and vital influence as will instigate and insure good character and noble conduct. Both the teachers and the instruction are of highest moment. The distinguished

place assigned to the schools of the Society comes from their Christian character and work. It is therefore gratifying to report that there were 331 conversions during the last year, 75 among the white people, and 256 among the colored. In the two theological schools and the theological departments of some of the other schools there were 233 preparing for the Christian ministry; 51 among the white people, and 182 among the colored. There were 1,305 conversions during the quadrennium, 341 among the white people, and 964 among the colored. There were 933 preparing for the Christian ministry, 286 among the white people, and 647 among the colored.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—“My hand,” said Napoleon, “is immediately connected with my head.” It is connected with every man's living, and belongs with all his powers. Industrial training must begin and end with the hand. The greatest demand of all the schools continues to be enlarged facilities for manual training. As there is only about one fifteenth of the population engaged in all the professions and the public service, and one half in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, the great majority of the students must be taught and skilled to work with their hands. The schools, therefore, encourage many students to “work their way through college.” In some of the schools most of the work about the buildings is done by the students. The buildings themselves in many notable instances have been erected by the students, and even finished by them. The schools for cooking and sewing and housekeeping graduate the girls who have had no homes, or, at best, very poor ones, to be housekeepers, with quite as good, and often with better, equipment than many girls who have been reared in homes of luxury. They are taught to work, and find pleasure in it.

The male students in manual training and trade schools last year among the colored people numbered 677, an increase of 110 over the previous year, and were distributed as follows: Shoemaking, 2; wagonmaking, 5; cabinetmaking, 6; baking, 17; tinning, 7; painting, 22; agriculture, 35; ironworking, 40; blacksmithing, 55; masonry, 66; laundry, 72; machine shop, 110; printing, 112; carpentry, 128. The female students in the schools of domestic economy among the colored people numbered 1,755, and were distributed as follows: Millinery, 23; dressmaking, 263; cooking, 298; housekeeping, 326; sewing, 845. The female students in the similar schools among white people numbered 208, and were distributed as follows: Millinery, 66; cooking, 32; sewing, 55; housekeeping, 55. The total number of students in all the industrial schools were 2,640, which was an increase of 834 over the previous year.

Following is the comparative statement of the number of students in the several industrial departments during the quadrennium:

MALE STUDENTS.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Shoemaking	5	5	16	2
Wagonmaking .....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cabinetmaking .....	.....	11	12	6
Baking .....	.....	2	2	17
Trimming	6	3	.....	7
Painting	87	18	37	22
Agriculture	60	21	16	35
Ironworking .....	.....	.....	.....	40
Blacksmithing	68	35	75	55
Masonry	131	77	50	66
Laundry .....	.....	101	45	72
Machine shop .....	.....	.....	76	110
Printing	76	99	120	112
Carpentry	13	98	117	128
Tailoring .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Whole number	446	470	567	677

FEMALE STUDENTS.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Colored: Nurse training .....	.....	21	.....	.....
Millinery .....	.....	.....	18	23
Dressmaking	84	179	193	263
Cooking	225	209	276	298
Housekeeping	265	199	196	326
Sewing	671	946	934	845
White: Millinery .....	.....	.....	.....	66
Cooking .....	.....	.....	32	32
Sewing .....	.....	.....	35	55
Housekeeping .....	.....	.....	122	55
Whole number	1,245	1,554	1,806	1,963
Totals: Male	446	470	567	677
Female	1,245	1,554	1,806	1,963
	1,691	2,024	2,373	2,640

It will be seen that, with all the limitations, there has been a steady increase in the number of students during the four years.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The only value of property to anyone, save the auctioneer, is in its association and use. But there is a sacredness which attaches to certain properties from hallowed associations, interesting and profitable uses, and the memories that always obey the commands of the heart. There are old buildings which become veritable shrines of devotion. The first buildings of the Freedmen's Aid Society are coming to claim some new attention because of their associations and memories. But the estimated cost of the property or present value shows how great must be the care of the managers in looking after it. The last annual report shows the value of the property to be \$2,155,200—only about \$300,000 of this amount is held by local trustees. It has often been said: "Why not sell the property and pay the debt?" But there has been no time during the last quadrennium when the

This is \$14,050 more insurance than the previous year, and the cost for premiums is \$222.88 more.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

The financial condition of the country which had so affected the collections of the last two years of the previous quadrennium, continued seriously to affect the contributions of the first two years of this one, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the expenditures were kept within the receipts. But there has been an increase in the collections each year over the previous one, and the amount raised last year exceeded that of any other year in the history of the Society.

This was the first year when the moneys received were carefully divided and set apart according to the purposes for which they were given. The necessity of the general expense account was so constant and burdensome that moneys were often borrowed and loaned until it was difficult to replace them. The current expenses of the Society had never been met in any one year by the Conference collections only; it had required bequests and legacies, particular donations, and special funds to meet the deficit. The aim of the present administration has been to bring the expenditures within the limits set by the collections, and to make use of the bequests, legacies, and other special gifts to reduce the debt. To this end it was determined to credit no special funds in the receipts on the books of the Society to the Conference collections, whatever might be done in the Minutes of the Conferences. Previous to the last fiscal year the Conference collections have included many gifts of individuals and other moneys which have swelled them to misleading proportions. This division of general and special funds makes the net Conference collections for last year appear to be decreased, but they are several thousand dollars larger than the net amount of the previous year, and the total Conference collections of 1898-99 are \$11,690.35 larger than the collections of 1897-98.

Following are the tables which gave the comparison of receipts for each of the two quadrenniums, year by year:

I. FROM CONFERENCES ONLY.

	1891-95.	1895-99.		
1st Year.....	\$121,473 00	\$92,230 05	Decrease..	\$29,242 95
2d Year.....	112,592 00	95,268 00	" ..	17,324 00
3d Year.....	109,508 72	95,350 85	" ..	14,157 87
4th Year.....	101,577 85	84,860 72	" ..	16,717 13
For four years...	\$445,151 57	\$367,709 62	Total Dec..	\$77,441 95

II. FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES, INCLUDING CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS.

	1891-95.	1895-99.		
1st Year.....	\$352,751 40	\$214,071 19	Decrease..	\$138,680 21
2d Year.....	354,055 60	256,764 43	" ..	97,291 17
3d Year.....	243,002 51	303,736 91	Increase..	60,734 40
4th Year.....	292,809 59	355,827 67	" ..	63,018 08
For four years..	\$1,242,619 10	\$1,130,400 20	Decrease.	\$112,218 90

RECEIPTS BY QUADRENNIUMS.

The total amount of receipts by quadrenniums, from the organization of the Society, is as follows:

1866-70.....	\$262,113 74,	includes Freedmen's Bureau receipts.	
1870-75.....	241,151 00	Decrease.....	\$20,962 74
1875-79.....	264,023 00	Increase in four years.....	22,872 00
1879-83.....	403,858 00	“ “ “	139,835 00
1883-87.....	624,000 26	“ “ “	220,142 26
1887-91.....	981,197 18	“ “ “	357,196 92
1891-95.....	1,242,619 10	“ “ “	261,421 92
1895-99.....	1,130,400 20	Decrease.....	112,218 90

\$5,149,362 48, total August, 1866, to June 30, 1899.

When the present amount of indebtedness, \$154,478.98, is added to these receipts we have the total amount of expenditures since August, 1866, \$5,303,841.46.

THE SEVERAL ANNUITIES AND RATES OF INTEREST.

The various annuities, rates of interest, when they were received, and for what purposes they were given, are as follows:

Amount.	Rate.	When Received.	For What Purpose.
\$5,000	7	March 8, 1881.....	Students' Aid.
10,000	7	March 8, 1881.....	A Medical School.
2,000	7	March 25, 1881.....	General Work.
20,000	7	October 21, 1881.....	“ “
5,000	6	October 1, 1886.....	“ “
1,000	6	July 22, 1887.....	“ “
500	6	April 19, 1888.....	“ “
200	7	April 1, 1889.....	“ “
5,000	6	May 1, 1889.....	“ “
1,000	6	July 1, 1889.....	“ “
1,000	6	October 15, 1889.....	Central Tennessee College.
5,000	6	October 21, 1889.....	End. New Orleans Medical.
1,000	6	December 4, 1889.....	General Work.
1,000	5	September 1, 1890.....	“ “
1,000	6	October 1, 1890.....	Central Tennessee College.
500	5	November 1, 1890.....	End. New Orleans Medical.
5,000	7	January 1, 1891.....	New Orleans Medical.
1,000	5	February 26, 1891.....	General Work.
1,000	6	March 10, 1891.....	“ “
200	8	May 16, 1891.....	“ “
200	6	October 3, 1891.....	“ “
200	8	November 1, 1891.....	“ “
5,000	5	January 1, 1892.....	Rust University.
5,000	5	January 1, 1892.....	Samuel Huston.
4,000	6	January 15, 1892.....	New Orleans Medical.
4,000	7	February 18, 1892.....	General Work.
2,000	4	January 1, 1893.....	Philander Smith.
1,000	6	April 13, 1893.....	General Work.
1,000	6	April 13, 1893.....	“ “
2,000	4	April 21, 1893.....	Philander Smith.
1,000	6	May 10, 1893.....	General Work.
7,000	6	July 1, 1893.....	“ “
1,000	6	July 1, 1893.....	“ “
850	6	December 15, 1893.....	Geo. R. Smith.
10,000	6	April 9, 1895.....	New Orleans Medical.
1,000	6	December 23, 1897.....	General Work.
500	6	February 1, 1898.....	“ “
1,400	6	March 9, 1898.....	“ “
2,000	6	November 1, 1898.....	Special Work.
1,000	5	November 12, 1898.....	General Work.
4,000	6	November 25, 1898.....	Nurse-training School.
1,000	6	January 16, 1899.....	General Work.
100	6	February 23, 1899.....	“ “
600	6	March 15, 1899.....	“ “
2,500	6	April 1, 1899.....	“ “

Amount.	Rate.	When Received.	For What Purpose.
\$2,500	6	April 1, 1899.....	General Work.
1,000	4½	May 1, 1899.....	" "
1,700	5	May 10, 1899.....	" "
1,000	5	May 29, 1899.....	" "
<hr/>			
\$130,950			
<hr/>			
\$500	5	August 1, 1899.....	General Work.
1,000	5	January 22, 1900.....	" "
1,000	6	March 1, 1900.....	" "
100	6	March 19, 1900.....	" "
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\$133,550			

Since the end of the fiscal year the annuities which have been added to the table have been received.

One of the annuitants, whose money was received early in the history of the Society, when the rates of interest were much higher than now, and who has received \$2,450 a year, lived to the good old age of ninety-two years, and received much more than the original amount that she had given to the Society. The annuities of the persons who have died during the quadrennium amount to \$54,200. The amount of annuities received during the quadrennium is \$19,400. The amount of annuities received on account of the debt is \$15,900.

The several sums, according to the rates and amounts of interest, for which the Society is now responsible are as follows:

\$400, at 8 per cent.	\$32 00
46,200, " 7 "	3,234 00
64,250, " 6 "	3,855 00
17,700, " 5 "	885 00
1,000, " 4½ "	45 00
4,000, " 4 "	160 00
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\$133,550	\$8,211 00

An average of about 6½ per cent.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The Society is never without a building enterprise on hand. More buildings were undertaken ten years ago than the Society has ever had the money to finish. But they are being finished year by year as the money is furnished. The authority to go forward is granted to the schools by the Board of Managers whenever a sufficient sum is raised to enable the builders to build far enough to save what they have built.

The friends and faculty of Wiley University, at Marshall, Tex., have been collecting money for two or three years toward a very much needed new building. They forwarded to the Society \$2,178.11. During the last summer they were permitted to use so much of the money as would be needed to burn a sufficient number of brick to build the building. A foreman for the brickyard was found, and as there was good clay on the land belonging to the university the teachers and students went to

work themselves, and a large kiln of handmade brick has been successfully burned and carefully sheltered. The friends of the school are again collecting money with which to lay the foundation of the building.

A new building is in process of construction at New Orleans in connection with the university. It was begun as a Twenty-fifth Anniversary and Twentieth Century Thank Offering. The main building is 74x48 feet, with an ell on one side which is 24x36 feet. The present chapel of the university will connect with 36 feet of the main building, making it 96 feet in width. The brickwork is completed. The building is three stories high—the first story being intended for a gymnasium. The second and third stories will include the chapel and eight recitation rooms. The estimated cost is \$10,000. Of this amount about \$5,100 had been paid up to November 1. There had been collected \$4,000, leaving \$1,100 which President Atkinson had advanced, and which, he reports, "is covered by reliable notes." This building, and an industrial building at Gilbert Academy to cost \$1,000, will constitute the Twentieth Century Thank Offering of the Louisiana Conference and of the alumni and students of the schools in Louisiana.

A building has been purchased adjoining the New Orleans Medical College for a hospital and nurse-training school at a cost of \$4,350. The money has been secured by Bishop Mallalieu, who assumed all financial responsibility.

More than a dozen years ago the Samuel Huston College was begun in Austin, Tex. The foundation and first story were built, but as there was no money to finish the building it was left in that condition for nearly ten years. During the last quadrennium money was raised to carry forward the building. A contract was made to inclose the building, finishing it on the outside, putting in the rough floors, and the studding for the partitions. Last December another contract was signed to finish all the rooms on the first floor, so that the building could be occupied. The work has been diligently prosecuted, and will be finished in May. The cost of the building when completed will be about \$30,000.

If Dr. Dunton continues to manifest the same enterprise he has shown since the Claflin University was divorced from the State College, it will be said of him, as of one among the first-named men of the Old Testament, "He builded a city." Within the last two quadrenniums he has built ten buildings at an expense of \$36,500. During the last quadrennium he built the south annex to the main building of Claflin University at a cost of \$16,000, and the Groveland Cottage at a cost of \$2,000. During the present quadrennium he has built the north annex to the main building at a cost of \$6,000; a manual training building, \$5,000; the Lee Library, \$5,000; Girls' Industrial building.

\$500; two kitchens, \$500; dormitory, \$500; stable and shed supplied with farming implements and tools, \$1,000; and bought, besides, \$500 of live stock. The Lee Library is another monument to the generosity of Mrs. Bennett, of Wilkesbarre, who gave the money to build it.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The renovation of some of the old buildings is almost equal to the building of new ones. The expenditures for repairs and improvements during the quadrennium are as follows:

Morgan College and auxiliary schools.....	\$8,596 02
U. S. Grant University, Athens and Chattanooga.....	6,000 00
Gammon Theological Seminary.....	4,433 93
Fort Worth University.....	4,364 00
Meharry Medical College.....	3,800 00
Clark University.....	3,340 72
Central Tennessee College.....	2,532 76
Little Rock University.....	2,000 00
Rust University.....	1,500 00
Philander Smith College.....	483 70
George R. Smith College.....	299 80
Huntsville Academy.....	244 00
Total.....	<u>\$37,594 93</u>

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY ENDOWMENT; PROPERTY AND INVESTMENTS.

As the Society is intrusted with the administration of the Gammon Theological Seminary Endowment it is deemed proper to present a statement which will give the sources of income from which the school is to be supported. Following are the properties and estimated values:

Chicago lots.....	\$31,500 00	
DeKalb County, Ga., real estate.....	6,517 18	
Hunter Street property, Atlanta, Ga.....	2,952 56	
Upshaw lot, Atlanta, Ga.....	1,800 00	
Trustees, Methodist Episcopal Church in trust.....	234,874 85	
Mortgage notes.....	8,000 00	
New Orleans University note.....	5,000 00	
Promissory notes.....	158,211 00	
Gammon Live Stock Company.....	13,200 00	
Usal Redwood Company stock.....	47,500 00	
Usal Redwood Company bonds.....	15,000 00	
Lot in Chattanooga, Tenn.....	2,997 60	
Cash.....	354 85	
Less liabilities to the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.....		<u>\$527,908 04</u> 13,463 78
Total.....		<u>\$514,444 26</u>
Money advanced for 1898-99.....		9,450 25
Balance.....		<u>\$504,994 01</u>

This is a conservative estimate, and, with careful administration, it is hoped not only to realize the full amount, but, so long as the expenditures of the school do not equal the income, to provide such additions to the principal as will place the seminary beyond the possibility of embarrassment.

THE DEBT.

In the quadrennial report to the General Conference of 1892 it was stated that the indebtedness of the Society was \$132,318, an increase of \$29,783.07. This did not include the indebtedness of the several schools. The rates of interest paid by these schools—and the money could not be borrowed in the South for less—and the reduced appropriations to the schools, made it necessary for the Society to take up this indebtedness and pay it. In no instance was the rate of interest paid by the several schools less than eight per cent, and in many instances it was nine and ten. This transfer of indebtedness from time to time to the office of the Society and the enormous interest account of \$56,468.45, together with the falling off in the collections, compelled the Board of Managers to report to the General Conference of 1896 an indebtedness of \$185,309.40, an increase of \$52,991. But this was not all. The total indebtedness of the schools was not wholly transferred until during the last year. Including the indebtedness to the Annuity Fund of \$25,000, which the donors consented to transfer to the General Fund, the actual debt at the beginning of the last quadrennium was not far from \$250,000.

As at the close of the civil war, when a great debt had been contracted, there was nothing to do but to decrease the expenses and pay it. Every effort of the Board of Managers was directed to this end. The teachers consented to have their salaries reduced, again and again and again. In the money markets every advantage was taken of the low rates of interest. The results are apparent in the reports from the schools, the financial exhibit of the Society, and the more generous responses from the churches. More than \$75,000 of the indebtedness has been paid; the balance has been refunded by the issue of bonds, drawing only four per cent interest per annum. At the meeting of the Board of Managers, held April 12, the total amount of indebtedness was reported to be only \$154,478.98. When the annuities which stand to the credit of the debt are applied to its further reduction it will be found to be much less than \$150,000.

UNAVOIDABLE EXPENSES.

No economy of administration can change certain fixed charges. They exist in all administrations. It is folly to criticise the payment of interest on indebtedness and the naked traveling expenses of the men whom the Church has charged with the responsibility of managing the Society. The Church knows little of what is demanded of the business men who give their time and labor so carefully to direct and guard its interests.

Following are the unavoidable expenses of the last year:

Insurance.....	\$1,229 54
Taxes.....	1,393 51
Interest on bonds.....	8,593 75
Interest on loans.....	4,433 48

Interest on annuities	\$6,601 75
General Committee expenses.....	1,205 99
Board of Managers expenses.....	261 30
Rent, heat, and light	800 00

These expenses are not involved in the cost of collecting money for the running of the schools. They are inherited from one administration by another, and are the hindrances which all must share alike. The criticisms of the expenses of administration are seldom fair, however much they are intended to be. The receipts of the Society for the current year are \$355,827.67. In estimating the cost of the running expenses they are sometimes compared with a single source of income, like the Conference collections; it would be as reasonable to compare them with the receipts of the special funds for a single year. The total income of the Society and the schools is not only under the administration of the office, but may be increased or decreased by it.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE QUADRENNIUM.

Beginning July 1, 1895, and Ending June 30, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury July 1, 1895.....	\$9,309 06	
Received from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896:		
From Annual Conference collections.....	92,230 05	
" other sources.....	112,532 08	
		\$214,071 19
Received from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897:		
From Annual Conference collections.....	\$95,268 00	
" other sources.....	161,496 43	
		256,764 43
Received from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898:		
From Annual Conference collections.....	\$95,350 85	
" other sources.....	208,386 06	
		303,736 91
Received from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899:		
From Annual Conference collections.....	\$84,860 72	
" other sources.....	217,836 98	
		302,697 70
		<u>\$1,077,270 23</u>
Loans, year ending June 30, 1897.....	\$4,797 67	
Loans, year ending June 30, 1898.....	4,425 00	
Loans, year ending June 30, 1899.....	37,400 68	
	\$46,623 35	
Less paid on bills payable.....	31,102 50	
		15,520 85
Advanced by the treasurer.....		15,729 30
		<u>\$1,108,520 47</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE—CHIEFLY ON BUILDINGS:

July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896:	
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.....	\$6,277 16
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.....	850 00
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.....	3,884 98
Claffin University, Orangeburg, S. C.....	2,081 92
Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.....	2,733 95
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.....	364 75
Wiley University, Marshall, Tex.....	365 30
Cookman Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.....	1,016 44
Fort Worth University, Fort Worth, Tex.....	1,022 87
Aaron Academy, Montezuma, N. C.....	106 45
Murphy College, Sevierville, Tenn.....	1,000 00
	<u>\$19,703 82</u>

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$19,703 82
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897:		
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.	\$1,525 96	
Morristown Academy, Morristown, Tenn.	13,042 48	
George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.	3,275 32	
Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.	550 00	
Fort Worth University, Fort Worth, Tex.	750 00	
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.	1,665 66	
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.	192 86	
Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C.	500 00	
Gilbert Academy, Baldwin, La.	345 50	
Cookman Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.	43 60	
New Orleans Medical College, New Orleans, La.	161 85	
Graham Academy, Marshallberg, N. C.	650 00	
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.	2,596 40	
		25,299 63
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898:		
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.	\$1,517 20	
Morristown Academy, Morristown, Tenn.	9,115 42	
George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.	150 66	
Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.	1,281 98	
Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex.	5,073 00	
Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss.	748 00	
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.	255 80	
Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C.	6,300 00	
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.	1,000 00	
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.	92 50	
Alexander Academy, Alexander, La.	31 00	
		25,565 56
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899:		
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.	\$59 60	
Clark University, South Atlanta, Ga.	447 52	
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.	332 78	
Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C.	11,733 00	
Cookman Academy, Jacksonville, Fla.	385 04	
West Tennessee Academy, Mason, Tenn.	35 00	
Morristown Academy, Morristown, Tenn.	5,669 39	
Baldwin Academy, Baldwin, La.	112 00	
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.	1,000 00	
Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga.	699 78	
		20,474 11
Total expended on Real Estate, chiefly on buildings, during the quadrennium.....		\$91,043 12
Support of teachers and general school expenses.....		\$707,849 40
Students' aid to those preparing for the ministry, and those aided through industrial schools.....		55,259 12
Repairs on buildings.....		18,417 56
School furniture.....		3,582 92
Insurance on school buildings.....		10,587 47
Interest account: On loans.....	\$11,565 96	
On annuities.....	27,197 35	
On bonds.....	35,586 00	
		74,349 31
Printing account:		
<i>Christian Educator</i>	\$4,474 30	
General account.....	8,391 69	
		12,865 99
Legal services.....		1,132 70
Taxes on unoccupied school lands.....		1,393 51
General Committee and Board of Managers meetings.....		4,840 27
Postage.....		3,280 08
Paid on local indebtedness of institutions.....		4,378 61
Trust funds invested:		
New Orleans Medical College endowment.....	\$3,000 35	
Gilbert Academy endowment.....	10,185 00	
		13,185 35
Salaries and traveling expenses corresponding and recording secre- taries and agents in attending Conferences, executive office work, and superintending schools throughout the South, office help, stenog- raphers, and incidentals:		
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896.....	\$20,438 95	
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	17,557 97	
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	18,956 44	
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	18,213 33	
		75,166 69
Rent, light, heat, and janitor.....		3,333 99

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,080,666 09
Miscellaneous:		
Hurley property account.....	\$11,035 24	
Transfer of special funds into a separate account.....	18,095 92	
Contingent Fund.....	3,226 97	
Sundry items.....	496 25	
		<u>27,854 38</u>
Total expenditures for the quadrennium.....		\$1,108,520 47

The following is the statement of the indebtedness to the last meeting of the Board of Managers:

AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS APRIL 12, 1900.

Outstanding bonds at 4 per cent.....		\$150,000 00
Bills payable.....		16,325 00
Due Sinking Fund.....		1,341 76
Special loans.....		10,000 00
Liabilities to schools.....		14,076 54
Advanced by the treasurer.....		14,554 81
		<u>\$206,298 11</u>
Less: Bills receivable.....	\$31,058 88	
Real estate valued at.....	7,050 00	
Paid trustee on account of bonds.....	3,500 00	
Due from Gammon Theological School.....	10,210 25	
		<u>51,819 13</u>
Total indebtedness.....		\$154,478 98

FINALLY.

It will occur to the thoughtful person that little comparison can be made between the opportunity of this benevolence and that of almost any other. It is necessary in nearly one half of the whole country to create a sentiment in favor of the education of certain unfortunate classes. Many more persons are not aware that the natural increase, to say nothing of the immigration of ignorant populations, outrun the facilities for education. It is interesting to note the number of well-informed persons who actually propose to abandon missionary work among whole populations because many vicious persons are found among them. It requires no little agitation to find broad-minded men who are big enough to espouse the unpopular cause, and acquaint themselves unselfishly with the needs of the lowly poor. But the significant issue of passing events and the momentous outcome of the present and recent wars have fixed permanently the claim of this benevolence upon all patriotic and Christian people.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. WALDEN, *President.*

J. W. HAMILTON, }
M. C. B. MASON, } *Corresponding Secretaries.*

W. H. W. REES, *Recording Secretary.*

CINCINNATI, O., April 14, 1900.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
UNION.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We respectfully present to you a report on the work of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the four years ending May 1, 1900.

The Sunday School Union in reality consists of all the Sunday schools connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Sunday school boards having charge of the same. This great body of Sunday school workers and students, aggregating more than three million people, is directed by the Board of Managers, consisting of thirty ministers and thirty laymen appointed every four years by the General Conference. Its executive officer is the Corresponding Secretary. The Board of Managers are charged with important and varied duties. They are to see that Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools are established wherever they are needed, both at home and abroad, to aid them with gifts of literature and requisites, and to give instruction in the best methods of Sunday school work, so that the Sunday school shall be an efficient institution for the teaching of the word of Christ, for the purpose of bringing souls to Christ, and of building up souls in Christ.

STATISTICS OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

We are glad to report that during the past four years there has been a steady growth in the Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latest statistics are as follows:

Number of Sunday schools.....	31,848
Increase during quadrennium	1,589
Number of officers and teachers.....	347,914
Decrease during quadrennium.....	4,513
Number of scholars.....	2,674,349
Increase during quadrennium.....	89,271

The above are the statistics for the entire Church, both in the United States and in foreign lands.

We find that in foreign countries the statistics of our Sunday schools are the following:

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

	Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.
<i>North and South America :</i>			
Mexico	67	163	2,910
Eastern South America.....	58	291	3,069
Western South America.....	19	121	1,405
Total for America.....	144	575	7,384
Increase during quadrennium.....	12	38	527
<i>Europe :</i>			
Bulgaria.....	12	48	337
Denmark.....	48	295	4,448
Finland, etc.....	18	67	976
North Germany.....	155	749	8,797
South Germany.....	287	871	12,453
Sweden.....	203	1,224	18,231
Norway.....	58	554	6,274
Switzerland.....	231	1,291	18,265
Italy.....	31	94	1,102
Total.....	1,043	5,153	70,883
Increase during quadrennium.....	46	516	11,028
<i>Africa :</i>			
Congo Mission.....	8	16	171
Liberia.....	59	584	2,730
Total.....	67	600	2,901
Increase during quadrennium.....	10	169	574
<i>Asia :</i>			
Bengal-Burma.....	51	172	2,486
Bombay.....	268	338	10,150
North India.....	1,082	1,363	37,905
Northwest India.....	959	1,015	33,264
South India.....	106	244	4,194
Malaysia.....	38	64	1,227
Central China.....	29	113	1,928
Foochow.....	168	264	5,441
Hinghua.....	115	163	3,026
West China.....	6	24	501
Korea.....	27	73	1,192
Japan.....	142	408	8,195
South Japan.....	26	111	1,602
Total.....	3,017	4,352	111,111
Increase during quadrennium.....	569	1,202	19,444

This shows an increase in foreign lands during the quadrennium of 637 schools, 1,925 officers and teachers, 31,573 scholars.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS IN UNITED STATES.

Not all people realize the degree to which the United States is a cosmopolitan country, and the number of languages spoken within its limits. The Methodist Episcopal Church has schools in the United States among the North American Indians, carried on in several languages, and besides these, Sunday schools among the Germans, Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, Bohemians, French, Italians, Spanish-Americans, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese.

CONVERSIONS IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

We are glad to report that the Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church are still, as they have ever been, agencies for the winning of souls. Each pastor is required to report the number of conversions among the Sunday school scholars in his charge, and the aggregates during the several years of the quadrennium are as follows:

1896.....	126,484	1898.....	124,910
1897.....	127,286	1899.....	107,378

The total number of conversions reported during the quadrennium is 486,058—almost half a million souls brought to Christ in our Sunday schools.

It is our confident belief that direct work for the salvation of souls will produce more immediate results among our Sunday school scholars than in any other portion of the community. They are already under the influence of the Church; they are receptive to religious impressions, and it is but a step for most of them to the service of Jesus Christ. We commend to the attention of our pastors this field of labor, and urge that increased efforts be made to harvest in the Church the multitudes of our children and young people who, through the Sunday school, are already near to the kingdom.

RECEIPTS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

For carrying on the varied and world-wide work of the Sunday School Union the only source of support is the regular contributions in the churches, with a few special gifts which come to us only at rare intervals. In this respect the work in our Church is apparently at some disadvantage as compared with the receipts of the same department in other denominations. In some of our sister Churches the Sunday school department receives a proportion of the profits of the publishing houses, while in ours all the profits of the Book Concern, of which the Sunday school publications form a very large proportion, are given to the aid of the worn-out preachers—a plan which we would by no means change, and in the results of which we rejoice.

In most Churches, as well as in our own, Children's Day is observed, but among the other Churches all the receipts of the Children's Day collection are employed by the Sunday school society of the denomination. With us these receipts go to the Board of Education; and we are glad to see them coming back to our own Sunday school scholars in opportunities for education. But as a result of these arrangements no other large denomination of Protestant Christianity in our country receives so small an amount of money for its Sunday school work as ours. Nevertheless, we are glad to say, after a careful comparison of our receipts and expenditures with those of the four

leading denominations, we find that no other Sunday school society gives as much directly to the aid of the Sunday schools at home and abroad as the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A very small proportion of our receipts is employed in the supervision of the work. Nearly all the contributions received from the churches are expended directly in the aid and maintenance of needy Sunday schools in the United States and the mission fields. Our receipts during the quadrennium have been as follows:

For the year ending November 30, 1896.....	\$23,765
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1897.....	20,961
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1898.....	25,205
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1899.....	23,381

The aggregate collections during the quadrennium have been \$93,312.

SPECIAL AGENCY IN THE SOUTH.

We have supported during the quadrennium one Sunday school agent in the South, whose field of labor has been limited to the State of Texas, which for extent is an empire in itself. The Rev. O. I. Jones has been at work during the past four years organizing Sunday schools, reorganizing those that have decayed or declined, showing pastors and superintendents the best methods of managing the Sunday schools, visiting District Conferences, Annual Conferences, and churches, and in every way promoting the increase and efficiency of Sunday school work. We feel satisfied with the results of his labors, and are planning for a larger work in the great field among our colored people in the South.

BENEVOLENT WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The method whereby the Sunday School Union gives aid to the needy Sunday schools in the United States is somewhat different from that applied to foreign lands. Within our territory aid is given in the form of literature needed for the Sunday schools—lesson periodicals, Sunday school requisites, singing books, and libraries. During the past four years contributions from the funds of the Sunday School Union have been given in the United States directly to Sunday schools as follows:

1896.....	\$10,689 00
1897.....	10,244 71
1898.....	9,356 11
1899.....	9,992 52

Total amount of grants during the quadrennium..... \$40,282 34

In conjunction with the Tract Society the Sunday School Union publishes a periodical issued monthly, but distributed weekly, for free distribution throughout the South. It is called *Good Tidings*, and has been distributed at the rate of forty

thousand copies each week during the quadrennium, making an aggregate during the four years of more than thirty-two million pages distributed. Half of this periodical is employed as an aid on the Sunday school lesson. The other half is regarded as a tract. About three thousand schools each year receive this beautiful periodical without cost to themselves.

In foreign lands a different method of administration has been found necessary. Money is granted from the treasury of the Union to the various Missions, and is being expended by the Mission in the publication and distribution of Sunday school literature. The appropriations for the past four years to the foreign field have been as follows:

1896.....	\$3,625 00
1897.....	3,475 00
1898.....	3,525 00
1899.....	3,419 05

making a total of \$14,044.05 during the quadrennium. This has been given to the following mission fields: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, India (Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras), Malaysia, China (Foochow, Kiukiang), Japan, Korea, South America (Buenos Ayres), Mexico.

Our appropriations in aid of foreign Sunday school work are not by any means as large as the work demands and as the Board desire to give; but we are greatly hampered by the limitations of our treasury. If our receipts were enlarged, we would do much more in aid of our foreign Sunday schools, which we consider a very important branch of our work in the promotion of the Sunday school cause.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE.

Although the department of literature for the Sunday school does not fall under the supervision of the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union, but under that of the Book Committee, nevertheless, as the two departments—editorial and secretarial—are classed together, it may be well to make some mention of our literature for Sunday schools. The Secretary of the Sunday School Union is also the Editor of the Sunday school literature, and as such has editorial charge of the following periodicals:

The Sunday School Journal.
 The Senior Berean Lesson Quarterly.
 The Berean Intermediate Lesson Quarterly.
 The Berean Beginner's Lesson Quarterly.
 The Picture Lesson Paper.
 The Classmate.
 The Sunday School Advocate.
 The Leaf Cluster.
 The Berean Lesson Pictures.

Grants of all these periodicals are made to our Sunday schools needing assistance. We are glad to report that nearly all Sun-

day schools in the Methodist Episcopal churches use our literature. The increase in circulation of these periodicals during the past quadrennium has been more than one hundred and fifty thousand copies. Three years ago *The Classmate* and *The Sunday School Advocate* were both made weeklies; *The Classmate* was greatly increased in size, and made the young people's paper for the Sunday schools of the Church. We are glad to state that these changes have resulted in a large increase in circulation.

The large growth in circulation of our Sunday school literature apparently keeps pace with the advancement in numbers of our Sunday school army.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

At the last General Conference a new column of statistics was introduced into the Sunday school reports from churches—that of the Home Department. This is an effort to organize those who, at home, are willing to study the Sunday school lesson, and to bring them into direct relation with the Sunday school. We are glad to notice that there has been a remaining interest in this important department, which links together the home and school in the study of the word of God.

At the present time the statistics of the Home Department show 84,136 members. We hope the time is not far distant when every Sunday school will consider the Home Department essential to its prosperity.

It is evident that there are large sections of the Church where this institution is not fully understood. We wish that our preachers in general might comprehend exactly what the Home Department is, might bring it to the attention of their congregations, and might see that it is duly organized, and reported in the statistics of the charges.

THE NORMAL CLASS.

More than thirty years ago the Normal Department of Sunday school work in the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Dr. (now Bishop) John H. Vincent. Courses of study were arranged, and have been modified from time to time as new and better text-books have been prepared and the subject has become more thoroughly understood. For many years there has been a regular course of training extending through four years for Sunday school teachers, with text-books, examinations, certificates, and a diploma to those who complete the curriculum. We are glad to say that each year the number of Sunday school teachers who are pursuing this course is increasing. In the advanced methods of Bible study at the present time it is absolutely necessary that the Sunday school

teachers shall keep pace with the progress of Bible knowledge; and we urge that the Normal Class be brought to the attention of our pastors, superintendents, and Sunday school boards, and that classes be organized not only among the teachers, but among the older scholars of the Sunday school.

GERMAN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

During the past four years the German Sunday schools have been ably led by the German Assistant Secretary, the Rev. F. L. Nagler. He has visited the Conferences, has held conventions and institutes for the promotion of efficient Sunday school work, and reports increase both in the number of scholars and in the efficiency of our Sunday schools. Our Sunday school periodicals, *House and Hearth*, *The Sunday School Bell*, *Bible Lessons*, and *Leaf Cluster*, are well sustained, and are faithfully used by our German Sunday school workers.

As this report goes to press we receive the sad intelligence of Dr. Nagler's death. This loss will be keenly felt by our German brethren, not less than in our own office.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE DIED.

During the past quadrennium five members of our Sunday School Board have passed away: the Rev. Asbury Lowrey D.D., the Rev. Sandford Van Benschoten, D.D., the Rev. John Y. Bates, D.D., Benjamin F. Clark, M.D., and Mr. James McGee. To these names should be added that of the Rev. James M. Freeman, D.D., who, although not a member of the Board, has been since 1872 the faithful and efficient assistant to the Corresponding Secretary, and whose recent death has brought sorrow not only of the office and the Board, but also to many throughout the entire Church.

Respectfully submitted by the Board of Managers,

JESSE L. HURLBUT, *Corresponding Secretary.*

ROBERT R. DOHERTY, *Recording Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We present to you the following report of the work done under the direction of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the quadrennium ending May 1, 1900 :

The Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church does not publish any tracts. Instead of taking the financial risk of publication it purchases them from the Book Concern as they may be needed ; and makes its grants to churches in the United States, not in money but in tract literature. It aids, however, in the publication of tracts in the mission fields by making grants of money, which are used to publish tracts in many languages ; and also provides for their distribution through our missionaries.

During the quadrennium now ending, the collections for the Tract Society were as follows :

1896.....	\$18,155
1897.....	17,805
1898.....	18,949
1899.....	18,747

The total collections for the four years were \$73,656.

By a comparison of the number of charges making contributions, with the total number in the General Minutes, we find that a little more than eight thousand charges in the Methodist Episcopal Church make contributions to the Tract Society, and five thousand each year fail to take up the collection. The amounts received from the churches which contribute average a little over two dollars for each charge. If the other churches not contributing should give in the same proportion the funds of the Tract Society would be increased by the amount of twelve thousand dollars, which would greatly aid the Society in its work at home and abroad.

By far the largest proportion of tracts distributed in the United States are printed by the Methodist Book Concern ; and the grants of the Tract Society represent only a portion of the tract literature which is distributed through the Church ; since many of our churches purchase their own tracts. It is the rule of the Society that any church can obtain half of its last collection returned to it in the form of tracts, provided application be made to the Society. But grants are also issued to churches far in advance of the amounts contributed by them, whenever special effort is to be made in tract distribution. The number of tracts printed by the Methodist Book Concern during the past four years, and the number of pages contained in them were as follows :

1896	Number of tracts printed,	767,366	Number of pages,	4,826,418
1897	“	“	“	7,404,000
1898	“	“	“	5,676,400
1899	“	“	“	8,864,000

Thus during the quadrennium, the Book Concern has issued tracts to the number of 3,250,436, containing in all 26,770,818 pages.

Some of these are printed in German and are included in the above figures ; but we do not have at present the report from the Book Concern established for the publication of Swedish, Bohemian, and French literature. These, although small as compared with the large number of English publications in tract form, in the aggregate would amount to a large number both of tracts and pages.

Grants have been made by the Tract Society to churches in the United States in English and in German as follows, during the quadrennium :

1896	Number churches receiving grants,	2,224	Pages granted,	10,065,168
1897	“ “ “ “	2,000	“ “	8,634,392
1898	“ “ “ “	2,400	“ “	11,427,000
1899	“ “ “ “	2,600	“ “	9,377,000

The entire number of grants made during the quadrennium is 9,224, including 39,503,560 pages of tracts. All these have been circulated in the United States.

The Tract Society is a very important adjunct to the missionary work in the foreign field. In almost all our missions the Tract Society has aided in the establishment of a mission press, and also makes an annual grant to aid in publications. Tracts are published in more than twenty-five different languages through the appropriations made by the Tract Society. It is not necessary to specify the different missions and the amounts given to each, for all the missions under the control of the Missionary Society receive appropriations annually from the Tract Society. The aggregate amounts during the quadrennium have been as follows :

1896	The grants made to foreign missions were.....	\$7,175
1897	“ “ “ “ “ “	9,825
1898	“ “ “ “ “ “	9,586
1899	“ “ “ “ “ “	10,506

Total appropriations for tract work in the foreign field, \$37,092, which is little more than half of the entire amount received.

During the quadrennium now past the United States has been engaged in war, and an army of one hundred thousand men has been called into the field. The Tract Society has been mindful of the opportunity to distribute tracts among the soldiers and sailors, and large grants have been made for this purpose. Wherever the chaplain of the regiment or of the warship could make use of tracts he has been liberally supplied with them. Many Young Men's Christian Association secretaries working in the army and navy have received large grants from the Tract Society ; and we have reports of the good which has been accomplished by these tracts.

For the purpose of this distribution several tracts particularly fitted for soldiers and sailors have been written and published; the expense of their distribution being entirely defrayed by the Tract Society.

In conjunction with the Sunday School Union the Tract Society publishes a periodical called the *Good Tidings* for free distribution among the colored people of the South, half of the expense being defrayed by the Tract Society and half by the Sunday School Union. The paper is printed monthly but distributed weekly, generally through the Sunday school, in some instances in the congregation for public worship. During the quadrennium the *Good Tidings* has been circulated to the following extent:

Years.	Charges.	Sunday Schools.	Average Copies Weekly.	Total Copies for Year.	Total Number Pages.
1896	961	2,537	39,992	2,079,616	8,318,464
1897	960	2,816	39,992	2,079,616	8,318,464
1898	972	2,575	39,154	2,036,000	8,144,000
1899	921	2,388	35,538	1,848,000	7,392,000

During the quadrennium the entire number of *Good Tidings* given away by the Tract Society and Sunday School Union was 8,043,232 copies, embracing 32,172,928 pages.

The German work of the Tract Society has been under the supervision of the Rev. F. L. Nagler, D.D., the Assistant German Corresponding Secretary, the news of whose death reaches us just as this report goes to the press. The Tract Society will mourn the loss of an efficient helper in Dr. Nagler. He has edited a number of new tracts which have been added to our German catalogue; has urged the interest of the Tract Society at Conferences and at conventions, and has supervised making grants to our German churches. The work in our German branch has been carried on with the utmost fidelity and efficiency.

During the quadrennium three members of the Board of Managers have been called away by death. The Rev. Ichabod Simmons, D.D., Mr. G. M. Richardson, and Mr. William Truslow. We desire also to mention with honor the name of the Rev. James M. Freeman, D.D., who, since 1872, has been the Assistant Corresponding Secretary and also the Recording Secretary of the Tract Society; and who died in February of the present year, full of years, and useful to the end of his life.

We commend the Society to the consideration of the General Conference. We believe that its receipts should be largely increased. If it had double the money which it now receives it could do much more work for Christ and the Church, both at home and in the foreign field.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Tract Society.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, *Corresponding Secretary.*

JOHN F. DODD, *Recording Secretary, pro tem.*

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference assembled in Chicago, May, 1900.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In presenting to your honorable body a record of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the past four years, we do so with a sense of profound thanksgiving for the way the Society has been led, for the hearty cooperation of the Church at home, and for the signal spiritual successes achieved abroad.

The close of this quadrennium completes the thirtieth year of the Society's history. Starting with a few inexperienced women in 1869, in thirty years its auxiliary societies have girdled the globe, and its missionaries have entered every mission field occupied by the General Missionary Society.

In its great educational and evangelistic work it stands side by side with the representatives of that Society, a veritable helpmeet, one in purpose, one in effort, for the salvation of humanity.

The record that comes from abroad is one of constant expansion. The multifarious and world-wide work carried on cannot be judged by any report that can be written, or by any incident coming to public notice, for the permeating influences result in the undermining of idolatry, the transformation of the home and community, and the establishment of the Christian Church.

So wonderfully blessed and successful has been this work, so wide the fields opened to the workers, and so rich the harvest in souls won for Christ, that our institutions are full to overflowing and all our resources are overtaxed. The rejoicing of our self-sacrificing missionaries over such phenomenal progress is tempered by distress beyond measure, because of the unsupplied needs of the work.

The conditions abroad have tested the loyalty and devotion of the representatives of the Society. They have had to face almost every form of calamity. In Japan it has been fire, floods, tidal waves, and death by accident; in southern and western China it has been riotous demonstration, while in India it has been famine, earthquake, cholera, fever, and plague.

HOME STATISTICS.—The work at home is represented by the following statistics: Auxiliary Societies, 5,006; Members, 127,455; Young Woman's Societies, 605; Members, 11,867; Children's Bands, 669; Members, 16,933. Total organizations, 6,375, with a total membership of 156,759. Annual Conference Secretaries, 86, and District Secretaries, 288. These figures show a healthy increase, as there has been an addition of more

than five hundred auxiliaries and thirteen thousand members in the last quadrennium.

FINANCES.—There has been no modification in the original plans of securing an income for the Society. The membership fee of two cents a week is still adhered to. Considering the fact that the early part of the quadrennium was a period of financial depression, the Society is grateful to report a steady increase in its contributions, and 1899—the thirtieth year—saw the largest amount received of any year of its history. The receipts for the quadrennium were as follows:

1896	\$285,832
1897	313,937
1898	328,488
1899	360,338

or a total of \$1,288,595, showing an increase over the previous quadrennium of \$144,797, or an annual increase of about thirty-six thousand dollars.

The total amount raised and distributed in thirty years reaches the sum of \$5,049,199.

This money has not come in any large amounts from the donations of the rich, but from the women of our Methodism from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, from women who have toiled, wept, prayed, and planned for the expansion of the Redeemer's kingdom, and never a dollar has been raised by any questionable methods. Some of it has been gathered in thousands of mite boxes scattered in the homes, while some have remembered the Society in their wills. Some rare gifts have come to the treasury. One young woman, an invalid, by the work of her own hands has contributed for several years sufficient for the support of three missionaries and several Bible women.

It is gratifying to note that each year the Society has been enabled to meet all its appropriations, and has incurred no debt.

The amounts appropriated to the various fields in the past four years are as follows:

India	\$530,005
Malaysia	26,169
China	275,033
Japan	202,470
Korea	53,628
Mexico	86,376
Italy	28,425
Bulgaria	14,975
South America	79,724
Germany	900
Switzerland	1,300
Africa	3,000
Norway	100
Total	\$1,302,105

GERMAN WORK.—The women of German Methodism are working with zeal in this great cause.

Their work is distributed over the German Conferences in the United States and is organized in North and South Germany and Switzerland. In finances they have made a steady increase.

In 1896 their contributions amounted to \$5,181; in 1897, to \$6,237; in 1898, to \$7,031; and in 1899, to \$9,244, making the total \$27,693, an advance for the four years of \$6,466. The statistics are as follows:

Organizations 270, of which 40 are in Switzerland, 59 in Germany, and 171 in the United States. Their membership numbers 5,817. Of these 1,149 are in Switzerland, 1,008 are in Germany, and 3,660 in the United States.

An eight-page paper is published monthly in the German language, which now has 3,718 subscribers. Its increase is 598 in the quadrennium. It has the unusual record of having more than half the membership of the Society subscribers to this periodical. Leaflets and booklets are also published in the German language.

This advance has been due largely to the wise and efficient leadership of the German Secretary, Mrs. Ph. Achard-Jacoby.

LITERATURE.—Since the organization of the Society provision has been made for the printing and dissemination of a large amount of missionary literature. Periodicals are printed for the members of auxiliary societies, for the German constituency, and for the young people. A monthly *Study* is published for auxiliaries, besides a large amount of miscellaneous literature, booklets, reports, biographical sketches, and leaflets.

It is considered that the *Woman's Missionary Friend*, the organ of the Society, occupies a prominent place as a missionary periodical, and is a great educator in the home. It is a magazine of forty pages; subscription price only fifty cents. It has a subscription list at present of 21,812. In 1896 there were 19,146 subscribers, and while the increase is small, 2,666 in the four years, yet we are grateful for this advance when so many periodicals have suffered a loss. This paper has not only met its own expenses, but in twenty years has contributed over thirty thousand dollars for the publication and dissemination of other missionary literature. Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins is the efficient editor. The German paper, *Heiden Frauen Freund*, has been referred to in the report of German work. The *Children's Missionary Friend* is a sixteen-page illustrated paper, published monthly, at twenty cents a year, or ten copies to one address ten cents. In 1896 this paper had 18,325 subscribers; now it numbers 23,332, showing an advance of 5,007. Mrs. O. W. Scott has been the capable editor since the establishment of the paper in 1890. This is the only foreign missionary paper now published for the children in our Church.

The monthly *Study* is a four-page leaflet, issued monthly

for the systematic study of Missions, and is edited by Mrs. J. T. Gracey. It now has a circulation of 26,628, having had an increase of 5,064 during the four years.

Thus the increase of the four periodicals for this period is 13,335, and we estimate that they enter over seventy thousand homes.

Provision has been made for a three years' systematic missionary reading course. Miscellaneous literature has been issued to the extent of more than three million pages annually.

The Society still provides for the publication of the zenana paper for the women of India, which is read by about twenty-five thousand women. It is published in five different dialects, and is one of many efforts to provide a pure and good literature for the women of the East.

Several of the missionaries are giving some attention to the work of translation.

In Japan one of the Society's missionaries has been appointed to distinctively literary work, which we believe is the only instance where a woman's society has made such an appointment. Miss Baucus, besides translating books and writing Sunday school and miscellaneous literature, has established a monthly magazine for Japanese women.

The young women connected with the school in Nagasaki have recently started a quarterly magazine.

FOLTS INSTITUTE.—Through the munificence of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Folts the Society has come into possession of a beautiful and valuable property located in Herkimer, N. Y. This property consists of a well-developed training school for Christian workers, with dwelling houses and lands valued at a conservative estimate at about \$125,000. In 1893 this school was established by Mrs. Folts, and in the years that followed she gave thought, labor, money, time, and prayer for its development. About ten days before she purposed officially making over the entire property she ceased from her earthly labors, and was not permitted to see her cherished plans matured. Her husband, desirous of carrying out his wife's wishes, has made over the property, proposing to provide for it a liberal endowment. Although only established six years ago, representatives of the school are to be found in Italy, China, South America, India, and Korea.

The course of instruction is divided into five departments: I. The Bible; II. Christianity and other Religions; III. Sociology; IV. Applied Christianity; V. Church Pedagogy. Besides these, instruction is given in music, and a Kindergarten department gives special instruction to the missionary candidates desiring it.

The Institution offers exceptional intellectual and spiritual advantages to those seeking preparation for missionary work.

The atmosphere of the house is thoroughly Christian. A number of the Society's missionaries at home on furlough seek the advantages of the place for special training in Bible study. About twenty-eight pupils received instruction there during the past year.

The nucleus of a fine reference library has been formed, numbering over three thousand volumes.

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.—The Missions of our Society have been especially favored during the quadrennium by the presence of some of our Bishops and members of their families. In China, Japan, and Korea Bishop Joyce and Mrs. Joyce, Bishop and Mrs. Cranston and their daughters have given consideration to various interests of woman's work. Mrs. Joyce accompanied her husband to the West China Mission on the first and only trip ever made by a Bishop of the Church to that isolated outpost. Mrs. Joyce and Mrs. Cranston each presided at Woman's Conferences, visited schools, and inspired and cheered the weary workers. Their presence was a benediction everywhere they went. Bishop and Mrs. Walden and their daughter have visited our work in Italy and Bulgaria. Bishop Warren has visited South America, giving attention to the work there, and Bishop and Mrs. McCabe have visited Mexico. Bishop Foss and Dr. Goucher gave very considerable time and attention to the work for women in India, and laid the corner stone of an orphanage building in the city of Madras, where they baptized women and girls, received them into the Church, and saw the little famine waifs. They inspected our schools from the low caste village school to our beautiful Lucknow College, visited the theological school for women and zenana workers, everywhere giving advice and strengthening the hearts of the weary toilers. Since their return they have greatly increased the knowledge and zeal of our home workers by their addresses in the churches.

Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Baldwin revisited the scenes of their labors in China, and also saw the work in Japan and Korea. They were a veritable inspiration and blessing to every one with whom they came in contact. Mrs. F. P. Crandon, Secretary of the Northwestern Branch, visited our schools in Mexico and was greatly gratified with their condition.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.—Since the organization of the Society the General Executive Committee has been presided over by a President elected for the session, her duties ceasing with the close of the session. Some three years ago the Constitution was so modified as to provide for permanent officers of President and Secretary. Mrs. C. D. Foss, of Philadelphia, was elected President, and Mrs. J. T. Gracey, of Rochester, Secretary.

TWENTIETH CENTURY OFFERING.—The Society enters with sympathy and enthusiasm with the General Church in an effort to raise the Twentieth Century Thank Offering for educational

and philanthropic purposes at home and abroad. In the last Executive Session a resolution was adopted that the Society respond to the call of the Bishops for two million souls for Christ, pledging the Society to most earnest work and prayers for the salvation of souls both in this and foreign lands. The Society has decided to raise two hundred thousand dollars, and public meetings are being held in the interests of this offering in all the Branches. A special effort will be made on this occasion to increase the membership of the Society and to advance the subscription of all the periodicals.

Over fifty-four thousand dollars have already been raised and reported to the Treasury.

REAL ESTATE.—In 1896 the valuation of real estate belonging to the Society amounted to \$492,660. At the close of 1899 it amounted to \$737,142—an increase in the four years of \$244,482. Some buildings have been erected, others enlarged and made more commodious. Some of this property is the gift of individuals.

FORMS OF WORK.

The general lines of work which have been maintained are—

1. *Educational.*—In every country where the Society has entered, a great educational system has been developed. In the sixty-five boarding schools, five hundred day schools, twelve orphanages, and eighteen training schools, over eighteen thousand pupils are receiving a Christian education and training.

The fact that in all the advanced schools many of the teachers employed have been trained by the Society, is in itself a commendation of the work done.

2. *Evangelistic.*—One thousand Bible readers and teachers are employed by the Society.

Some idea of the work may be had from the experience of some of the workers in China through whose influence in one year in one district forty-five women were persuaded to attend church, five women unbound their feet, three families renounced idolatry, and fifteen women were baptized. At one city the Bible women brought in so many women that the women's department in the Church had to be twice enlarged during the year.

3. *Deaconess Work.*—The Society has ten Deaconess Homes and sixty-one deaconesses in the mission fields of India, Malaysia, and China.

There are nine Homes in India and forty-one deaconesses and probationers. Of these, twenty-five have been sent from America, and others are English and Eurasian who have joined the Mission in India.

The deaconess is sent out as any other missionary, having to answer the same questions and being subject to the same

tests. On the field she is appointed to the work where she is most needed and to which she is best adapted. If there is no Deaconess Home in the place, she lives with any other missionaries who may be there. Some of them are superintendents of schools, some are in evangelistic work, and others are in industrial or medical work. The difference between the deaconesses and the other missionaries is that the deaconesses are on half salary. The licenses are held from the Conference and renewed annually, and they are required to take a course of study in addition to the language course, and if they fail in health in the foreign work, they are the servants of the Church and are expected to take some share in the work at home.

4. *Medical Work*.—In Korea there are two dispensaries in Seoul, and one recently opened by Dr. Sherwood Hall in Pyeng Yang. The governor of Pyeng Yang requested our physician to visit and professionally treat his wife, which she did successfully. The husband was very grateful. He asked to name the medical plant and did so, calling it the "Woman's Dispensary of Extended Grace." The prestige of a high official thus enabled them to enter upon their work with but little prejudice. Drs. Cutler and Harris have been very successful in Seoul.

A native Korean woman, Mrs. Esther Kim Pak, educated in our Boarding School in Seoul, is now in this country, in the Medical College in Baltimore. She is the only Korean woman yet known to undertake the study of medicine.

In China the medical work has had great influence in winning the Chinese. Two hospitals in Foochow have been the means of reaching many thousand patients. One of these hospitals has been in charge of Dr. Hu King Eng, a native Christian Chinese. A hospital has also been opened on the Ming-Chiang District, under the supervision of Dr. Carleton.

In North China the medical work suffered somewhat from political disturbances. Last year one of the physicians made a trip to Mongolia, and all along the way, going and returning, there was an opportunity to dispense medicines and talk with the women. In Peking the Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Hospital has been erected through the liberality of Mrs. Davis, of New England, who left in her will a generous bequest for the Society.

In the Province of Shantung, where work has been recently opened, a small beginning has been made in medical work, promising growth and efficiency. A dispensary is being erected in Tai An Fu, where our physician, Dr. Barrows, has been well received.

In Chinkiang Dr. Hoag and Dr. Taft have extended their work by opening a second dispensary.

In Kiukiang.—The medical work in this station and vicinity has been in charge of two Chinese women, Drs. Ida Khan and

Mary Stone, who were trained in the Society's school in Kiukiang, then brought to this country and graduated in the medical department of the Michigan University.

In India Dr. Sheldon is bravely caring for the women of Bhot, on the Tibetan frontier, and she and Miss Brown are waiting with patience to enter the closed land of Tibet.

A Dispensary and Home have been built in the city of Brindaban, Northwest India, by the liberality of Mrs. Calder, of Evanston, Ill., where Dr. Emma Scott administers to hundreds of patients in this town given over to sin and misery.

In the South India Conference Dr. Ernsberger, of Gulbarga, is treating large numbers of women from various parts of the city and adjacent country.

In the city of Baroda, Dr. Hodge has had an exceptional experience. She was in the midst of the plague-stricken district and offered her services for preventive inoculation for bubonic plague. During the time from November until April last about five thousand people were inoculated.

In all, nineteen hospitals and dispensaries are supported and over eighty thousand patients are treated annually.

5. *Industrial Training.*—It has been a problem not easy of solution to know what to do with a large number of pupils and women who go out from the schools with no avenues open for making their living, as so few ways are available to women in oriental lands. Very considerable attention has been given to training in industrial lines, wood-carving, drawn-work, embroidery, knitting, cloth-weaving, flower-making, lace-making, cooking, foreign sewing, clay-modeling and bakery, kindergarten training, and all methods which it is hoped will be available for support have been adopted. The pulpit furniture of the new Methodist Church in Seoul, Korea, and the new church in Yokohama, Japan, was made by the girls in the school at Nagasaki.

Missionaries.—Since the last report was made to your body fifty-nine missionaries have been sent to the field, the largest number, seventeen, having gone out in 1896. One hundred and sixty-five are now in active service, of whom twenty-four are medical missionaries, and three of these are native Chinese, and twenty-nine are at home on furlough, some of whom are very much broken in health.

The missionaries are located as follows: India and Burma 64, China 51, Japan 23, Malaysia 3, Korea 9, Bulgaria 2, Africa 1, Mexico 6, South America 6.

Deaths.—We record with sorrow the loss of five missionaries since the last General Conference. Mary E. Carroll died in Bombay, India, June 12, 1897, having spent ten years in supervision of educational work in Bombay. Linna M. Schenck, of Bulgaria, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., March 22, 1898.

Phebe Rowe died at Naini Tal, India, April 13, 1898. Maud Simonds was accidentally killed at Yokohama, Japan, July 30, 1898. Mary Hastings died at Pachuca, Mexico, August 15, 1898.

Behind this simple record is a story of heroic faith, Christ-like purpose, and missionary devotion unsurpassed.

Woman's Conferences.—Possibly no feature of the work shows the advance and development of the women more than the Woman's Conferences organized in connection with our Mission. Women who were but a few years ago in heathenism have been trained and have developed marked spirituality, have read papers and taken part in discussions to the amazement of even the missionaries.

At the last session of the Foochow Conference held at Kucheng, one of the sessions of the Woman's Conference, the devotional exercises were conducted by a Chinese woman who only five years ago was in heathenism.

Bishop Cranston, who was present at this Conference, said: "What a Conference they had! It outlasted ours. They gave me the privilege of addressing the largest and best-looking body of native women I have ever yet seen. Think of the Kucheng District auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of America giving \$113 last year to that Society—more than one hundred of it from Chinese members, and all paid into the treasury not used here! I hear of another auxiliary in this Conference supporting an orphan in India. The native women say they wish to do something for foreign missions." The Chinese Bible women contributed more than a hundred dollars out of their scanty earnings for the church building in Kucheng recently dedicated.

New Work.—Two missionaries who have had several years' experience in mission work in China, one a physician, have been sent to Tai An Fu, in the Province of Shantung, where a boarding school and training school for women have been established, and a beginning made in medical work.

A missionary was sent two years ago to the island of Penang, in the Malaysia Conference.

The Society has extended its work to the Loo-Choo Islands which are contiguous to Japan. In 1892 one of the Japan missionaries visited these islands and made arrangements for opening work, and a native Japanese pastor was appointed to the field that year and took up his residence in Naha, the commercial metropolis of the islands. Soon after this several representatives of the Woman's Society visited the islands. For nearly two years a Japanese Bible woman has been working there alone. This work is supported by contributions from the auxiliaries of the Society in Japan.

The Society has entered Africa for the second time. In December, 1898, Miss Cora Zentmire, of Illinois, sailed in company

with Bishop and Mrs. Hartzell, and reached her destination in the Province of Angola the following June. She is now engaged in an orphanage at Quessa, a few miles from the town of Malange.

At the General Executive Committee in October last arrangements were made to inaugurate Woman's Work in the Philippine Islands in connection with the General Missionary Society. In January four missionaries, especially fitted, sailed for Manila, namely, Julia A. Wisner, who has had fifteen years' experience in Burma, Mary A. Cody, a teacher of kindergarten, Dr. Anna Norton, a fine Spanish scholar, and Mrs. C. C. Moots, an evangelistic worker.

Very urgent calls came from Kuala Lumpur and Taiping in Malaysia, for the Society to send missionaries to open schools for girls, and inaugurate religious work. The government has not only offered property, but a grant of money to partly support the schools. The Society has accepted the conditions and sent two missionaries, Mrs. M. C. Meek and Luella Anderson, to this distant field.

THE FIELDS.

INDIA.—The work of the Society extends over the territory of five Annual Conferences in India. All forms of work, educational, benevolent, evangelistic, and medical, for reaching women, are prosecuted in this great empire. The conditions that have confronted our missionaries the last four years have simply been appalling. Famine, plague, earthquakes, cholera, floods, riots, and outbursts of fanaticism have tested the faith of workers, and greatly interfered with missionary work. The want, poverty, and distress everywhere taxed sympathy and endurance. Hundreds of orphans through the famine were made over to the schools, and while over two thousand came under the protection of the Methodist Church, a large proportion were girls and became beneficiaries of this Society.

Following the famine came plague in the southern part of our work. In Bombay the zenana work was much crippled; many families left the city, others were dazed, overwhelmed with fear, and many were unwilling to receive the missionary, as there was a prejudice against all foreigners. All our missionaries heroically remained, doing all in their power for the sick and suffering about them.

In Darjeeling, a hill station about 150 miles from Calcutta, in the Bengal-Burma Conference, occurred one of the most appalling calamities that we have ever been called to record in connection with our work in all its history. The school at Darjeeling was a branch of the one in Calcutta, and had been successfully established by Miss Emma Knowles. September 24, 1899, occurred an earthquake and flood that destroyed the building

and caused the death of nine pupils. In the midst of circumstances sufficient to daunt the stoutest heart, Miss Stahl, the principal, worked with almost superhuman heroism. From this scene of death and disaster the school has been reorganized, and Miss Knowles, who was home on furlough, returned to take her place and assist in restoring order.

In a limited report it is impossible to speak of the work in detail as it has spread through India and Burma. Sixty-five American missionaries are devoting themselves to the opportunities about them.

Dr. Martha Sheldon and her associate, Miss Brown, are at work successfully on the lone Tibetan frontier. They have relinquished all support from the Society, believing there was far too much dependence in the native Church upon the money received for developing a self-supporting church, hoping their example might aid in making them self-reliant. Dr. Sheldon says: "I think there is not a Botya village where the name of Christ has not become familiar."

Dr. Sheldon receives some fees for medical services. These fees are very small, and are sometimes paid in money, often in food. In visiting Tibet they were not allowed to remain. Yet they preached Christ to the messengers who were sent by the authorities to expel them from the country.

In the South India and Bombay Conferences the work has developed and several stations have been occupied. In the Godavery District it is estimated there are two millions of women accessible and only one missionary worker, the devoted Miss Blackmar, located at Sironcha, now in her eighteenth year in India, without furlough. The presiding elder writes that "all baptisms and accessions to the Church are traceable to her teachings and influence." The land upon which the Society's building is erected was donated by the native government. Miss Blackmar is in an isolated position, away from all Christian associates. During the past year she desired to leave to attend the Annual Conference, and a native woman who had accepted Christ desired baptism, fearing she might die before Miss Blackmar's return. All the native Christians were equally desirous. No ordained minister was available, or within hundreds of miles, and so the rite was administered by Miss B., who afterward informed the Mission authorities, and her action was heartily approved.

Every effort is put forth to help develop the young people under the care of the Society. King's Daughters Circles, Temperance and Epworth League Societies are found in connection with nearly all our schools. Recently an All-India Epworth League was held in the city of Cawnpore, attended by a large number of the young people, and the girls were a prominent factor in the program.

On December 28, 1899, Bishop Thoburn dedicated in the city of Madras the Harriet Bond Skidmore Memorial building; or series of buildings, the nucleus of a Christian colony. The orphanage was erected by the New York Branch in honor of Mrs. H. B. Skidmore, who for many years has been Corresponding Secretary of the New York Branch.

The Deaconess Home in connection with it is a memorial built by the Baltimore Branch, and the Zenana Cottage or "Nicomdemus House" was erected by the Northwestern Branch.

Bishop Thoburn says during his long career he had dedicated many buildings, but none to equal these in all their appointments.

The Lucknow College, the only distinctive Christian College for women in Asia, has now in the College class fifteen students, one hundred and thirty-five in the high school department, and thirty-five in kindergarten. The College students are from widely different parts of India, and of different races.

Some have graduated who are an honor to the College, their country, and the Church. Nearly all who have completed the course of study are teaching in Mission Schools, while several are in Government employ. The College is now affiliated with the Allahabad University.

CHINA.—The political conditions in China have been detrimental to the best development of Mission Work.

Foochow Conference.—The work in this Conference was the first undertaken by the Society in China. In the city and adjoining districts it has grown to great proportions. The boarding school has been a strong religious and educational center, not only in this city, but in the province. Four times this school has outgrown its building.

In Foochow there is an orphanage and a number of day schools. In 1897 the Foochow Conference celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Methodist Missions, and the development of Woman's Work was a prominent feature of that celebration. A Woman's Conference was held. They passed strong resolutions asking the Annual Conference to forbid the binding of feet of any Christian child, and asserting that all Christian women must unbind their feet, and that early betrothals and betrothals without the consent of the parties be forbidden.

The Kucheng District will ever be memorable as the scene of the great massacre, where our missionary barely escaped with her life, and where our work was sadly interrupted. Miss Hartford, who went through these terrible experiences, after a respite at home returned to the scene of her labors and, with heroism undaunted, reorganized the work, and now has a successful boarding school and twenty-two day schools in the district, with four hundred pupils, and one training school. During the past year she and her associates were called to Foochow on account

of unsettled conditions, but all have again returned. Fifteen Bible women are active throughout the district, whose only aim seems to be to win souls for Christ. A revival spirit is felt all over the district, and there are constant calls to go into new villages.

Hinghua.—Since the last General Conference Hinghua, formerly a district of the Foochow Conference, was organized into an Annual Conference, and the Society immediately commenced work, although under great limitations in the matter of buildings and workers. A boarding school, with an industrial department, training school, a leper school, Bible women, and day schools, represent the work here.

Five missionaries are doing the work here, two of whom represent German Methodism. In the Siengiu District Miss Lebeus has a training school and supervises the Bible women in thirty-five villages of the district. Miss Todd is the only English-speaking person in the entire district of Ingchung, which requires four days to travel from side to side. In addition to other duties connected with her two schools and her Bible women, Miss Todd, although not a physician, prescribes daily for many patients.

West China.—In West China rumors of an outbreak and destruction of property sent the missionaries to earnest prayer, and they were marvelously preserved. Notwithstanding these commotions, the missionaries have heroically stood at their posts. A new school has been erected in Chungking, a marvel to the Chinese that such an enterprise should be undertaken “just for girls.” A series of misfortunes has befallen this Mission in the broken health of the missionaries and their return home. Reinforcements have been recently sent. The city of Chentu, the capital of the province, and distant about two hundred miles from Chungking, was occupied by the Society in 1897 by sending a missionary to develop Woman's Work.

North China.—There are fourteen of our missionaries located in Peking, Tientsin, and Tsunhua. The Peking girls' boarding school has over two hundred pupils. This was one of the first schools in China to make unbinding of the feet obligatory upon entering, striking at one of the oldest and most conservative customs in the empire. The influence of this movement has been felt all over the country, and a united effort is being made by Europeans and Chinese now to abolish the custom. A boarding school has been erected in Tientsin and named the Sarah L. Keen Memorial, in honor of Mrs. Keen, the Secretary of the Philadelphia Branch, the first building to be named in honor of a secretary.

Central China.—Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Wuhu, and Nanking are the centers of work in Central China, and thirteen devoted missionaries are here developing all Christian agencies.

JAPAN.—The work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Japan has been largely educational, and now, after twenty-five years, the Society is reaping a rich reward. The school in Hakodate, Hirosaki, Tokyo, and Nagasaki are sending out competent, well-trained women to posts of influence.

The missionary force is not sufficient to meet the pressing demands of the times.

Crandon Hall, a new building for the Tokyo school, was completed in 1899, increasing the facilities for work.

One of these schools, that at Nagasaki, has had the privilege of sending one of its graduates as a missionary to the Loo-Choo Islands.

In all the schools a spirit of revival has been manifest, and prayer and praise have mingled with the daily tasks. A year ago, on the day of prayer for colleges, in one school twenty girls were at the altar seeking a deeper religious experience.

An orphanage has been established in southern Japan at Koga, not far from Nagasaki. The ground on which this orphanage is built was a gift from a Japanese woman. Nineteen girls find here a Christian home. The orphanage is in charge of a graduate of the Nagasaki school, a strong, competent woman and a devoted Christian. The enactment of the government relating to religious teaching in the schools has practically closed all our primary schools.

KOREA.—Korea is the youngest but one of the most prosperous of our Missions. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society entered Korea with the General Missionary Society, and the progress of Woman's Work has been phenomenal. Opportunities are limited. Mrs. Scranton, who inaugurated the work, and established the first school for girls, is still in labors abundant.

Three important points are occupied, namely, Seoul, Pyeng Yang, and Chemulpo. In Seoul all forms of work have been carried on, and for a time under great difficulties, but a new home and school building have been erected, which has added greatly to the comfort and convenience of both teachers and pupils.

The women of Korea are ready to do their part in support of the Church. The very poorest of them will bring an offering. In some instances it is only the fifth of a cent, but it is done with a joyful, thankful spirit.

In December, 1897, a Methodist church was dedicated at Seoul, to which the native Christian women and girls contributed liberally, and for which they made great sacrifices.

In 1897, Dr. Rosetta Hall was appointed to Pyeng Yang and at once commenced medical work for women, and in one year treated five thousand patients. The first girls' school was commenced in 1896.

The work in Chemulpo and surrounding towns is in charge

of Mrs. G. H. Jones, who has opened a school for girls in Chemulpo. There is organized work in eight villages. Three Bible women are employed.

Ten missionaries represent the Society in Korea.

MALAYSIA.—Twelve years ago Miss Sophia Blackmore, of Australia, opened work for the Society in this distant field. The "Mary C. Nind Home" at Singapore has seventy girls; Chinese, Malaysia, Tamils, Eurasians, and English all living harmoniously and learning Christianity. There are two large day schools, and Bible readers work among the women. In Penang Miss Martin has a large day school and a boarding school.

The force in the field is represented by three missionaries, two assistants, two Bible women, sixty-six girls in the Deaconess Home. Ten schools in the homes with sixty-one pupils, two day schools with one hundred and ten pupils, and visiting done in more than two hundred zenanas, and fifty women under instruction, represent the work.

MEXICO.—The development of work in Mexico within the quadrennium has been of the most satisfactory character. The schools of the Society have a national reputation for scholarship, and the one in Pachuca, so long under the care of Miss Hastings, is acknowledged by all Protestants, and even by the Mexican government, to be the best school in the republic. At Puebla and Mexico City are also important educational institutions of high standing. These schools have had deep spiritual revival services, and nearly all the pupils have been brought into happy Christian experience and into the Church. Besides four boarding schools, eight day schools are under the care of the Society, and thirty-eight out of forty-three professors and teachers are members of our Church. The pupils number 1,586.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The schools in Montevideo, Rosario, and Buenos Ayres have been exceedingly prosperous. The staff of teachers in the Montevideo school are nearly all graduates of the school. Some of the graduates have become missionaries in Paraguay, a thousand miles from their homes.

About six years ago Miss Rebecca J. Hammond went to Asuncion, in the republic of Paraguay, and opened a school. Over eighty pupils have been under her care.

Miss Elsie Wood opened the first evangelical school for girls in Callao, Peru, in 1891, in the Western South America Mission Conference. Miss Wood has inaugurated and developed a work where every inch of ground gained has been in the face of obstacles almost insuperable.

Work in Lima was commenced only in 1898, but is making advance. Miss Wood is the only representative of the Society on the west coast. She hopes to establish an institution in the Peruvian capital for female education worthy of the womanhood of American Methodism.

ITALY.—The two schools in Rome under the Society's care are in a most prosperous condition.

In 1888 Miss Emma Hall was sent to Rome and opened an orphanage and elementary school, which is housed in a commodious property bought by the Society. During the past year the school celebrated its tenth anniversary. One hundred and thirty-two pupils have been enrolled, and a number of these have gone out to Christian service.

The Italian Conference for some time urged the necessity of opening a school in Rome for girls that would give instruction in the higher branches and draw pupils from the self-supporting middle classes. This enterprise was inaugurated by Miss Vickery, who still has it in charge.

Thirty-two new pupils were received during the past year, coming from all parts of Italy, attracted to Rome because of its superior advantages. Many of the pupils represent the best class of Italian womanhood.

The local receipts of the school amount to four dollars to every one contributed by the Society. A new site has been purchased and a new building is in process of erection. This is to be a Twentieth Century memorial building in the very center of Romanism, and will be suggestive to all that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is there to stay. This building is now nearly completed, and is to be called "Crandon Hall," in honor of Mrs. Crandon, of Evanston, Ill.

BULGARIA.—The Bulgarian work has had a checkered career.

The boarding school at Loftcha has been a great light in a dark land. Miss Blackburn and Miss Diem have heroically stood at their post in this isolated field. The intellectual and religious character of the school is well known.

Four years ago a Conference organization of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was effected. Last year forty dollars was contributed by the organization for mission purposes.

The Greek Catholic Bishop does his utmost to influence parents against the school, but with little success.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.—The Society supports Bible readers or deaconesses both in Germany and Switzerland and aids in the work of the Church as only women can. Their ministrations have led whole families into the Church. The money contributed for the work of the Society is raised by extra gifts, gained by most rigid economy and self-sacrifice.

NORWAY.—A Bible reader is supported in Norway.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

On behalf of the General Executive Committee,

MRS. J. T. GRACEY, *Secretary.*

MRS. C. D. FOSS, *President.*

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the General Conference of 1900 at Chicago, Ill.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHERN: With gratitude to God for his blessings upon the work and workers of the Woman's Home Missionary Society we beg to submit the following quadrennial report, extending over the period from July 31, 1895, to July 31, 1899:

IN MEMORIAM.

In September, 1899, death removed from us our indefatigable worker and honored Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Lownes Rust, wife of Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust. Mrs. Rust was the chief mover in the organization of the Society and its Corresponding Secretary from the beginning. During the early years of the Society she traveled, at her own expense, many thousands of miles and attended large numbers of Conferences each year to make a plea for the work to which she had consecrated her life. Her death left a vacancy which no one else can fill, for her knowledge of every phase of the work of the Society was personal and intimate. We thank God that he gave her to the Church, and are comforted in our loss by an assurance of immortality to those who, like her, "are faithful unto death."

In November, 1899, Mrs. G. W. Mansfield, of the New England Conference, was suddenly called to her heavenly home. Mrs. Mansfield had been for five years Secretary of the Immigrant Bureau. She was an active member of the Society from its organization. She was an amiable and judicious woman, with great strength of character, and it was not till she had been taken away that the Board of Managers knew how large a place she filled. We have this confidence, that, though God remove the workers, he will care for the work.

HISTORY.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society was organized in Cincinnati, O., July 6, 1880.

Its first anniversary meeting was held in Trinity Church, Cincinnati, O., in October, 1882.

The Society took out its charter under the laws of the State of Ohio, November 20, 1884.

Its organization and work were approved by the General Conference of 1884, held in Philadelphia, Pa.

The Deaconess Bureau of the Society was approved by the General Conference of 1892, held in Omaha, Neb.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Pacific Coast

was incorporated with and became a part of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1893 by the action of the Board of Managers at its annual meeting held in Toledo, O. This department of work was subsequently known as the Oriental Bureau.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The Society is now in its twentieth year, the present being the fourth quadrennial report.

The following table will show the steady increase of income :

July 15, 1880, to October 15, 1883.	
Cash.....	\$23,874 19
Supplies.....	3,428 91
	<hr/>
	\$27,303 10
October 15, 1883, to October 15, 1887.	
Cash.....	\$130,334 09
Supplies	87,031 06
	<hr/>
	\$217,365 15
October 15, 1887, to October 15, 1891.	
Cash.....	\$347,791 74
Supplies	208,849 62
	<hr/>
	\$556,641 36
October 15, 1891, to July 31, 1895.	
Cash.....	\$472,887 20
Supplies.....	298,746 67
	<hr/>
	\$771,633 87
July 31, 1895, to July 31, 1899.	
Cash.....	\$527,735 04
Supplies	276,668 84
	<hr/>
	\$804,403 88

The educational work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society being almost exclusively for girls and young children, the amount contributed by the pupils themselves cannot be expected to be very large. But it is the constant aim of the Society to teach as much self-reliance as is possible under the circumstances. The pupils who come to us are obliged to provide themselves with clothing, pay railroad fare, buy books, and if they attend a Freedmen's Aid School, pay their tuition. Not any of these expenditures are counted in the following statement, but only the cash that has come into the industrial homes and schools for board and tuition :

July 31, 1895, to July 31, 1896.....	\$14,400 00
July 31, 1896, to July 31, 1897.....	14,873 65
July 31, 1897, to July 31, 1898.....	27,960 02
July 31, 1898, to July 31, 1899.....	19,976 49
	<hr/>
	\$77,210 16

From this table it will be seen that the entire amount contributed by the pupils themselves for self-support during the quadrennium is \$77,210.16.

From the organization of the Society there was a demand from the cities for the expenditure of some money in the support of local missionaries or visitors. In 1885 the Society authorized a Department of Local Work, and appointed a Secretary who should determine what expenditure should be allowed under this head. This department of work at the last meeting of the Board of Managers was discontinued, as the mission work of the cities is now largely done through the Deaconess Bureau and Bureau of Supplies.

The credits for cash and supplies through this department for the successive quadrenniums are as follows:

July 31, 1885, to July 31, 1887.....	\$1,116 92
July 31, 1887, to July 31, 1891.....	17,854 55
July 31, 1891, to July 31, 1895.....	51,675 95
July 31, 1895, to July 31, 1899.....	32,679 16
	\$103,326 58

The entire amount received and expended by the Society during the quadrennium now closing stands as follows:

Cash for the general work of the Society.....	\$527,735 04
Cash paid by students for board and tuition.....	77,210 16
Cash and supplies for local work.....	32,679 16
Cash and supplies for general work.....	276,668 84
	\$914,293 20

AIM.

The aim of the Society is to cooperate with the other agencies of the Church, giving special attention to the needs of women and children. A prominent form of work is the industrial home, as a means for the training of girls in the domestic employments, supplementary to the educational facilities offered by the Freedmen's Aid and Church Extension Society.

The following is a list of industrial homes of this class:

- Thayer Home, Atlanta, Ga. Opened 1883. Allied to Clark University.
- Matthew Simpson Home, Orangeburg, S. C. Opened 1883. Allied to Claffin University.
- Elizabeth L. Rust Home, Holly Springs, Miss. Opened 1884. Allied to Rust University.
- Adeline M. Smith Home, Little Rock, Ark. Opened 1884. Allied to Philander Smith College.
- Kent Home, Greensboro, N. C. Opened 1886. Allied to Bennett College.
- *Peck Home, New Orleans, La. Opened 1889. Allied to New Orleans University.
- Caroline Ritter Home, Athens, Tenn. Opened 1890. Allied to U. S. Grant University.
- King Home, Marshall, Tex. Opened 1890. Allied to Wiley University.
- New Jersey Home, Morristown, Tenn. Opened 1892. Allied to Morristown Normal College.
- Emeline S. Hamlen Home, Kinsey, Ala. Opened 1899. Allied to Mallalieu Seminary.

* Peck Home was burned in 1897, but will soon be rebuilt.

At several points in the South the Society sustains the school as well as the home. The following is a list of our Southern homes and schools:

Haven Industrial Home and School, Savannah, Ga. Opened 1881.
 Boylan Home and School, Jacksonville, Fla. Opened 1886.
 Allen Home and School, Asheville, N. C. Opened 1887.
 Browning Home and School, Camden, S. C. Opened 1887.
 Mary Haven Home and School, Speedwell, Ga. Opened 1890.
 Emerson Home and School, Ocala, Fla. Opened 1891.
 Bennett Home and School, Clarkson, Miss. Opened 1893.

During the last quadrennium not many new schools have been opened in the South, but nearly all our buildings have been or must soon be enlarged. If more work to do is evidence of work well done, that evidence the Society has.

Thayer Home, at Atlanta, Ga., Matthew Simpson Home, at Orangeburg, S. C., Adeline M. Smith Home, at Little Rock, Ark., King Home, at Marshall, Tex., Browning Home, at Camden, S. C., Emerson Home, at Ocala, Fla., and Bennett Home, at Clarkson, Miss., all have recently had additional buildings, or additional rooms, have been provided in those already in use. There is a pressing demand everywhere for enlarged facilities where work is already established, as well as for the development of new centers of work.

UTAH.

Utah was one of the first fields to which the Society contributed funds. It then paid for the Boarding Hall of the Salt Lake Seminary, and within the last year it has purchased from the Missionary Society the site of this building, which is now a deaconess home and the headquarters for deaconess work in Utah.

The Society built for both Scandinavian and English-speaking people small school buildings which might also serve as churches and centers of religious work, and work was begun as follows:

Gurley Home, Moroni, 1885.
 Palmer Memorial Chapel, Ephraim,
 1885.
 Thompson Chapel, Mt. Pleasant,
 1885.
 Ogden, 1886.

East Ohio Home, Provo, 1886.
 Elsinore, 1886.
 Palen School, Richfield, 1886.
 Spencer Home, Salt Lake City, 1887.
 Leech Home, Spring City, 1888.
 Philadelphia Mission, Logan, 1889.

Since Utah has now a very good school system, some of our former school work has been replaced by missionary, industrial, and evangelistic work. In the more remote places the schools are still kept up. There are now four academic schools with an average enrollment of two hundred and thirty-one, and five industrial schools with an enrollment of two hundred and seventy.

SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE.

One of our most interesting departments of work is that of the Spanish-speaking people. The recent war has added largely to the responsibilities as well as to the importance of missionary effort among this class of our citizens. At Albuquerque, in New Mexico, we have a fine home and school. The home has about sixty bright and teachable girls in it. This is an excellent field for developing missionaries for our Spanish-speaking inhabitants. At Las Vegas, N. Mex., and El Paso, Tex., we have large day and evening schools.

A fine property has just been given the Society in Key West, Fla., excellently situated for work among the Cubans, upon which we hope soon to erect suitable buildings and begin a Christian settlement.

INDIAN WORK.

Part of our Indian work is entirely missionary and evangelistic, and part is school work.

At Dulce, N. Mex., we have a good day school; at Jewett, the Navajo Mission, we have a school and home. Twenty or more white children are enrolled as day pupils, and thirteen Navajoes are inmates of the home. We have also the Stickney Home and School at Lynden, Wash. This Home has from fifteen to eighteen Indian pupils in it.

In Oklahoma, at Ponca and Pawnee, we have evangelistic and visiting missions. At the Yakima Agency, in Washington, we have an excellent work in charge of Mrs. E. C. Miller, who is missionary, nurse, physician, and pastor as necessity requires.

Among the Osages we have the Adelaide Springer Mission, which has resulted in a church being built and a regular station of the Oklahoma Conference being maintained.

Ukiah Mission, among the Digger Indians of California, under the indefatigable labors of Rev. J. L. Burchard, has uniformly prospered. As the work can now be done by the California Conference, at the last annual meeting of the Board of Managers the Society withdrew, leaving the work to be cared for by that Conference.

Conversions are frequent among the Indian people, and all are anxious that their children should have all the advantages that the Great Father at Washington can give them. Several children, having passed through our schools, have been sent East for advanced study, and are reported to be doing well.

ALASKA.

The interest centering in Alaska has recently been so great and the development of the country so rapid that it is not the far-off land it formerly was. The work of the Society is on

the island of Ounalaska, one of the extreme of the Aleutian group. The Yukon gold fields are north of Ounalaska, so that gold seekers and gold bearers pass our doors on their journeys to and fro. Copper, sulphur, and quartz mines are opening up in the immediate vicinity of our mission, making a necessity for Christian work for the whites as well as for the natives. We have at the port of Ounalaska a home for children who attend the government school. We keep up a good Sunday school, and we are building up a library as the friends send books for it. There is a great demand in this new country for interesting reading matter.

Gardening has been well started, and is successful; onions, cabbages, parsnips, turnips, radishes, and lettuce have been tried, and do well.

For a year we have had a most faithful physician in this mission, and there is now a medical dispensary. We hope at no distant day to see a good hospital erected. A hospital in this far-off country would be such a boon as we can scarcely conceive. Earnest requests are now coming for nurse deaconesses and hospital service in the Cape Nome district, where the gold mines are located.

IMMIGRANT HOMES.

The work of these homes at the ports of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia has been a blessing to thousands of the homesick, friendless, and ill-conditioned women and girls, landing strangers in a land where all is strange, and not even their language can be understood. At these three ports there have been, during the quadrennium, 25,279 lodgings provided for immigrants, 88,648 meals furnished, 4,460 letters, postals, and telegrams sent for these strangers, and 489 girls sent to friends. Many situations have been secured, and many calls made to make the work effective.

It is not yet ours to know how many young girls but for this agency would innocently have fallen into irreparable ruin.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

We have three homes for children, and a tract of fifty-three acres of land has recently been given us near Houston, Tex., on condition that we open there, for colored children, a fourth home.

The Mothers' Jewels Home at York, Neb., has connected with it one hundred and fifty acres of land, upon which boys do farming, gardening, floriculture, and fruit-raising. They also do broom-making and shoe and harness repairing. The girls have instruction in housekeeping, sewing, and laundry work. The younger children are taught at a home school, and the older ones at the public schools of the city of York. The family worship,

the weekly prayer meetings, the Sabbath school, and public worship, all these influences combined with personal appeals, quietly but surely lead the children to an experimental knowledge of the teachings of the Saviour. The average family is seventy.

Watts de Peyster Home, at Tivoli, N. Y., with an average family of sixty, is carried on in the same spirit as the Mothers' Jewels Home. The friendless children who enter the home are made welcome to warm hearths and warmer hearts, and are trained to self-helpfulness, self-respect, and Christian faith.

The Cunningham Orphanage is located at Urbana, Ill., and is in the care of deaconesses. New dormitories, a new dining room, and a play room have been recently added. Thirty children have been in the home during the last year; fifty can be accommodated.

DEACONESS WORK.

Four years ago the Woman's Home Missionary Society had nearly one hundred and fifty deaconess workers, eighteen homes and institutions, and property amounting to \$143,900.

During the last quadrennium the deaconess work of the Society has progressed rapidly. From eastern New York to California are scattered our homes and hospitals and schools. The organization of our Society seems peculiarly adapted to the management of this department of our Church Home Mission work. It has now thirty-one of these institutions, including three national training schools for missionaries and deaconesses and three local schools for the same kind of training. It has three rest homes, two hospitals, and one orphanage, all under the management of the Deaconess Bureau of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, altogether representing a value of \$325,000. Its deaconesses, including those who will complete the course at the training schools in May and enter upon active service as deaconesses, number more than two hundred and fifty. Besides workers in the many separate homes, there are thirty-eight in special stations. To God be all the glory!

During the past year we have united with us more closely the training school in San Francisco. We have the Fisk Training School in connection with Bethany Hospital at Kansas City, Kan., as a national training school for the middle West, and are greatly enlarging our institutions at Washington, D. C. During the present year we have more than doubled the capacity of Sibley Hospital by the erection of a large annex. We have also purchased additional land in our national capital, so that now we own nearly one half of a large block, advantageously situated for our work.

On a portion of the land newly acquired Rust Hall is to be built, a structure which when completed will be one of the largest and most serviceable for deaconess work in America.

Home mission work in cities is now largely prosecuted through deaconesses, and nearly one half of the work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society is done by them. One deaconess is at the head of a colored school in the South; another is laboring for the Immigrant Bureau; a third is giving her time to the Oriental Bureau of the far West.

In the early days of the deaconess movement some feared that this work would interfere with our frontier missions, our industrial schools, and other lines of missionary activity. However, the experience of the past twelve years has furnished convincing evidence that instead of embarrassing our other missions the deaconess work has materially aided them.

The influence of the deaconess on the growth of the Woman's Home Missionary Society is clearly demonstrated by comparing the receipts of those Conferences in which are deaconess homes allied with the Woman's Home Missionary Society with those Conferences in which independent homes are maintained, or with those Conferences in which are no deaconess homes.

In those Conferences in which independent homes are maintained the advance of the Woman's Home Missionary Society during the past four years has been but slight, representing an average of only eight per cent.

In Conferences where there is no form of deaconess work the advance of the Society, as shown by cash receipts, has in the same time been sixty-two per cent, while in Conferences having home missionary deaconess homes the advance has been about one hundred and seventy per cent in financial receipts, a large gain in membership, and an increased missionary zeal.

These foregoing facts show that instead of taking money from our other missions our deaconess work brings to us outside money, thus enabling us to fulfill our obligations to thousands of needy and destitute in our own land.

They also prove further that should another society be commissioned by our Church to do deaconess work, it would be but duplicating the machinery of the Church to the detriment of the Society that has so long been performing most faithful service.

Another feature of the deaconess work should be considered. It is this: In order to care for the deaconess and her activities, the Woman's Home Missionary Society is provided with the Deaconess Bureau. This consists of two representatives from each town or city where a home is located. It also provides an advisory council of seven laymen who are skilled in caring for the needs of the Church. Besides, it provides a Field Secretary and an Assistant Secretary.

This bureau combines local supervision with general executive care, and has been found an excellent means for providing for the temporalities of the work, leaving the deaconesses free, with-

out hindrance or embarrassment, to give themselves to their sacred calling.

It is now proposed by some to have an association of deaconesses who shall themselves care for the business administration of all matters that concern them and their work. If this plan is a wise one for deaconesses, why has not the Church adopted it for missionaries? Why should not missionaries band themselves into a society, and provide for stationing one another in their fields of work? Why should not missionaries look after means for their own financial support, and so be entirely independent of the Missionary Society and other Church relations?

No, the wisdom of our fathers has not so ordained; neither do we believe it the wise way to arrange for the deaconess work of Methodism.

The General Conference of 1896 wisely ordained that the existing agencies of the Church are free to employ deaconesses and to utilize them as workers.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in foreign lands and the Woman's Home Missionary Society in American Methodism have both proved themselves fully equal to the needs of this work.

As this is true, why should our Methodism, already burdened with a large number of organizations and officials having charge of these organizations to be cared for—why should our Methodism, we ask, with so many collections made obligatory on the Church, be pressed to create another organization with its accompanying collections? Particularly, why should the Church be called upon to do this when the field is already amply filled by the existing provisions of the Church?

CITY MISSIONS.

The Society has several well-established city missions, whose work is not conducted by deaconesses. The Glenn Home, in Cincinnati, is a center for missionary work, several persons being constantly employed in various forms of Christian service, such as teaching kindergarten, kitchen garden, sewing classes, caring for the sick, conducting Sunday schools and temperance and Epworth League meetings, and doing evangelistic work.

The E. E. Marcy Home, in Chicago, is another center from which Gospel influences of various kinds spread in every direction. Kindergarten and sewing schools, dressmaking, physical culture, and Sloyd classes, the cooking school and kitchen garden training, an anti-cigarette league, visiting and ministering to the sick, Sunday school, prayer meeting, and Sabbath services are among the numerous ways the missionaries try to reach the people.

The Italian Mission, in New Orleans, is carried on in a rented

house on Baronne Street. The work consists of day and evening classes in the elementary studies in English, with such religious instruction as can be given by songs and stories and Bible verses. To this have been added visitation, assistance in the Protestant Sunday school and church services, and general helpfulness to the Italian people.

ORIENTAL WORK.

When the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Pacific Coast, in 1893, united with the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church they brought with them large interest in and sympathy for the Chinese and Japanese of the Pacific coast. That interest has grown with the years, until a building is now required (and is about to be provided) in San Francisco where this form of work may be carried on. Up to this time we have occupied rooms by the courtesy of the Missionary Society.

The missions for Chinese begun in San Francisco, 1868, have seen one thousand souls converted, have rescued four hundred and twenty-eight girls from the most abject and debasing slavery, and can count one hundred children as the offspring of Chinese Methodist families belonging to the mission. Much house-to-house visiting is done, and very many converts go back to the Orient taking the Gospel with them to their friends.

In southern California, at Los Angeles, the work for the Chinese and Japanese is very similar to that of San Francisco. Our home at Los Angeles is the only mission home for Japanese on the Pacific coast.

Since last January we have employed a native Japanese Christian woman as a missionary to her own people on the Hawaiian Islands, where there are 45,000 Japanese men and 60,000 Japanese women and children. We hope soon to send missionaries from the States both to Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

LITERATURE.

The organ of the Society is a monthly paper entitled *Woman's Home Missions*. The Society also publishes a small monthly adapted to children called *Children's Home Missions*. It also publishes a large number of leaflets intended both to give instruction and to arouse to missionary activity.

Reading Circle.—The Society sustains a Missionary Reading Circle, whose members do a certain amount of missionary reading each year. The object is to make the women of the Society familiar with the fields and its needs.

TWENTIETH CENTURY OFFERING.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society gladly assumed \$200,000 of the \$20,000,000 called for by the Church as an

offering of gratitude to God at the opening of the new century. The work of raising this amount is well in hand, interest is very general in the Societies, and there is everything to warrant the assurance that the close of the first year of the century will see the \$200,000 line reached, and we anticipate that it will be passed.

In addition to this, we expect to reach a subscription list for *Woman's Home Missions* of 20,000 and for *Children's Home Missions* of 15,000.

In anticipation of pledges yet unpaid, and of the Twentieth Century Offering, we have increased the indebtedness of the Society by loans to secure a very desirable and valuable piece of property in Washington, D. C., for the enlargement of the work of the training school for missionaries and deaconesses, and an addition to Sibley Hospital, which is a necessity for training nurse deaconesses.

Since the work of the training school has so grown that we are compelled to rent several buildings, we think it more economical to build than to rent, even if it were possible by renting to secure accommodations, which it is not.

From the debt of the Society as stated in our eighteenth Annual Report, if \$14,000 be taken for money advanced on pledges and anticipated in Twentieth Century Offerings to secure the Washington property, and if \$10,000 be taken which, though not in form, is virtually annuity funds, \$8,318 will remain, which indicates the amount of the old debt still demanding payment. This will easily be met, we anticipate, during the current year.

The Society is passing through a period in its history where expansion seems almost inevitable. Debts with no assets to represent the expenditure, are scourges with scorpion tails, but every young Society, like every young family, can safely invest in valuable and salable property, and by economy and patience pay the debt. While it is best of all to "pay as you go," it is better to buy and pay as you can by economizing than never to own it at all. Debts for property which push a young Society to self-denial and hard work are not "debts without probability of paying," forbidden by the Methodist Discipline.

ASSETS.

1. *School, Mission, and Deaconess Property.*—The property of the Society is steadily increasing in value, some of the increase being by the general advance of values where the property is located, some of it by additions from time to time to land and buildings to meet the increasing demands of the work of the Society, and some of it by the gift or purchase of new property for new centers of work. The follow-

ing table presents a conservative valuation of the property of the Society:

Thayer Home, Atlanta, Ga	\$6,000 00
Haven Home and School, Savannah, Ga	12,000 00
Mary Haven Home and School, Speedwell, Ga.....	1,200 00
Boylan Home and School, Jacksonville, Fla	12,600 00
Emerson Home and School, Ocala, Fla	4,500 00
Allen Home and School, Asheville, N. C	6,000 00
Simpson Home, Orangeburg, S. C.....	4,000 00
Browning Home and School, Camden, S. C.....	13,500 00
Kent Home, Greensboro, N. C.....	5,000 00
New Jersey Home, Morristown, Tenn.....	8,000 00
Ritter Home, Athens, Tenn.....	20,000 00
E. L. Rust Home, Holly Springs, Miss.....	6,000 00
Bennett Home and School, Clarkson, Miss.....	5,000 00
Adeline M. Smith Home, Little Rock, Ark	10,000 00
King Home, Marshall, Tex.....	17,500 00
Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	18,300 00
Other school and mission property in Utah.....	12,100 00
Harwood Home, Albuquerque, N. Mex	10,000 00
Apache Mission, Dulce, N. Mex.....	6,000 00
Navajo Mission, Jewett, N. Mex.....	2,000 00
Pawnee and Ponca, Okl. Ter.....	2,200 00
Yakima Agency, Fort Simcoe, Wash.....	2,000 00
Stickney Home, Lynden, Wash.....	3,000 00
Jesse Lee Home, Ounalaska, Alaska.....	11,850 00
*Immigrant Home, N. Y.....	.....
Immigrant Home, Boston, Mass.....	26,000 00
*Medical Mission, Boston, Mass.....	.....
Glenn Home, Cincinnati, O.....	13,000 00
E. E. Marcy Home, Chicago, Ill.....	30,000 00
Mothers' Jewels Home, York, Neb.....	40,000 00
Watts de Peyster Home, Tivoli, N. Y.....	60,000 00
Cunningham Deaconess Home and Orphanage, Urbana, Ill...	23,446 00
Bancroft Rest Home, Ocean Grove, N. J.....	10,338 00
Thompson Rest Home, Mountain Lake Park, Md.....	2,580 00
Caroline Rest Cottage, Round Lake, N. Y.....	500 00
Lucy Webb Hayes Training School, Washington, D. C.....	56,550 00
*San Francisco Bible and Training School, California.....	.....
*Fisk Training School, Kansas City, Kan.....	.....
Sibley Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	17,000 00
Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kan. (Affiliated.).....	(20,000 00)
†Aldrich Memorial Deaconess Home, Grand Rapids, Mich....	15,600 00
Baltimore Deaconess Home, Baltimore, Md.....	14,000 00
Mt. Tabor Industrial Building, Baltimore, Md.....	15,000 00
Bidwell Deaconess Home, Des Moines, Ia.....	5,000 00
‡Brooklyn Deaconess Home, Brooklyn, N. Y	37,000 00
Buffalo Deaconess Home, Buffalo, N. Y.....	14,000 00
Cleveland Deaconess Home, Cleveland, O.....	11,200 00
Colorado Conference Deaconess Home, Denver, Colo.....	350 00
Detroit Deaconess Home, Detroit, Mich.....	10,800 00
Tillman Avenue Mission, Detroit, Mich.....	2,300 00
Griffin Deaconess Home, Rensselaer, N. Y.....	4,725 00
Indianapolis Deaconess Home, Indianapolis, Ind.....	3,700 00
Knoxville Deaconess Station, Knoxville, Tenn.....	200 00
Los Angeles Deaconess Home, Los Angeles, Cal.....	4,000 00
Newark Conference Deaconess Home, Jersey City, N. J.....	400 00
Philadelphia Deaconess Home, Philadelphia, Pa.....	25,761 57
Pittsburg Deaconess Home, Pittsburg, Pa.....	13,500 00
San Francisco Deaconess Home, San Francisco, Cal.....	1,500 00
Southern California Deaconess Home, Los Angeles, Cal.....	4,000 00
Wichita Deaconess Home, Wichita, Kan.....	3,500 00
Total valuation.....	\$656,500 57

*Work carried on in rented homes.

†The deaconess property is in most instances held by local boards.

‡The title to the real estate (\$25,000) is held by the Brooklyn Church Extension Society.

2. <i>Real Estate.</i>	
John Brown Estate, Angola, Ind. Twenty acres of land...	\$600 00
Miss Deaver's Bequest. Section of land in Nebraska.....	2,000 00
Harrisburg, Tex., gift of J. Carson Moore. Fifty-three acres of land	2,650 00
Eaton Rapids, Mich., gift of Gideon P. Sprague. House and lot	1,250 00
3. Invested Endowment Funds.....	14,661 57
4. Bank Stock.....	425 00
5. Bank Deposit.....	775 00
6. Freedmen's Aid Society Bonds.....	10,000 00
Total value of property.....	
\$688,862 14	

Bequests.—The Society has received during the quadrennium bequests amounting to \$34,022.52.

Endowments.—The Society has in endowments \$19,633.57.

Annuity Funds.—The Society has received annuity funds amounting to \$6,365.

GENERAL CONFERENCE LEGISLATION.

During the last quadrennium we have several times found that bequests have been made which seemed to us to be designed for the Woman's Home Missionary Society, although the charter name of the Society was not used, and therefore there was occasion for doubt. We therefore ask that at this session of the General Conference such action be taken as will provide for a settlement by arbitration of all cases where a doubt arises as to the proper claimants under a will as between the Woman's Home Missionary Society and any other connectional society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CONCLUSION.

The record of the first twenty years of the Society has now been written. It is a record of hard work, of much prayer and self-denial and steadfast faith in the ultimate outcome on the part of those who so bravely assumed the responsibility of launching the new organization and establishing it in the heart of the Church. A large proportion of those early workers have crossed to the other shore. Many still linger, but are waiting for their release.

But the fact that the workers are taken is no element of discouragement. There have never been so many fields ripe for the harvest nor so rich rewards awaiting the harvesters as now. For every worker God takes he sends more than enough others to make good the loss. No matter how many fall in the conflict, at roll call God's armies are always full.

We enter upon our third decennial full of purpose to serve loyally both God and the Church.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. CLINTON B. FISK, *President.*

MRS. F. A. AIKEN, *Recording Secretary.*

DELIA L. WILLIAMS, *Corresponding Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST AND DEVISE.

BEQUEST—(Personal Estate)—I give and bequeath to the WOMAN’S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, the sum of and the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DEVISE—(Real Estate)—I give and devise to the WOMAN’S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, the following lands and premises, that is to say: to have and to hold or dispose of the same, with the appurtenances, to the said Society, its successors, and assigns forever.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ANNUITY.

This certifies that has donated to the WOMAN’S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH the sum of Dollars (\$), subject, however, to the payment by said Society of an annuity of five per cent per annum on said sum for and during the term of her natural life.

SAID DONOR is, therefore, HEREBY AUTHORIZED to draw at sight upon the Treasurer of said Society for said annuity, payable semiannually, being the sum of Dollars (\$), payable on the first of January, and the like sum payable on the first day of July of each and every year hereafter, so long as the said donor shall live; but after her death said annuity shall cease and determine, and said Society shall not be liable for any payment whatever on account of said donation.

Said Society has the right to use said donation for any of its purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF said Society has caused its corporate name to be hereunto subscribed and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed at Cincinnati, by Delia L. Williams, its Corresponding Secretary, this day of A. D. 19 .

(SEAL) (Signed) THE WOMAN’S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

By Corresponding Secretary.

NOTE.—Notice should be given promptly to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Delia L. Williams, Delaware, O., or to the attorneys of the Society, Messrs. Boyce & Boyd, corner Fourth and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, O., of all bequests and devises. We urge our friends in the writing of wills to use special care to give the full name of the Society, WOMAN’S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Persons desiring to make annuity investments are invited to confer with the Corresponding Secretary, Delaware, O.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the General Conference of 1900.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In our report to the General Conference of 1896 the trusts then held aggregated \$126,263.04. The trusts held now aggregate \$266,477.99.

Of the trusts reported April 25, 1896, those of Attilia F. Christman, \$1,475, and Caroline Clark, \$175, have been distributed to the several Annual Conferences in the United States, according to membership, for "the benefit of destitute or superannuated clergymen," as directed by the testators.

The bequest of Sarah Brooks, \$171.26, was paid to the treasurer of the Wisconsin Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for "the support of superannuate preachers"—the same to be credited to the Onion River Church, as directed by the testator.

The bequest of William N. MacNamara, \$300, and of Nancy Ryan, \$125, being devised for "the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church," but not for any specific object, were transferred to the "Permanent Fund," as provided in the Discipline, ¶ 325.

Charles Langdon, several years ago, conveyed to this Board a vacant lot of land (five and three quarter acres) adjoining the village of Madisonville, Hamilton County, O., to be held in trust; the income, or interest, only "annually to be used for the benefit" of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This property has been sold by decree of court for \$500 net, which sum is invested, and the income is being paid to the Missionary Society under the terms of the bequest.

Ruth H. Brink, late of Clyde, N. Y., made a will which contained a provision as follows:

I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under the general laws of the State of Ohio, the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), in trust, to be held for the benefit and applied according to the direction of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and I direct said Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to apply the interest of the said sum annually to the support of two orphan girls in their mission in India, said girls to be named Ruth H. Brink and Josie M. Brink.

This provision of the will was contested by certain heirs; but the court sustained the will, and we realized from said bequest the sum of \$984.50, which we have invested. The interest thereon is paid to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The will of Adam Rouser, who resided near Pittsburg, Pa., and died in November, 1895, contained the following provision:

Item 2. My will is that all my estate . . . be sold, . . . and when the whole of my estate shall be turned into money as aforesaid, then I will and direct that the same shall be divided into two parts equally. One part I give and bequeath

to the Freewill Baptist Church, and to be used by the said denomination for the spread of the Gospel, and the other half to be given to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to be used by said denomination for the spread and furtherance of the Gospel.

The bequest to the Methodist Episcopal Church was claimed by the Methodist Episcopal church of Coraopolis, near to which Mr. Rouser lived. This claim was pressed by the representatives of that church. The executor filed his first account in May, 1896, showing a balance on hand of only \$120.50. On the distribution of this sum the question came up whether half of it should be paid to this corporation, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, or to the church at Coraopolis. The Probate Court in Pennsylvania, called the Orphans' Court, decided in favor of the local church, and ordered the fund distributed by paying \$60.25 to the Freewill Baptist Church (the "denomination" at large), and \$60.25 to the Methodist Episcopal church at Coraopolis. This was the first installment of an estate that will probably yield about \$8,000. The matter demanded serious consideration. We would have been disposed to allow the bequest to pass to the local church without contest if that could have been done consistently with the obligations incumbent on our Board, which is chartered to care alike for the general and local interests of the denomination. The best legal advice concurred with our opinion that it was our duty to take further legal action, and we appealed the case to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. The decision of this court, written and announced by ex-Governor Beaver, reversed the decision of the lower court. After the finding that one half of this bequest belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, our Articles of Incorporation being before the judge, he announced as the decision of the court that the one half of the proceeds of the bequest should be paid to this corporation, the representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church at large, and the other half to the Freewill Baptist Church. The executor proposes to complete the settlement of the estate at an early date.

The bequest of Job Gilpin for "the benefit of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," in process of settlement during twelve years, has been completed, yielding a total of \$8,788.50, all of which has been paid to the Missionary Society.

During the quadrennium there has come into our hands from the estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Langford Palmer \$15,702.50 for "the benefit of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and the money has been paid as the will directs.

The bequest of Samuel Williams, of Cincinnati, O., left certain insurance stock to be held by the Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern, one half of the income thereon to be paid to the Cincinnati Annual Conference for the benefit of its

Conference claimants, and one half to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The insurance company, having liquidated and retired from business, paid to the Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern the liquidated value of the stock, \$520. One half of this sum was paid to the Trustees of the Cincinnati Annual Conference, and the other half to this Board for administration as directed by the testator.

In our report to the General Conference of 1892 we suggested the advisability of selling the stock in the Plano Manufacturing Company that had come to our Board from the estate of Rev. E. H. Gammon, for the benefit of the Gammon Theological Seminary, and the General Conference approved our purpose. Not until recently did a satisfactory opportunity occur. We held 720 shares at a par value of \$100 per share. On the 25th of October, 1898, we sold the 720 shares at \$300 per share, which will largely account for the increased value of the trusts now held by us. As shown by the report of the treasurer, a part of this sale was for cash. The deferred payments are believed to be amply secured.

The treasurer's report shows \$665 in the Permanent Fund, of which sum \$240 is interest which has been accruing since the bequests came within the control of our Board.

Early in the quadrennium Bishop Cranston, because of distance from Cincinnati, resigned his place in the Board, and the Bishops elected Rev. W. P. Thirkield to be his successor. Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D.D., who had been a member of the Board from its organization, died in November, 1898, and the vacancy has not been filled.

The terms of the following ministers expire with this General Conference: W. P. Thirkield and John Pearson, and the following laymen: James N. Gamble, George B. Johnson, and William Newkirk. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. Dr. Hitchcock is also of this class.

John D. Hearne, a layman of the class of 1904, presented his resignation a few months since, which was accepted by the Board, but the vacancy has not been filled. Hence it is also your duty to elect his successor for four years.

This corporation recently changed the date of holding its annual meeting from the latter part of April to the last Wednesday in February. This will explain the date closing the following report of the treasurer:

REPORT OF GEORGE B. JOHNSON, TREASURER, FOR THE FOUR YEARS ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, April 25, 1896.....	\$1.763 04
Langdon lot	602 63
Bequests.....	19,032 54
Sundries.....	5 55
Interest.....	29,590 15

Stock, First National Bank, Covington.....	\$2,500 00
Plano stock.....	22,761 00
Notes.....	44,320 15
	<hr/>
	\$120,575 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

PAID:

Expenses of the Board.....	\$592 19
Sundries.....	125 11
Attorney fees.....	701 50
Taxes.....	132 63
Loans.....	61,219 00
Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, account of Gammon and other schools.....	22,054 74
Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home.....	1,055 07
Missionary Society.....	4,869 40
Woman's Home Missionary Society.....	54 87
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	15,784 53
Board of Church Extension.....	54 87
Christman and Clark bequests.....	1,950 00
Sarah Brooks bequest.....	171 26
Interest on Oliver Collins bequest.....	200 00
February 28, 1900, cash on hand.....	11,609 89

Total..... \$120,575 06

ACCEPTED TRUSTS AND BEQUESTS.

E. H. Gammon, gift for benefit of Gammon Theological Seminary.....	\$234,312 74
R. T. Miller, gift for the benefit of Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home.....	5,000 00
Jos. Jones, in trust, for benefit of Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	15,550 00
Henrietta Stitt bequest, in trust, income to be equally divided between the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1,050 00
Elizabeth Owens bequest, in trust, for benefit of Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	533 00
Delano B. Parks bequest, in trust, for the benefit of Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1,161 98
Oliver Collins bequest, in trust, interest to be paid to the stewards (on their order) of the Republic Circuit, North Ohio Conference, annually, to go to the Missionary Fund to the credit of the Republic Circuit.....	1,000 00
Chas. Langdon bequest, in trust, for benefit Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	500 00
Samuel Williams bequest, in trust, for benefit of Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	260 00
Adam Rouser bequest, in trust, for spread and furtherance of the Gospel.....	459 25
Ruth Brink bequest, in trust, for benefit of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	984 50
Balance due Missionary Society, Job Gilpin bequest.....	3 00
	<hr/>
Interest Fund.....	\$1,076 58
Permanent Fund.....	665 00
Current Expense Fund.....	921 94
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$260,814 47
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$266,477 99

HOW INVESTED.

Notes secured by mortgage.....	\$53,950 00
Notes with collateral security.....	173,915 10
Land leased perpetually to Ohio University.....	4,500 00
Bonds of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.....	20,000 00
Stock of the First National Bank, Covington (par value).....	2,500 00
Accounts.....	3 00
Cash.....	11,609 89
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$266,477 99

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. JOHNSON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE TO THE TRUSTEES
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

GENTLEMEN: Your Auditing Committee begs leave to report that the above consolidated report of the treasurer for the past quadrennium, beginning April 25, 1896, and ending February 28, 1900, has been examined by us and found to be correct. We find the total amount of the receipts in the above report to be the sum of the amounts received during the quadrennium named, and the total amount of the disbursements to be the sum of the disbursements for the same period, and the total amount of cash on hand to be the actual balance in the treasurer's hands at the close of the quadrennium.

We have annually examined the treasurer's report, and have found the receipts, disbursements, liabilities, assets, and balances always correctly exhibited by the treasurer, and have found the books and accounts kept in an intelligible and expert manner, so as to occasion no difficulty in our examinations.

We have annually inspected the securities reported by the treasurer, and have found them always on hand and securely kept in a place of safety. We take pleasure in certifying to the accuracy with which these accounts have been kept by the treasurer, and congratulate the trustees on the efficiency of the work, and the conscientious attention given by the present incumbent of the treasurer's office in the administration of his duties.

Respectfully,

JAMES N. GAMBLE, }
R. T. MILLER, } *Auditing Committee.*

CINCINNATI, O., March 16, 1900.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. WALDEN, *President.*

JOHN PEARSON, *Secretary.*

THE NATIONAL CITY EVANGELIZATION UNION.

OFFICERS.

At its ninth convention, held in Philadelphia, November 22-24, 1899, the following were elected officers of the National City Evangelization Union :

OFFICERS FOR 1899-1900.

President, John E. James, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. *First Vice President*, James N. Gamble, Cincinnati, O. *Second Vice President*, J. B. Hobbs, Chicago, Ill. *Third Vice President*, J. E. Ingram, Baltimore, Md. *Corresponding Secretary*, Frank Mason North, D.D., New York, N. Y. *Recording Secretary*, Rev. C. A. Littlefield, Chelsea, Mass. *Treasurer*, Horace Benton, Cleveland, O.

Additional Members of Executive Committee: Horace Hitchcock, Detroit, Mich.; Hudson Samson, Pittsburg, Pa.; A. D. Traveller, D.D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. A. W. Byrt, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Board of Managers: Charles Gibson, Albany, N. Y.; A. M. Schoyer, Allegheny, Pa.; David Abercrombie, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Atwood, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Searles, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. L. Romer, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Deering, Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Clark, Cincinnati, O.; N. B. Abbott, Columbus, O.; Rev. R. A. Carmine, Denver, Colo.; W. L. Holmes, Detroit, Mich.; E. B. Rawls, D.D., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Beach, Jersey City, N. J.; O. M. Stewart, D.D., Kansas City, Mo.; D. C. John, D.D., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. F. Force, M.D., Minneapolis, Minn.; H. H. Benedict, New Haven, Conn.; Bowles Colgate, New York, N. Y.; R. W. P. Goff, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. G. Holmes, Pittsburg, Pa.; Henry A. Fifield, Providence, R. I.; I. N. Dalbey, D.D., Rochester, N. Y.; Hanford Crawford, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Avann, D.D., Toledo, O.; G. W. F. Swartzell, Washington, D. C.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CITY EVANGELIZATION UNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

ARTICLE I.—*Object.*

This organization shall be entitled the City Evangelization Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its object shall be to bring into fraternal and mutually helpful relations all the local organizations by *whatever name known*, in the cities of the United States, working for city evangelization under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to promote the formation of such organizations.

ARTICLE II.—*Members.*

The Union shall be composed of the officers, the Board of Managers, and of three members from each local organization described in Article I, in cities of twenty churches or under, and one additional member for each additional twenty churches or more than one half fraction thereof; these members to be annually elected by said local organization.

*Adopted March 16, 1891, at Pittsburg, and submitted to the General Conference in 1892.

ARTICLE III.—*Officers.*

The officers of the Union shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. They shall be chosen annually by ballot, and their duties shall be such as are usually performed by such officers. The Corresponding Secretary shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IV.—*Board of Managers.*

The Union shall elect annually a board of twenty-five Managers, and in addition thereto, the officers of the Union shall be *ex officio* members and officers of the board.

ARTICLE V.—*Executive Committee.*

There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the President, First Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, and four additional members to be annually chosen by the Board of Managers from its membership. The Executive Committee shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VI.—*Meetings.*

The annual meeting of the Union shall be held between the dates of October 15 and December 15, at such time and place and with such order of business as the Executive Committee shall designate.

The Board of Managers shall meet at the call of the President in connection with the annual meeting of the Union. Special meetings of the Board of Managers may be called by the Executive Committee. No action of the Managers shall be binding unless adopted by at least seven votes at a meeting of the board.

The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President or any three of its members.

ARTICLE VII.—*Amendments.*

This Constitution may be altered or amended or any of its provisions suspended at any meeting of the Union by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the same, and voting.

THE PROGRESS DURING THE QUADRENNIUM.

The National City Evangelization Union has held a convention each year during the past quadrennium. These gatherings have convened at Chicago, Boston, Detroit, and Philadelphia. Previous to the last General Conference conventions had been held at Pittsburg, New York, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Baltimore. The annual meetings of the friends and workers in city evangelization have afforded a gauge of progress. Aims have become each year more definite; methods of work better understood; the needs of the cities more impressive and imperative; and the alliance of the brotherhood of laymen and ministers more sympathetic and helpful. A study of the themes discussed at these several meetings will reveal a constant broadening in the range of thought, and a deepening consciousness, on the part of all, of the tremendous import of the problems with which men are engaged in the cities of America. During the four years it has become very evident that none too soon has the Methodist Episcopal Church concentrated its attention upon the needs of the cities; and the Church may well be grateful to the earnest men—a large number of them laymen—who have voluntarily devoted themselves to the work of lifting to their true place among the great fields of the Church's endeavor,

these vast centers of population, in which now fully one third of the people of our nation dwell.

THE INCREASE OF LOCAL UNIONS.

While the quadrennium has shown its chief advance in the enlarged interest and more clearly defined ideals, it records also the organization of a number of additional local societies. At the present time there are forty-six such societies in as many cities, more or less actively engaged in this coordinate effort to carry on the aggressive work of the denomination. The scope of the movement is well indicated by the list of the cities. They are: Allegheny, Baltimore, Bay City, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Camden, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Elmira, Erie, Evansville, Harrisburg, Indianapolis, Jackson, Mich., Jersey City, Kansas City, Mo., Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Bedford, New Haven, New York, Paterson, N. J., Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Providence, Rochester, San Francisco, St. Louis, Scranton, Sioux City, Springfield, O., Syracuse, Toledo, Washington, D. C., Wheeling, Wilkesbarre, Worcester. An average each year of from \$180,000 to \$200,000 has been raised through these societies for their work—a total for the quadrennium of fully \$750,000. Some of them are little more than formal organizations, without vigor or effectiveness. The large majority, however, are of especial value to the communities where they exist and are actively engaged in taking up new territory, subsidizing the churches in the older parts of the cities, which former members have left unmanned and unsupported, in maintaining missions among the foreign-speaking peoples, with the cooperation often (we are glad to report) of the General Missionary Society, and in developing at points of especial need various kinds of institutional work by which to establish relations with indifferent and sometimes hostile populations. A summary of the methods employed in this wide range of ministry would present a remarkable digest of the conditions of our cities and a significant illustration of the purpose of Methodism to adapt its methods to meet them. On the whole, it is confidently believed that the quadrennium has been marked by a process of development in these local organizations which has at once wrought them into the conscious life of the Church, and opened before them a range of possible service to humanity from which they cannot without disobedience to a divine voice turn aside.

NEW RESOURCES.

The officers of the National City Evangelization Union record with gratification the action of the General Missionary Committee at its late meeting in Washington, whereby the work of the cities was specifically designated as a part of the General Society's appropriate field. While it has been the policy of the

General Committee to make appropriations to certain forms of work among the foreigners in the cities, and some of its grants to foreign-speaking Conferences have been applied to the cities, the total amount of money available for city work has been very meager and the attention of the growing needs of our centers of population has not been specific and definite. It is significant of a broader application of principles and funds that the General Committee responded so heartily and warmly to the appeal made by the National City Evangelization Union for larger assistance in the special work to which it is committed. As a result appropriations were made to twenty-two cities in addition to such amounts as had been granted in previous years. This will prove not only that the purpose of the Church includes the evangelization of the cities, but it will stimulate the proper organization of the forces in the various cities that they may properly be associated with so important a forward movement. Much yet remains to be done in properly adjusting the whole matter of the general missionary contributions to the specific work involved in the cities where such contributions are made, but undoubtedly there is sufficient wisdom in the General Conference to find a way by which city mission work may be enlarged without any loss to the treasury of the General Missionary Society.

NEW PROBLEMS.

The origin of the National City Evangelization Union is doubtless a familiar story to the members of the General Conference. It was primarily an effort to coordinate the work of local societies, some of them already long in the field, and at the same time to stimulate the formation of other societies and to agitate for the larger ideals of service in the Methodist Episcopal Church. A voluntary organization with a simple constitution was recognized by the General Conference of 1892, which inserted in the Discipline, under the general head of "Missionary Work," the following paragraph:

"¶378. The City Evangelization Union shall be composed of representatives of all the local organizations, by whatever name known, in the cities of the United States, working for city evangelization under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"This Union has for its sole aim to bring into fraternally intimate and mutually helpful relations all such local organizations. To this end we advise that wherever practicable, and certainly in all towns and cities having five or more charges, local organizations be formed for the purpose of affording financial aid to needy Churches, organizing new Church enterprises, and conducting Mission work among the religiously destitute.

"And we further advise that all such organizations, allied to this Union, make yearly reports to the Annual Conferences

within the bounds of which they are severally situated, with the names of the officers and a statement of the condition and progress of the work and the receipts and expenditures of each year. And that the City Evangelization Union make a like report to each General Conference for the quadrennium next preceding its meeting, containing a summary of the condition and progress of the work and of the receipts and expenditures of all the organizations federated with the Union. As the need for such systematic and aggressive effort to bring the Gospel to the teeming populations of our great cities is urgent and increasing, this movement is heartily commended to all our members. We earnestly recommend that the Annual Conferences take such friendly cognizance of the organizations within their bounds as will promote their efficiency and facilitate their work, and it is specially recommended that they provide for publishing in their Minutes the reports of contributions in aid of their work."

This recognition, however, conferred no powers upon the national organization, opened to it no way for the raising of funds and left it without official regulation. It is a nice question at just what point in the development of such an organization the official *imprimatur* may be placed upon it without imperiling its growth. Certain it is that new problems have multiplied in the path of this organization as it has made its way into its untried fields. It will doubtless ask from the General Conference some consideration of its more definite relation to the present organization of the Church. If it may be in some way used for the advancement of the interests of the kingdom of Christ in the cities, and form a harmonious part of the great organization of Methodism, the strongest hopes of those who have been interested in its development and direction will be fully met.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. JAMES, *President.*

FRANK MASON NORTH, *Corresponding Secretary.*

REPORT OF JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEW YORK.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Trustees of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church in New York respectfully report that during the last quadrennium religious services have been regularly maintained according to the order of our Discipline, and by preachers appointed from the members of the New York East Annual Conference.

We have reason to believe that this has been done with profit not only to believers, but also to the unsaved of the community to a considerable extent. Besides the usual church services, a Sunday school of about one hundred and fifty scholars meets every Sabbath; an active Epworth League is aiding the general cause, and a sewing school of about seventy-five members gathers weekly during nine months of the year, to instruct girls in this branch of domestic usefulness, with very satisfactory results.

A Business Men's Prayer Meeting is, and has been, held daily for several years under the auspices of a committee of different denominations, in which the local church is represented, and we have reason to believe that a far-reaching influence for good is disseminated among all classes.

Located as the church is, in a district altogether given over to trade and commerce, we cannot doubt that much good is being accomplished, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its surroundings, and is entitled to a generous support, both for religious influences exerted and for its relation to the denomination at large, as the birthplace of Methodism on the American Continent.

All obligations of every description have been met, and the property is free from debt.

Herewith is transmitted the certified action of the Quarterly Conference on nominations for Trustees to be elected for the next four years, in accordance with the charter and deed of trust accepted by the General Conference held in 1868, which are commended to your favorable consideration.

W. H. DE PUY, *President.*

JAMES WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

New York, March 30, 1900.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1900.

The following resolution was adopted by the Fourth Quarterly Conference of the John Street Charge, New York East Conference, held at the church on the above date:

Resolved, That this Quarterly Conference hereby nominates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the following persons for election as Trustees of this church, under the provisions of the deed of trust by which the church property is now held, namely: William H. De Puy, Edward Allen, Edward F. Allen, John Bentley, Benjamin M. Tilton, Reese B. Gwillim, James S. Coward, Bowles Colgate, James Wright. (Signed,) Joseph Pullman, *Presiding Elder.*

(Signed,) James Wright, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

To the Members of the Twenty-second Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The general officers of the Epworth League submit the following report as to the condition and work of the organization:

HISTORY.—“The Epworth League,” in the language of the Board of Control at its first meeting, “had its origin in the conviction that the various young people’s societies of the Church should be united in one organization.”

The movement for the formal organization of our young people began as early as 1872, when the Church Lyceum was established. This was officially recognized by the General Conference in 1876. The Oxford League and other societies soon sprang into being, thus giving organized expression to the virile and aggressive young life of the Church. The Epworth League is the result of the union of the five leading young people’s societies. It was organized in Cleveland, O., May 15, 1889. The first meeting of the Board of Control of the Epworth League was held at Chicago in February, 1890, Bishop J. N. FitzGerald presiding. A constitution was adopted, and officers were elected. The Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut was elected Corresponding Secretary. The Book Committee at its meeting in New York, February, 1890, authorized a paper for the League, to be published in Chicago. The Western Section of the Book Committee, to which the details were committed, at a meeting on March 5, in Chicago, provided for the publication of *The Epworth Herald*. The Rev. Joseph F. Berry was elected editor. The first regular issue of *The Epworth Herald* was on June 1, 1890. At the close of the first year, including the subscription list of 12,000 to *Our Youth*, *The Epworth Herald* had 42,000 subscribers, and the annual advance in its subscription list has been constant and unprecedented.

The Epworth League was officially recognized and incorporated into the organic life of the Church by the General Conference of 1892. A constitution was adopted. The Rev. Joseph F. Berry was elected editor of *The Epworth Herald*, and a General Secretary to be elected by the Board of Control was authorized. On November 3, 1892, the Rev. Edwin A. Schell was elected General Secretary, and served in this office till November 24, 1899, when, on his resignation, the Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield was elected as his successor by the Board of Control.

MEMBERSHIP.—The past quadrennium has been marked by an advance movement of the League on practically every line of its work. On March 1, 1900, there were 19,991 chapters, with a membership of over 1,350,000. In the Junior League

there were 7,057 chapters and a membership of more than 400,000. The total membership of the League is therefore 27,048 chapters and about 1,750,000 members. We have entered on the work of the year 1900 with a rapid and steady increase in our membership. Especially are there marked signs of quickened interest in the care of the children of the Church as shown by the unprecedented increase in Junior League chapters.

LITERATURE.—The preparation and distribution of literature for the moral and religious culture of this growing host of Epworth Leaguers is one of the most vitally important functions committed to the officers of the Epworth League, for the reading of the Leaguers of to-day will largely determine the mental and moral fiber and equipment of the Church of to-morrow. The circulation of our official organ, *The Epworth Herald*, has continued during the past quadrennium its almost phenomenal advance. Its list of 117,000 subscribers now places its circulation beyond that of any distinctively denominational religious paper published in America. Over 25,000 sets of the League Reading Course, aggregating more than 100,000 volumes, have been sold during the past four years. The distribution of the other publications of the League for the past *year* is as follows:

Epworth League Bible Studies.....	20,000
Epworth League Handbook.....	45,000
League-at-Work Series.....	30,000
Cordial Welcome Topic Cards.....	800,000
Anniversary Programs.....	150,000

FINANCES.—In the first report from the Board of Control of the Epworth League recommending the publication of an organ devoted especially to League interests, the following purpose and hope were expressed: "We are willing that when the organ of this League reaches a paying point the profits shall go into the superannuate fund. We shall hail the day when this League is glorified by sharing in the support of our disabled fathers in ministry." It is our privilege to record in this report the generous fulfillment of this hope. The net profits of *The Epworth Herald*, alone, for the quadrennium aggregate \$71,932. In addition to this, all our League publications named above are issued by the Book Concern. The profits from these and from the sale of charters and other League requisites, together with the voluntary offerings of the chapters, are applied to the defraying of the expenses of the Epworth League office.

RELIGIOUS LIFE AND WORK.—The term of office of the present General Secretary has been so brief that he cannot represent in as positive and definite terms as he could wish the state of the religious life and work of the League throughout the Church. This cannot well be presented in statistical form. The rapid increase in the number of the "Comrades of the Quiet Hour" is indicative of a deepening of the spiritual life of our League

members. The reports from our pastors and the correspondence with our membership, the attendance at the consecration services in our conventions, the eager and deeply spiritual and scriptural testimonies in our convention love feasts, all bear witness to the fact that the great body of our Epworthians are loyal to Christ, devoted to the doctrines of the Church, and illustrate in their experience and life the spirit of the fathers.

They are also active in works of philanthropy. Thousands of neglected homes and orphanages, almshouses and jails have been brightened and blessed by our Leaguers; multitudes of the unsaved, the friendless and poverty-stricken to whom they have ministered bear grateful witness to the services of the League through its Department of Mercy and Help. A striking indication of the growth of intelligent interest in missions throughout the League is found in the sale of 2,500 sets of the Missionary Library, issued under our auspices, through the Book Concern, aggregating 40,000 volumes and over 8,000,000 pages.

GENERAL.—The report of the organization and work of the League in our German Conferences in America and in Europe is presented by Dr. Nagler,* the German Assistant Secretary of the Epworth League.

The appointment of the Rev. Irvine G. Penn as Assistant Secretary for special work in our Conferences among the colored people has been more than justified by results already achieved. Of the 1,189 chartered chapters 215 have been organized under his supervision during the past three years. The membership is about 40,000. He has visited scores of Annual and District Conferences and League conventions, and organized them for intelligent and aggressive work. He has delivered about 1,000 addresses, secured 2,000 subscribers to *The Epworth Herald*, and has sold League books and other religious literature published by the Book Concern to the amount of \$7,000. The educational value of this work among our people in the South is not expressed by these figures. It must result in placing our entire Church work in this missionary territory on a more intelligent and permanent religious basis.

The relations between the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Epworth League of the Methodist Church of Canada are vital and most fraternal. A fine expression of this genuine fraternity is seen in our international conventions. The last one, held in July, 1899, at Indianapolis, was the largest and most successful of the series. This great gathering of the hosts of the younger Methodists of the American continent was remarkable not only for its numbers

* Deceased since this was put in type.

and enthusiasm, but also for its spirituality, its devotion to moral reform movements, and for its spirit of consecration to the highest forms of Christian service that were manifest.

We gratefully record a growing spirit of fraternal good will and cooperation between the Epworth League and the Christian Endeavor and the young people's societies of other Churches. They are coming to see that the consolidation of our several young people's societies into a general organization under the official direction of the Church, was not the outcome of denominational narrowness or of sectarian rivalry, but rather that the very genius and connectional polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church required that for their larger spiritual growth and usefulness her young people be trained in the usages, spirit, and connectional ideals of the Church. The justification of this organization is demonstrated by its unprecedented growth and spiritual power and by its achievements for Christ and the Church.

WILLIAM X. NINDE, *President.*

WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, *General Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE GERMAN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE EP-
WORTH LEAGUE.

The entire body of the German membership, and especially of the Epworth League in our German Conferences, very deeply feels the loss of Dr. F. L. Nagler, the German Assistant Secretary. Dr. Nagler was well equipped for the position. Unobtrusive and simple in outward things, genial in his intercourse with others, sympathetic and helpful to the young people, untiring in his efforts for the League, he was the best-loved man in German Methodism.

In the last quadrennium he prepared the German Epworth League Reading Course with plans for a series of works. Of this he has published two volumes of *Biographical Sketches from Universal History*, and two volumes of *Biographical Sketches from Biblical History*, together with a volume written by the assistant editor of *Haus und Herd*, F. Munz, and entitled, *Verborgene Klippen*. *Haus und Herd* is our official organ and finds warm support.

In the months from May to August the Secretary visited the Old World in the interest of the Epworth League in our European Conferences. There have been young people's societies in most of our charges in Germany for a number of years. They are now coming into the Epworth League, not by breaking up existing organizations, but through uniting the different societies by means of a new organization, in which the different societies do their allotted work and also have their union meetings at stated times.

The membership of the Epworth League in our German Conferences is as follows:

In America	575 chapters,	15,764 members
In Europe	147 “	6,125 “
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	722 chapters,	21,889 members

There will be held, July 19-22, a National German Epworth League Conference at Milwaukee, Wis.

May God's blessing be with the German League, both here and in the fatherland.

FRIEDRICH MUNZ.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The American Bible Society is happy to consider itself, by the action of the General Conference, one of the regular benevolent organizations through which the Methodist Episcopal Church operates officially. It has sent to each General Conference a brief summary of its proceedings. It cannot forget in presenting this report that it has suffered the loss during the last quadrennium of one of the purest and noblest spirits which American Methodism has produced—its Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D.D. The service of Dr. Hunt to the Bible Society, during the more than twenty years that he was connected with it in an executive capacity, was of such superior excellence as to bring honor to the Church of his choice and to the Society with which he was connected. His successor, the Rev. William I. Haven, D.D., a member of the New England Conference, has been chosen and has entered upon the work of the Society. Just at the close of this quadrennium the Society is still further bereaved in the loss of its esteemed and honored President, the Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, LL.D., an eminent layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who for twenty-five years, the longest period save one in the history of this Society, has occupied its chief office. The death of these notable men, who have so long represented the interests of the Church and of the Society, emphasizes the intimate relation of the Bible Society as a benevolent institution of the Church. The work of the Society during the last quadrennium can hardly be covered by any brief statement. It reaches out into all the mission fields, and stands beside the missionary in every land. It helps him in translating the Book into the language of the people among whom he labors; it publishes it for him, and it makes to him large grants for distribution among the needy in his field of labor. It is often the forerunner of the missionary; it is always his ally and supporter. Without the aid of the Bible Society the missionaries of the Church would be as helpless as soldiers without their arms and equipment. The Society is also a home missionary organization, operating directly and through its auxiliaries among the poor and needy in all parts of the republic. Its issues during the last four years approximate 5,620,856 volumes. The issues from the agencies in the foreign field exceed the issues in our own country. The appropriations of the Society for the year now at hand amount to nearly \$200,000 for its work in foreign lands. It therefore appeals to the Methodist Episcopal Church as one of the great missionary agencies of the times. Its receipts for the four years ending

March, 1900, were \$1,588,904.35. This was made up in part as follows:

Receipts from legacies.....	\$365,818 24
Gifts from individuals.....	109,761 46
Church collections.....	108,229 14
From auxiliaries.....	114,670 02
From investments.....	102,746 79
From rentals.....	141,835 09

Its expenditures have been for general purposes during the four years ending March, 1900, \$1,591,348.64. Its foreign work has cost during this period \$701,838.85. It has paid the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church during these four years \$9,059.68. This, however, is but a small part of its relations with the missions of Methodism. The two sources of income in which church collections are represented are given in the statements concerning church collections and gifts from auxiliaries, above mentioned. It will be seen that the average receipts yearly from church collections are but little over \$20,000. It is perfectly clear that a very large proportion of our churches are neglecting to contribute to this great cause which lies at the foundation of all missionary endeavor. The Society is not richly endowed. It needs regular and generous contributions from the living in order that it may carry on its work, as its income from legacies is of such an uncertain nature. It seems to the Society as if the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to increase its gifts two or threefold during the coming quadrennium. All we ask is that the cause shall be presented to the people by the pastors.

Hoping that we may have the continued interest and indorsement of the General Conference, we respectfully present this report.

For the Board of Managers,

WILLIAM I. HAVEN, *Corresponding Secretary.*

THIRD ECUMENICAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as appointed by the Bishops:

Bishop John F. Hurst, D.D., Washington, D. C.
 Bishop John M. Walden, D.D., Cincinnati, O.
 Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, D.D., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Rev. W. I. Haven, New York city.
 Rev. L. B. Wilson, D.D., Washington, D. C.
 Rev. J. M. King, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. J. W. Hamilton, D.D., Cincinnati, O.
 Rev. S. F. Kaufman, Ph.D., Brockton, Mass.
 Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, D.D., Newark, N. J.
 Rev. S. W. Gehrett, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mr. J. E. Andrus, New York city.
 H. K. Carroll, LL.D., Plainfield, N. J.
 Mr. J. H. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.
 Mr. F. W. Tunnell, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mr. Anderson Fowler, New York city.
 D. H. Carroll, D.D., Baltimore, Md.
 Hon. J. B. Foraker, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.
 Prof. J. M. Van Vleck, LL.D., Middletown, Conn.

The Commission met in Baltimore, Md., May 21, 1898, with Bishop Hurst as Chairman, Bishop Goodsell as Vice Chairman, and H. K. Carroll, LL.D., as Secretary. On the same day the Commission met in joint session with the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and formed a provisional organization, with Bishop C. B. Galloway, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as Chairman, Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as Vice Chairman, and H. K. Carroll, LL.D., as Secretary. A Committee on Correspondence, consisting of Bishop Galloway, Bishop Hurst, and Drs. Hamilton, Tigert, and Carroll, was appointed to communicate with other Methodist Churches on this side the Atlantic and arrange for a meeting of the Commissions of the several Churches.

The Commissions met in New York, June 14, 1899, the following Churches being represented:

Methodist Episcopal,	Evangelical Association,
Methodist Episcopal, South,	United Evangelical,
Methodist of Canada,	Free Methodist,
African Methodist Episcopal,	Primitive Methodist,
African Methodist Episcopal Zion,	Union American Methodist Episco-
Methodist Protestant,	pal,
Colored Methodist Episcopal,	African Union Methodist Protestant.

Two other Churches, the Congregational Methodist and the Wesleyan Methodist, appointed Commissions, but were not represented at the meeting.

Bishop Hurst was chosen Chairman of the Western Section, and Dr. John J. Tigert, Secretary. The three hundred delegates allotted to the Western Section were distributed as follows :

Churches.	Delegates.
Methodist Episcopal.....	129
Methodist Episcopal, South.....	70
Methodist of Canada.....	24
African Methodist Episcopal.....	18
African Methodist Episcopal Zion.....	15
Colored Methodist Episcopal.....	9
Methodist Protestant.....	9
United Brethren in Christ.....	7
American Wesleyan.....	4
Evangelical Association.....	3
Union American Methodist Episcopal.....	3
Primitive Methodist.....	2
United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution).....	1
African Union Methodist Protestant.....	1
Free Methodist.....	1
Congregational Methodist.....	1
British Methodist Episcopal.....	1
Independent Methodist.....	1
United Evangelical.....	1
Total.....	300

The joint meeting appointed an Executive Committee of eighteen members, as follows :

- Methodist Episcopal Church : Bishop Hurst, Bishop Goodsell, J. W. Hamilton, H. K. Carroll, W. I. Haven, D. H. Carroll, L. B. Wilson, J. W. Van Vleck.
- Methodist Episcopal Church, South : Bishop Galloway, J. J. Tigert, P. H. Whisner, J. W. Lee.
- Methodist Church of Canada : A. Carman.
- African Methodist Episcopal Church : Bishop Abraham Grant.
- African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church : Bishop A. Walters.
- Methodist Protestant Church : F. T. Tagg.
- Colored Methodist Episcopal Church : Bishop R. S. Williams.
- Other Methodist bodies : Rev. J. Mason, of Primitive Methodist Church.

All business of the Western Section was committed to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee met and organized the same day, June 14, with Bishop Hurst as Chairman and Dr. John J. Tigert as Secretary. It appointed a Program Committee of eleven, as follows, to which were committed all matters relating to the program and to finances :

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| Bishop John F. Hurst,
Dr. H. K. Carroll,
Dr. J. W. Hamilton,
Dr. J. M. Van Vleck,
Bishop Galloway,
Dr. John J. Tigert, | | Dr. A. Carman,
Bishop A. Walters,
Bishop W. B. Derrick,
Dr. F. T. Tagg,
Rev. J. Mason. |
|---|--|--|

The Program Committee organized June 15, 1899, by the election of Bishop Hurst as Chairman and Dr. H. K. Carroll as Secretary.

The Program Committee has held two other meetings—at Indianapolis, Ind., in July, 1899, and in Washington, D. C., in March, 1900. By agreement between the Eastern and Western Sections the Ecumenical Conference is to meet in City Road Chapel, London, September 4, 1901, and adjourn September 17. The program of subjects has been completed, and allotment of essays and addresses will follow as soon as the delegates of the several bodies composing the Western Section are named. It is desirable that the General Conference at Chicago take action for the appointment of the one hundred and twenty-nine delegates allotted to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as promptly as possible.

H. K. CARROLL,

*Secretary of Commission of Methodist Episcopal Church
and of the Program Committee.*

REPORT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY THANK OFFERING
COMMISSION.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: On the first day of November, 1898, from the city of Springfield, Mass., our Bishops sent forth the following message:

To the Members and Friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

We are standing at the threshold of a new century. The century now closing has been one of continental conquests. The one about to open is to be one of sublime achievements. In a divinely fitting manner the Church should close and crown the second millennium of Christ's militant work in the redemption of a lost world.

The abounding grace and mercies of our God have characterized our entire history. He has made us in many lands to be a people who were no people, and has given to us ability to accumulate church property amounting at the present time to nearly \$116,000,000, and property for educational purposes to the amount of over \$28,000,000. All this treasure has been sacredly devoted to the uplifting and blessing of our fellow-men. He who alone giveth power to get wealth hath given to the individual members of our Church an annual income estimated at \$500,000,000, and grace to give with willing mind and glad heart to the service of His children the sum of \$23,000,000 every year. He is now opening in all the earth wide the doors of opportunity, and is graciously making us workers together with Him in his largest plaus. We, therefore, the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, earnestly invite you, beloved members and friends, in recognition of this great goodness in the past, and of these vast possibilities in the future, to signalize the close of this century and the opening of the next by consecrating yourselves anew, body, soul, and substance, to the loving service of Him who loved us and gave himself for us. "To Him let our bodies be dedicated, that they may be fit temples for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. To Him let our labors and business be dedicated, that their fruit may tend to the glory of His great name and to the advancement of His kingdom."

As an appropriate expression and monument of this consecration, we earnestly urge you to lay upon God's altar a suitable Twentieth Century Thank Offering. Because no sufficiently early action by the General Conference is possible, we suggest and urge:

1. That over and above all ordinary contributions for the maintenance and spread of the kingdom of Christ, which certainly ought not to be diminished, a sum of \$20,000,000 be subscribed and paid within the period of three years, beginning with January 1, 1899, for the purposes hereafter named.

2. Of this sum we recommend that \$10,000,000 should be given for the benefit of our universities, theological seminaries, colleges, and other schools; and \$10,000,000 for our hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, and other charitable institutions of the Church, and for the payment of debts on our various church properties.

3. That each contributor shall be at liberty to designate to which of the above-named objects his contribution shall be applied.

4. That all gifts undesignated by their contributors shall be paid to the Publishing Agents of the Methodist Book Concern, to be held in trust, to be appropriated for the aid of the educational institutions of the Church, said appropriation and distribution to be made by the General Conference of 1900.

5. That in order to secure the largest possible results from this movement, we respectfully and urgently request the Boards of Trustees of our educational institutions, the Boards of Directors of our charitable institutions, and the officers of all our local churches, to immediately set on foot and prosecute such organized action for the ends set forth in section 2 as they may judge best.

6. That all payments on the Twentieth Century Thank Offering made to the treasurers of churches, schools, and the like, as above indicated, shall be promptly reported to the New York or the Western Book Concern for publication.

For the carrying forward and accomplishment of the foregoing plans, the following named persons are hereby invited to act as a General Executive Commission: E. G. Andrews, H. W. Warren, C. D. Foss, J. F. Hurst, W. X. Ninde, W. F. Mallalieu, C. H. Fowler, Charles H. Payne, W. F. Warren, B. P. Ray-

mond, J. R. Day, J. W. Bashford, H. A. Gobin, J. F. Goucher, W. F. McDowell, John E. Andrus, Oliver H. Durrell, S. W. Bowne, J. M. Cornell, M. G. Emory, James Hooper, James N. Gamble, G. J. Ferry, John G. Holmes, D. S. Gray, F. W. Tunnell, William Deering, J. F. Rusling, W. L. Holmes, J. P. Dolliver.

The persons above named shall be known as the Twentieth Century Thank Offering Commission.

The Commission shall have power to fill vacancies, and is hereby invited to hold its first meeting in the Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Thursday, January 5, 1899.

By order and in behalf of the Bishops,

EDWARD G. ANDREWS, Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 1, 1898.

The Commission appointed by the Board of Bishops in the foregoing call met at the place and time named—New York, January 5, 1899—for the carrying forward and accomplishment of plans for a Twentieth Century Thank Offering of \$20,000,000. Mr. O. H. Durrell and Mr. M. G. Emory having declined to serve, Mr. Alden Speare, of Boston, and Mr. A. B. Browne, of Washington, were chosen in their places.

The Commission was permanently organized as follows:

President, Bishop EDWARD G. ANDREWS.
First Vice President, JOHN E. ANDRUS.
Second Vice President, WILLIAM DEERING.
Third Vice President, Rev. WILLIAM F. WARREN.
Recording Secretary, Rev. WILLIAM F. MCDOWELL.

An Executive Committee, composed of Bishops E. G. Andrews, C. D. Foss, and C. H. Fowler, Drs. C. H. Payne, J. F. Goucher, and B. P. Raymond, and Messrs. J. E. Andrus, Alden Speare, J. N. Gamble, F. W. Tunnell, S. W. Bowne, and D. S. Gray, was appointed.

It was decided that a Corresponding Secretary be elected by the Executive Committee, who should give his whole time to the work of organizing and arousing the Church in behalf of the \$20,000,000 fund.

The first regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering Commission was held at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, February 1, 1899. Permanent organization of the Committee was effected by the election of Bishop E. G. Andrews, President; Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, Secretary. Rev. Frank P. Parkin, D.D., pastor of the First Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., was elected Corresponding Secretary. Dr. Homer Eaton and Dr. Lewis Curts were elected respectively Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the Commission. Later Rev. Dr. Parkin, on account of the condition of his health, resigned, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, February 23, 1899, Rev. E. M. Mills, D.D., Presiding Elder of the Elmira District of the Central New York Conference, was elected Corresponding Secretary in his place.

Many inquiries and the reporting of items of current expense at the central office led the Commission to put forth the fol-

lowing interpretation of what objects are included in the Twentieth Century Thank Offering:

The Twentieth Century Thank Offering Commission having conferred, as far as practicable, with the Bishops, from whom the appeal to the Church proceeded, and having carefully considered suggestions which have been made by many friends, agrees that gifts made by our people exclusively for the permanent endowment of any forms of Church work now existing, but not for their current support, or for the founding and permanent endowment of new forms of Church work, should be reckoned as part of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering.

This interpretation includes, therefore, endowments and special gifts—

1. For Education as represented either by particular schools in this country and in foreign lands or by a general Educational Fund for the aid of needy schools.
2. For Charitable and Philanthropic Work as previously set forth.
3. For Endowment Funds for City Evangelization.
4. For Invested Funds for the support of Conference Claimants.
5. For the Payment of Debts on our various kinds of Church property.

Criticism has not been wanting that in counting as a part of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering debts paid on church property we depart from the example set by our Wesleyan brethren in England and count what should not be included. But many of our churches are so in debt that their very existence is imperiled. Till they get relief they cannot do the best work where they are situated, or contribute to the general enterprises of the denomination. All debt-burdened churches should be encouraged to attempt to gain the freedom that in many cases will require the most heroic giving. Till the millions that rest in the shape of debts on our churches are paid, thousands of them can and will give nothing or little for Missions or Christian Education.

On the other hand, some are seeking to have included in the Thank Offering new churches and parsonages and improvements on old ones. Like efforts were successful in 1866, but they side-tracked the very interests the movement was intended to promote. And they belittled and discredited what was done. If you decide that they shall count now, doubtless the next year and a half will be a period of activity in church and parsonage building, but the great success that has crowned the labors of the friends of our educational and philanthropic institutions so far will proceed farther with great difficulty.

After advice had been sought and received from many quarters the following plan for the organization of Annual Conferences, Districts, and Charges was adopted March 30, 1899:

Resolved, 1. That we recommend to the Annual Conferences to appoint a Twentieth Century Thank Offering Commission to represent each Conference during the interval between its sessions, to consist of the Presiding Elder, a Pastor, and Layman from each Presiding Elder's District, and such members at large as the Conference may choose to appoint.

2. The above persons shall have charge of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering movement within the Conference and under its direction.

3. The work of the Commission on each District shall be under the charge of the Presiding Elder of the District, the Pastor, and Layman who are the members of the Conference Commission from the District, and such others as they may choose to associate with them in the prosecution of their work.

4. The Commission on each Charge shall consist of the Pastor and two persons chosen by the District Commission and approved by the Pastor, but the Quarterly Conference may add to this number.

5. That the Conference Commission shall arrange for at least one Conference Convention during the year and for an Anniversary at the session of the Annual Conference. The District Commission shall arrange for District and Group Conventions, and shall assist the Local Commission on each Charge in arranging for meetings at every Appointment.

6. The Commissions above mentioned shall use due diligence in promoting the circulation of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering campaign literature.

7. That every Conference be and hereby is earnestly requested to lay special and emphatic stress on the following considerations:

(1) The preeminent importance of arriving at *spiritual results*.

(2) The urgent necessity that every donor should make his thank offering a *special gift*, and not allow it at all to interfere with his regular contributions to our churches, institutions, and benevolent societies.

(3) The right of each contributor to *designate the object* to which his offering shall be applied within the limits fixed by the Twentieth Century Thank Offering Commission.

8. All subscriptions and gifts shall be reported quarterly to the Secretaries of these Commissions and to the General Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Edmund M. Mills, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Eleven leaflets, explaining and advocating the Twentieth Century Thank Offering, have been published and sent to all the Pastors and Presiding Elders in the Church. They are sold at cost. A large number of these leaflets have been distributed.

Much of the work done has been preparatory plowing and sowing, but a harvest has been already gathered large enough to greatly encourage us, and the promise that "if we sow bountifully we shall reap bountifully," leads us to hope for ultimate and complete success. The presidents and financial agents of our seminaries and colleges have reported at the central office over \$2,600,000 subscribed for Christian education.

More than \$2,500,000 has been subscribed for debts on church property, and at least \$750,000 for philanthropies and charities.

If all reports were in they would, we think, show that one third of the \$20,000,000 has been subscribed. Every day this movement is growing in interest and favor with the Church.

A member and officer of the Commission, one of the earliest, ablest, and most earnest advocates of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering, Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, entered into rest May 5, 1899. This Commission, to whom has been intrusted for a time the promotion of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering, seeks your advice and direction.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD G. ANDREWS, *President.*

EDMUND M. MILLS, *Corresponding Secretary.*

REPORT OF DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The trustees of the Drew Theological Seminary beg leave to present to the General Conference to be held at Chicago, May, 1900, their quadrennial report. The four years that have just closed have been years of prosperity in all the departments of seminary work. It is fitting, however, that we should mention the losses which the institution has sustained in the death of the two honored members of its faculty. Just before the last General Conference John Miley, D.D., LL.D., the professor of systematic theology, was called to his reward. Eminent as a theologian, profound and able as a preacher, of a beautiful spirit, he has left an impression which will abide. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees following the General Conference, Rev. Olin A. Curtis, D.D., was elected to the chair made vacant by Dr. Miley. His previous reputation as a professor has been abundantly sustained, and he has proved a worthy successor to the honored theologian who passed away. During the present quadrennium Dr. George R. Crooks, professor of historical theology, has been taken from us by death. Dr. Crooks was well known to the Church by his eminent services in the pastorate, in the editorial chair, and as a professor. His writings and his life will be a perpetual inspiration to all who will become acquainted with it. To fill the vacancy caused by his death the trustees elected Rev. John Alfred Faulkner, D.D., whose historical writings had already won for him a high place among scholars and whose career as professor has amply justified the selection. The faculty of the seminary as now constituted we believe has the confidence of the Church, namely: Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D.D., LL.D., president, and professor of New Testament exegesis; Rev. Samuel F. Upham, D.D., LL.D., professor of practical theology; Rev. Robert W. Rogers, M.A., Ph.D. (Leipzig), D.D., LL.D., F. R. G. S., professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis; Rev. Charles F. Sitterly, B.D., Ph.D., professor of biblical literature and exegesis of the English Bible; Rev. Olin A. Curtis, M.A., S.T.D., professor of systematic theology; Rev. John Alfred Faulkner, B.D., D.D., professor of historical theology; Rev. Merle N. Smith, B.D., registrar and special instructor in elocution; Rev. Samuel C. Ayres, B.D., librarian.

During the past quadrennium the seminary has annually increased in the number of its students. The annual yearbooks show that in the year 1896-97 134 students were enrolled; 1897-98, 168; 1898-99, 176; 1899-1900, 206. There has been a constant advance in the requirements for admittance to the privilege of the seminary.

The material appliances of our institution of learning must keep pace with its growth in students and in its faculty.

On December 5, 1899, a new chapel and administration building was dedicated at a cost of more than \$100,000. This magnificent building is the gift of two generous friends of the seminary whose names are withheld at their own request. This building contains a large and commodious lecture room for each professor, adjoining it a professor's room with table and library for seminary purposes, a reception room, an artistic and well-appointed chapel. The entire building is fitted in all respects for the convenience of the students. The gentlemen who have thus provided this greatly needed building deserve and have already received the thanks of the Church.

The library facilities have also increased greatly during the past quadrennium, the library ranking at this time among the foremost theological libraries of the country. It is especially rich in original New Testament manuscripts in which it is not surpassed in our country, and in the literature of Methodism. It numbers 58,000 volumes and 57,000 pamphlets, and its value is placed at \$135,000. The J. E. Cornell Library building, which contains it, is a completely fireproof building of fine architectural design.

Hoyt-Bowne Hall affords choice accommodations for 107 students.

Although we could readily find room for additional buildings, we realize that our great need at the present time is a largely increased endowment. Our present endowment, including the various special funds, is about \$400,000. The present expenses of the institution average more than \$30,000 a year. Our endowment is entirely inadequate to meet its necessities; \$580,000 additional, therefore, are imperatively needed in order to maintain the school on its present basis and to provide for its healthy growth.

The location of Madison, within an hour of the city of New York, offers to the students the most important advantages of the metropolis at a trifling cost. The Mission Rooms of the Church and the Methodist Book Room are easily accessible. During the past quadrennium Columbia University and New York University have opened their post-graduate courses to the students of our seminary without cost. A number of the students, by the permission of the trustees, have availed themselves of the splendid opportunities offered by these great universities.

The contiguity to New York affords opportunity also for the study and practice of missionary work, of which we hope to avail ourselves to a greater extent in the future than we have done.

The success of the school has been manifested in the conversions which attend the labors of the students and in their after ministry. The mission of the school as understood by its

faculty and students is that expressed by the founder of Methodism, namely, "to spread Scripture holiness over these lands."

Drew Theological Seminary is a school of the Methodist Episcopal Church; its trustees are elected by its General Conference; its faculty are appointed by the nomination of its Bishops, and it is the aim of those to whom the care of the institution is committed to carry it forward in such a manner as to promote its efficiency for salvation and edification in accordance with the form of Christianity known as Methodism and in harmony with the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM HOYT,

President of the Trustees.

HENRY A. BUTTZ,

President of the Seminary.

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