

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

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SEP 11 1896

INSTITUTION.

OF

THE AMERICAN

Baptist Education Society,

HELD AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 8-9, 1895.

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THE AMERICAN

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125 N. 2ND ST.

OFFICERS

OF THE

American Baptist Education Society.

President.

ANDREW MCLEISH, Esq., Illinois.

Vice-Presidents.

J. P. GREENE, D.D., Missouri.

HON. J. N. DOLPH, Oregon.

Recording Secretary.

REV. E. M. POTEAT, Connecticut.

Corresponding Secretary.

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Treasurer.

JOSHUA LEVERING, Baltimore, Md.

Auditor.

WM. M. ISAACS, New York City.

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Term Expires in 1896.

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 JAMES POLLARD, Baltimore, Md.
 * E. L. HEDSTROM, Buffalo, N. Y.
 REV. FRED. T. GATES, New York City.
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 HON. L. B. ELY, Carrollton, Mo.
 HENRY McDONALD, D.D., Atlanta, Ga.
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Term Expires in 1897.

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 C. C. BOWEN, Detroit, Mich.
 PROF. J. R. SAMPEY, Louisville, Ky.
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 HON. L. L. FOSTER, Austin, Texas.

Term Expires in 1898.

JOHN HUMPHSTONE, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. M. TAYLOR, D.D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 REV. W. H. BUTRICK, Albany, N. Y.
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 J. A. SMITH, D.D., Chicago, Ill.
 A. G. LAWSON, D.D., Camden, N. J.

Chairman, Executive Board.

HON. J. L. HOWARD, Connecticut.

Recording Secretary, Executive Board.

W. C. BITTING, D.D., New York.

Executive Committee:

W. C. P. RHOADES, D.D., N. Y.
 HON. J. L. HOWARD, Conn.
 A. G. LAWSON, D.D., N. J.
 JOHN HUMPHSTONE, D.D., N. Y.

G. W. MURRAY, Esq., N. Y.
 REV. J. M. BRUCE, N. Y.
 W. C. BITTING, D.D., N. Y.
 REV. J. T. DICKINSON, N. J.

REV. F. T. GATES, N. Y.

* Deceased.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

American Baptist Education Society.

ADOPTED AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 17, 1888.

I. NAME. This Society shall be called THE AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

II. OBJECT. The object of this Society shall be the promotion of Christian education under Baptist auspices in North America.

III. MEMBERSHIP. The Society shall be composed of members of Baptist churches in the following manner:

1. Annual members by virtue of their individual or church contributions of ten dollars to the Society; and continuous members while retaining their connection with a Baptist church, by the payment of one hundred dollars.

2. Annual delegates who shall have been appointed as follows: by any Baptist Education Society, or the Board of Trustees of any educational institution under Baptist control, each of which shall be entitled to one delegate, and by any State or territorial convention, each of which shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every 10,000 members of Baptist churches represented in such convention or association.

IV. OFFICERS. The officers of this Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, an Auditor, and a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be elected annually by ballot. The Treasurer shall give bonds to such an amount as the Executive Board shall decide.

V. EXECUTIVE BOARD. The Executive Board of the Society shall consist of thirty-six members, who shall be elected by ballot, and who shall be divided equally into three classes; their initial term of service to be one, two and three years, or until their successors shall be chosen. Nine shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Board shall have the customary powers of similar bodies in respect to its own organization and the adoption of rules and by-laws; shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur in its own body or in the offices of the Society during the year; and, if desired by a majority of its members, may convene special meetings of the Society.

The Executive Board shall transact the legal and general business of the Society, attend to the promotion of the Society's interest; and shall make a faithful report of its proceedings, together with a report of receipts and expenditures, annually to the Society.

VI. DESIGNATED FUNDS. All moneys or other property contributed, and designated for any particular object, directly pertaining to or germane to the work of the Society, shall be so appropriated, or returned to the donors or their lawful agents.

VII. ELIGIBILITY. The officers, members of Executive Board, appointees and agents of the Society, shall be members in good standing in Baptist churches.

VIII. ANNUAL MEETINGS. The Society shall meet annually for the election of officers, members of the Board, and for the transaction of other business, at such time and place as the Executive Board shall designate.

IX. CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting, provided, however, the amendment proposed shall have been submitted in writing, and the proposition sustained by a majority vote at the previous annual meeting, or shall be recommended by a two-thirds vote at the the Executive Board; provided notice of the amendment shall be included in the call of the meeting.

BY-LAWS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

I. ORGANIZATION. As soon as practicable after the annual election, the Board shall choose a Chairman, a Recording Secretary and an Executive Committee of nine members.

II. ORDER OF BUSINESS. 1. Devotional Exercises. 2. Calling the Roll. 3. Reading the Minutes. 4. Unfinished Business. 5. Communications from the Corresponding Secretary. 6. Report of the Treasurer. 7. Report of the Executive Committee. 8. Reports of Standing Committees. 9. Reports of Special Committees. 10. New Business.

III. MEETINGS. Until otherwise ordered, the Corresponding Secretary and the Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee shall call the meetings of the Board.

IV. DUTIES OF OFFICERS. The Corresponding Secretary shall superintend the work of the Society, and keep the Board informed of its condition; shall devise and execute measures for securing funds, and for extending a knowledge of our work among the churches, and shall prepare a full report of the year for the annual meeting.

The Treasurer shall perform the usual duties of this office. He shall give bonds as the Executive Committee may direct. He shall pay the Corresponding Secretary's salary and expenses without special order. Other expenses and bills must be ordered and certified to by the Corresponding Secretary and the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES. The Executive Committee shall supervise the work of the Board and act as its executive on all matters committed to it, forward the business of the Board by all proper arrangements of details, and report to the Board what may be deemed desirable or needful action. In the interval between the meetings of the Board, the Executive Committee shall take all needful original action not involving the appropriation of funds. The Executive Committee shall choose its own officers and subcommittees, meet as often as may be needful, and report to the Board whenever called upon.

(a). It shall have Committees on Applications and Finance of three members each.

(b). The Committee on Applications shall report to the Board as to the disposition of appeals referred to them, and especially at the opening of the year, as to the probable amounts required for the work of the year.

(c). The Committee on Finance shall provide for the current expenses of the Society, have a careful oversight of its property and financial interests, and advise with the Treasurer as to the investment of funds.

CHARTER

— OF —

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ENACTED JUNE, 1889.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All such persons as now are, or may hereafter become, members of the American Baptist Education Society, formed in the City of Washington in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, shall be and hereby are constituted a body corporate by the name of "The American Baptist Education Society," for the purpose of promoting Christian education under Baptist auspices in North America.

§ 2. The said Corporation shall have power to hold, purchase and convey such real estate as the purposes of the Society shall require, but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time within the State of New York shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

§ 3. The said Corporation shall have power to receive, hold, take by donation, deed or devise any real property, which has been or may hereafter be given, granted or devised to it by any person whomsoever for the purpose stated in section one, and to receive, accumulate and hold in trust, endowment or other funds, and make investments thereof wherever it seems most advisable. And the said Corporation shall also be competent to act as trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the object of its corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be directly made to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society, and such trusts may which they may be created, subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the section of this act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and subject also in receiving bequests from persons within the State of New York, to the provisions of chapter three hundred and sixty of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled, "An Act in Relation to Wills."

§ 4. The annual and other corporate meetings of said American Baptist Education Society may be held at such time and place as the said Corporation may by its constitution, by-laws, or vote provide.

§ 5. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the revised statutes.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8th, 1895.

The American Baptist Education Society was called to order in its Seventh Annual Meeting in the First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., May 8th, 1895, at 8 P.M. President Hon. J. W. Northen was in the chair. The Scriptures were read by Rev. Dr. Saunders of South Carolina, and Rev. R. J. Adams, D.D., of Massachusetts, led in prayer.

The President made a brief address, and words of welcome were spoken by Dr. S. H. Greene, of the District of Columbia.

The Annual Report of the Executive Board was presented by H. L. Morehouse, D.D., of New York, Corresponding Secretary.

The Treasurer, Joshua Levering, Esq., of Maryland, presented his report.

After singing, the Society was addressed by Rev. J. N. Prestridge, Acting President of the Williamsburg Institute, Williamsburg, Ky., on "Education in the Mountain Regions of Kentucky."

Prof. Otis T. Mason, of Washington, D. C., addressed the Society on "Washington as an Educational Centre."

The Chair appointed a Committee on Nomination of Officers as follows:

Revs. C. A. Stakely, District of Columbia; F. M. Ellis, New York; O. F. Gregory, R. J. Adams, Massachusetts; N. B. Rairden, Nebraska; D. D. Proper, Washington.

The following is the list of accredited delegates from State Conventions, Educational Societies and Institutions of Learning:

ALABAMA—S. W. Averett, John F. Forbes, A. W. McGaha.

ARKANSAS—

COLORADO—

CONNECTICUT—Francis Wayland, J. L. Howard, J. H. Mason.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—E. H. Jackson, S. H. Greene, Green Clay Smith, C. C. Meador.

FLORIDA—W. T. Hundley, G. J. Johnson, W. S. Rogers, W. H. Strickland, T. J. Davenport, M. MacGregor, A. P. Pugh, L. D. Geiger, N. A. Bailey, S. M. Provence, W. J. Bolin.

GEORGIA—W. J. Northen, J. B. Gambrell, A. J. Battle, C. C. Cox, A. W. Vanhooose, J. D. Chapman, B. D. Ragsdale, J. L. White, W. H. Young, Lansing Burrows, S. A. Goodwin, W. L. Stanton, J. E. Powell, J. B. Hawthorne, D. W. Guinn, J. H. Kilpatrick.

ILLINOIS—W. R. Harper, E. B. Hulbert, A. K. de Blois, J. A. Pierce, E. A. Stone, S. Hussey, J. A. Smith, J. A. Leavitt, Dwight Spencer.

INDIAN TERRITORY—

INDIANA—N. Carr, W. T. Stott, C. E. W. Dobbs, T. J. Stanfield, U. M. Chaille.

IOWA—W. Gilker, J. M. Mercer, J. L. Waite, A. J. McCrary, C. W. Riches, H. Tilden, E. H. Lovett.

KANSAS—Robert Atkinson.

KENTUCKY—W. S. Ryland, T. S. McCall.

LOUISIANA—W. S. Penick, D. G. Whitinghill, G. W. Bolton, C. W. Tomkies.

MAINE—B. L. Whitman.

MARYLAND—Chas. A. Fulton, O. F. Gregory.

MASSACHUSETTS—R. J. Adams, Alvah Hovey, E. Nelson Blake, N. E. Wood, Geo. E. Horr, Jr., J. M. English, R. G. Huling.

MICHIGAN—A. G. Slocum, W. A. Moore, E. R. Curry, R. W. Vankirk.

MINNESOTA—J. W. Ford, B. W. Smith, E. R. Pope.

MISSISSIPPI—

MISSOURI—W. R. Rothwell, J. P. Greene.

NEBRASKA—N. B. Rairden.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—J. N. Chase.

NEW JERSEY—Samuel Colgate, W. G. Russell, J. Sagebeer, James Buchanan, Chas. A. Cook.

NEW YORK—A. C. Osborn, J. T. Elder, John Humpstone, E. E. Chivers, W. H. P. Faunce, J. W. A. Stewart, A. S. Hobart, W. H. Butrick, R. S. MacArthur, L. M. S. Haynes, A. P. Brigham, C. A. Barbour, A. H. Strong, David J. Hill.

NORTH CAROLINA—W. L. Poteat, C. E. Taylor, J. B. Brewer, T. H. Pritchard, C. Durham, J. C. Scarborough, R. H. Marsh, C. A. G. Thomas, F. P. Hobgood, O. L. Stringfield, J. W. Carter, A. M. Simms, J. D. Hufham.

NORTH DAKOTA—H. M. Cook, P. W. Longfellow.

OHIO—D. B. Purinton.

PENNSYLVANIA—L. C. Barnes, W. E. Lincoln.

RHODE ISLAND—H. M. King, T. D. Anderson, E. Benj. Andrews.

SOUTH CAROLINA—C. H. Judson.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Martin J. Lewis.

TENNESSEE—John T. Henderson, G. A. Lofton, I. J. Van Ness, A. W. Boon, G. A. Nunnally, R. R. Acree, E. E. Folk, A. J. Holt, W. C. Golden, M. D. Jeffries, E. A. Taylor.

TEXAS—E. H. Wells.

VIRGINIA—H. H. Harris, C. H. Corey, James Nelson, Chas. L. Cocke, F. W. Boutwright, Geo. Cooper, John Hart, E. Harrison, R. W. Cridlin, S. D. Jones, W. W. Landrum.

WASHINGTON—D. D. Proper.

WEST VIRGINIA—P. B. Reynolds, T. C. Johnson, R. B. Smith, J. R. Adams, J. A. Hutchinson, J. D. Simmons, L. W. Holden, A. G. Loving.

THURSDAY EVENING—SECOND SESSION.

After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. R. R. Acree, of Knoxville, Tenn.

The Committee on Nominations presented its report, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Andrew McLeish, Esq., Illinois; Vice-Presidents: J. P. Greene, D.D., Missouri, Hon. J. N. Dolph, Oregon; Recording Secretary, Rev. Edwin M. Poteat, Connecticut; Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Morehouse, D.D., New York; Treasurer, Joshua Levering, Esq., Maryland; Auditor, W. M. Isaacs, Esq., New York; Members of the Board, class expiring in 1898: John Humpstone, D.D., New York; J. M. Taylor, D.D., New York; Rev. W. H. Butrick, New York; Prof. W. R. Harper, Illinois; Hon. C. W. Kingsley, Massachusetts; H. C. Woods, D.D., Colorado; Hon. J. L. Howard, Connecticut; Prof. A. S. Bickmore, New York; L. A. Crandall, D.D., Illinois; F. M. Ellis, D.D., New York; J. A. Smith, D.D., Illinois; A. G. Lawson, D.D., New Jersey.

The Society voted to adopt the Report of the Executive Board.

Rev. S. H. Greene, D.D., Acting President of Columbian University, addressed the Society on the work and the demands of the University.

Rev. F. M. Ellis, D.D., of New York, delivered an address on "The Claims of Columbian University Upon the Baptists."

Hon. W. L. Wilson, West Virginia, Postmaster-General, delivered an address upon "The Value of Liberal Education in its Bearings upon Civil and Political Questions."

Rev. B. L. Whitman, D.D., President of Colby University, Maine, addressed the Society on "The Functions of the Modern Teacher."

Adjourned after prayer.

EDWIN M. POTEAT,

Recording Secretary.

J. W. NORTHEN, *President.*

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF

The American Baptist Education Society,

At Washington, D. C., May 8 and 9, 1895.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

It seems appropriate that the American Baptist Education Society, after seven years of existence returning to its birthplace in the city of Washington, should recall the circumstances of its origin and present a résumé of what has been accomplished directly and indirectly through its agency.

A SEVEN YEARS' SURVEY.

It will be remembered that a special committee of seven was appointed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in 1887, to consider the advisability of organizing a general Education Society for the Baptists of North America, and was also empowered in its discretion to call a convention for this purpose. This committee, after much attention to the subject, decided to call such a meeting in the city of Washington, May 16, 1888. A most happy—shall we not say a Providential—combination of circumstances made the time and place for the meeting almost the best conceivable to secure the largest attendance from all parts of our common country. The Southern Baptist Convention met at Richmond, Va., its sessions ending May 14th; while at Washington, on the night of the 16th, began the series of anniversaries of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Publication Society, and the American Baptist Missionary Union. Besides, the District of Columbia, as national territory, was deemed the most fitting place for the organization of a National Society. The convention was composed of 427 designated members from 36 States

and the District of Columbia. Its presiding officer was the late Dr. James C. Welling, President of Columbian University.

The question was asked: "Shall we have an organization in whose array of facts, discussion of questions and record of achievements we shall find profit and delight; that shall awaken and sustain a stronger interest in Christian Education throughout the denomination; that shall prove a breakwater against hierarchical encroachments on common funds; that shall offer incentives to promising students to make more of themselves than if unaided; that shall evoke the best thoughts of our best men, and put them in permanent form for the people; that shall foster and strengthen struggling institutions deserving of aid; that shall be a unifying power, preventing the growth of a narrow, exclusive educational plutocracy indifferent to the necessities of infant institutions; that shall make all parts of the country educationally acquainted with each other, and establish a bond of Christian sympathy between the struggling and the strong; that shall gather on a common platform, untainted by past bitterness, our leading educators from every section, whose hands and hearts shall be united in high endeavor, and whose faces shall glow with the dawning day of a brighter future?" The Convention in the most emphatic manner answered the question in the affirmative by the organization of the American Baptist Education Society, which thereupon adopted, with slight changes, the constitution that had been prepared and submitted by a special committee. The organization was completed by the election of Francis Wayland, LL.D., of Connecticut, as President; L. B. Ely, of Missouri, and Hon. G. A. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, Vice-Presidents; Joshua Levering, of Maryland, Treasurer; Colgate Hoyt, New York, Auditor; Rev. F. T. Gates, Minnesota, Corresponding Secretary; Lansing Burrows, D.D., Georgia, Recording Secretary, and an Executive Board of thirty-six members from twenty-one States and the District of Columbia.

The united purpose of the Executive Board originally was to establish the Society's headquarters in the city of Washington. This was reluctantly abandoned when it was found that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to become incorporated in the District of Columbia with such powers and rights as seemed essential to the largest usefulness of the Society. Thereupon it was decided to fix the Society's headquarters in the city of New York. A charter most satisfactory in its provisions was applied for and obtained from the Legislature of the State of New York.

Without capital or assurance of income from any source, indeed, encountering doubts and misgivings in some quarters, the Society began its career. The educational condition and needs of the Baptist denomination were carefully studied, followed by the adoption of a policy or plan of operation. It was decided that the general work of first importance was to strengthen established but comparatively weak institutions of learning by increasing their productive endowment funds in a manner that should stimulate the constituencies of these institutions to liberal participation in such undertakings. For this object Mr. John D. Rockefeller generously pledged \$100,000, which was a great inspiration to the Society.

Prior to all this, however, the question of the re-establishment of the University of Chicago had received consideration. After local efforts to this end had proved ineffectual, the Society was requested to lead in an undertaking, the magnitude of which was then but imperfectly comprehended. Within six months the Executive Board directed the Corresponding Secretary "to use every means in his power to originate or encourage such a movement." Within six months after this, at the first annual meeting of the Society, in Boston, the denomination was thrilled by the magnificent offer of \$600,000 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller for this purpose, on condition that \$400,000 more be secured by June 1, 1890.

The splendid result is a matter of history—how Secretary Gates, with the able co-operation of Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, applied himself with great energy and skill in securing this amount; what exuberant delight was manifested at the Society's meeting in Chicago, in 1890, when the effort was crowned with complete success; and how, by additional gifts of about \$3,000,000 from Mr. Rockefeller, and by the unparalleled liberality of citizens of Chicago, the amount of endowment funds and property of the University of Chicago has reached the magnificent sum of \$7,000,000. The personal influence of its President, Dr. W. R. Harper, has been a potent factor in attaining within so short a period such remarkable results—which, however, are regarded not as the end, but the beginning, of this great educational enterprise.

While the brilliancy of the second year's achievement will probably never be equaled, inasmuch as no such educational opportunity and combination of circumstances are likely again to occur, nevertheless the varied activities of the Society along other lines has been, and must continue to be, of incalculable value to our educational interests. The second year was marked by conditional grants of \$83,400 to institutions

on terms which, when fulfilled, would add to their resources more than \$520,000. The third year brought to the Society two additional pledges by Mr. Rockefeller, amounting to \$200,000, chiefly for endowment purposes. The aggregate of appropriations rose to \$209,850, and the aggregate that would accrue to institutions on fulfillment of conditions to \$1,165,000. The fourth year carried the aggregate of appropriations to \$265,516 and the aggregate for institutions \$1,332,000. Two prizes of \$100 each were placed at the Society's disposal for the best essays on specified educational themes. The plan of affiliation of institutions with the University of Chicago was formulated and inaugurated under the Society's auspices. At the close of the fifth year, May 1, 1893, the aggregate of appropriations was \$336,516.66, Mr. Rockefeller having added to his previous pledges about \$36,000; and the sum total of actual and prospective additional resources of institutions aided, \$1,618,816.66. Thus ends the record of large appropriations; the last two years having been most unfavorable for new undertakings.

The resignation of Secretary Gates and his retirement from the Society's services in June, 1893, soon followed by the unparalleled financial depression throughout the land, caused a halt in the Society's work, continuing until now. During these seven years the Society has received and disbursed \$626,836.43. Less than half of this amount was for the University of Chicago, the major part of Mr. Rockefeller's gift having been paid, as the Society preferred, directly to the University itself. In the total are some collections held in trust temporarily by the Society for certain institutions. The unpaid pledges to 24 institutions amount to \$123,743.37.

No array of figures can show what an educational stimulus has been imparted to the denomination from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, by the agency of this Society during the past seven years. This period will mark an era in the educational history of American Baptists. It has also brought into close and harmonious relations eminent brethren from all parts of our common country, and in many other ways has promoted the growth of a fraternal spirit and the development of a livelier interest in educational affairs. Were the Society to do nothing more than furnish a platform for the discussion, annually, of important educational subjects, its existence would be fully justified thereby. But the deeds of the past and the demands of the future indicate the possibilities of large achievements if the good Providence of God, which seems to have called it into existence, and hitherto has crowned it with rich blessings, shall continue to

enable it to prosecute its work along old and new lines of operation. At the time of its organization the objection was raised that there were no resources available for the Society's work. The reply was made: Tell the people the needs and the money will come. It was then stated also that we need not be surprised if God should put it into the heart of some man in our Baptist ranks to give a million for education. Even this amount has been greatly exceeded. What God has in store for the Society in the future we know not; but this we know, that He is able to do for us exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think. And the facts of the past seven years should be as fuel to the brighter fire of faith for the future.

That the American Baptist Education Society is national in deed as in name is shown by the fact that of 33 institutions to which grants have been made, 12 are in the Northern States east of the Mississippi; 11 in the Southern States; and 10 in the Northern and Western States beyond the Mississippi.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

Directly after the annual meeting of the Society at Saratoga, the Executive Board, on May 24th, organized by electing Hon. J. L. Howard, of Connecticut, Chairman, and Rev. W. C. Bitting, of New York, Recording Secretary; also the following as members of the Executive Committee: F. T. Gates, J. L. Howard, A. G. Lawson, John Humpstone, J. M. Bruce, G. W. Murray, W. C. Bitting, J. T. Dickinson, W. C. P. Rhoades.

The Corresponding Secretary-elect informed the Board that he could not accept with the understanding that his time should be devoted wholly to the Society's work, but if desired would serve as Acting Secretary until October 2, 1894. He was requested thus to act. The question of the Society's policy was referred to the Executive Committee, with Dr. W. R. Harper added. At a meeting of this Committee, June 28th, the matter was further referred to a sub-Committee to report to the Executive Board, September 26th. At this meeting the Board approved the policy of the Society as presented in the last annual report, and also requested the Corresponding Secretary to devote himself entirely to the Society's interests after January 1, 1895. The Board also directed the appointment of a committee to undertake to raise \$5,000 for the Society's current expenses. The Corresponding Secretary's engagements in other directions prevented him from compliance with the request of the Board. It became apparent also that

adequate resources for current expenses would not be obtained. In these circumstances the Secretary has continued to devote needful attention to the correspondence and to the current business of the Society throughout the entire year.

For two years, therefore, the Society has had an Acting Corresponding Secretary who has given only such necessary attention to its affairs as would not interfere with his other duties and engagements. This he has done, with great reluctance, at the urgent request of the Board, who have considered that it was the best arrangement for the Society during the existing period of financial depression. It is distinctly understood that the Acting Corresponding Secretary, in these circumstances, has no special responsibility for the inauguration of new measures or for the development of the Society's work along any of the lines indicated in its general policy. It is for the Society itself to say whether this condition of things shall continue, or whether by vigorous action in providing for the current financial needs of the Society it shall have the undivided time and energies of a Corresponding Secretary.

During the year the Corresponding Secretary has personally visited and conferred with representatives of five institutions in the Far West, three in the Southern States, and in connection with his visit to Mexico has given special attention to educational matters there.

But few applications for aid in securing endowments have been received and no grants for this purpose have been made.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SECTARIANISM.

The State of New York in 1894 was the great battlefield between friends of the public school system and those who desired a division of school funds on sectarian lines. The circumstance which brought this question to the front was the assembling of a Constitutional Convention for the revision of the Constitution, whose conclusions were submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. It was in view of this fact that the three able addresses on the subject were delivered before the Society last year, and that the Society itself by the adoption of strong resolutions, which were widely published, threw its influence against appropriation of public funds for sectarian schools. Copies of this action of the Society were formally transmitted to the Constitutional Convention, and, together with a special edition of the addresses, were sent to every Baptist pastor in the State, with a special circular calling attention to the importance of the issue in the approaching election, and

asking their earnest co-operation in securing a right and emphatic verdict of the people on this subject. Other potent agencies were at work for the same purpose. The result was most gratifying to friends of the public-school system, and is regarded as a settlement of the question for the next twenty years at least in the Empire State. The Society may justly feel that it made a decided contribution of influence in securing this result. The time should not be distant when an amendment to the Federal Constitution on this subject shall be adopted.

FINANCIAL.

Receipts of the year from all sources have been \$20,210.77. Of this amount Mr. John D. Rockefeller has contributed \$19,091.03, in fulfillment of his pledges to the Society for appropriations to various institutions of learning. In the summer of 1894 several score of letters were sent out, setting forth the financial needs of the Society, and soliciting contributions for this purpose. A few favorable answers were received, containing contributions aggregating \$1,115, over half of which came from two persons. The fact is stated without note or comment, further than this, that with the uncertainty of obtaining even this amount the coming year, unless the Society takes decisive steps at this meeting, there must necessarily be much hesitation and indecision in affairs of administration. Your Board can but state the facts, and leave the determination of the matter to the Society and to the friends of education in the Baptist denomination.

Payments to institutions that have made progress in the collection of endowment pledges have been made as follows:

INSTITUTION.	PAID BY THE SOCIETY.	COLLECTED BY INSTITUTION.
Franklin College, Ind.	\$1,426.00	\$5,775.30
Wayland University, Wis.	1,753.39	6,119.22
Ottawa University, Kan.	961.24	3,894.03
Grand Island College, Neb.	2,504.42	8,401.00
Bucknell University, Pa.	1,026.49	9,289.73
Southwestern Baptist Univ., Tenn.	414.59	2,922.86
Cook Academy, N. Y.	450.57	2,275.44
Shurtleff College, Ill.	1,975.30	8,100.00
Mercer University, Ga.	1,980.20	10,000.00
Cedar Valley Seminary, Iowa.	997.40	3,042.07
Carson and Newman College, Tenn.	770.30	6,200.88
Kalamazoo College, Mich.	1,517.70	9,581.90
Williamsburg Institute, Ky.	511.75	1,304.98
	<u>\$16,289.35</u>	<u>\$76,907.41</u>

The total addition to the endowment funds of these institutions, therefore, is \$93,196.76.

Besides this, grants to Des Moines College for expenses of affiliation with the University of Chicago, \$1,125.00, and for salary of the President, who has acted as financial agent, \$1,125.00, make the total appropriations for the year \$18,539.35.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The Board of Trustees of Shaw University, a large institution for the colored people, at Raleigh, N. C., have applied to this Society for a grant of \$1,500 toward the maintenance of instruction in the Leonard Medical School, one of the departments of the University. The application sets forth the following facts: That the medical school was established in 1882, since which time it has been in successful operation; that its faculty consists of eight eminent white physicians of Raleigh; that it has a thorough four years' course of study; that 57 students are now enrolled; that graduating classes the last five years have averaged eight; that many of its graduates have stood the rigid tests of the Examining Board of the State before being admitted to practice; that the school is most favorably regarded by leading citizens of Raleigh and by officials of the State, and is proving a great blessing both to aspiring young men, to whom an honorable profession is thus opened, and to the people in many localities where physicians of their own race are needed. This is but one department of the University, which was founded about thirty years ago, and which attained its great development under the Presidency of Dr. H. M. Tupper, who died at Raleigh, in 1893, esteemed and honored by the whole city. Chiefly through his large acquaintance with men of means, and by his great financial skill, the medical school was maintained until his death. With his removal and the financial changes that have so seriously affected the country, receipts have diminished and the existence of the medical school is imperiled. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, which has maintained the University in its literary and theological departments, has never regarded the Medical School as a part of its legitimate work, although giving to the school its moral support and consenting for a time to the application of a portion of the general revenue from tuition fees and board toward the support of the Medical School. This is now reduced to a minimum, hence the appeal to this Society.

After full consideration of the subject, your Board have made an

appropriation of \$1,500 for this purpose, conditioned upon the amount being secured, and they earnestly invite contributions from Christian philanthropists for this object. This is done in the full belief that it will receive the approval of the Society at this time, when Baptists of the North and the South are drawing closer together in educational and missionary work for the colored people.

EDUCATION IN MEXICO.

The Republic of Mexico is included in the field of the Society's operations. Baptists of the United States have an established and growing missionary work in that land. It is thirty-one years ago since the first Baptist church was organized at Monterrey, Mexico. For twenty-five years, with the exception of a brief interval, the American Baptist Home Mission Society has maintained its missions there, while the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention has been in the field about half of this period. The work, which was necessarily slow and difficult at first, is more encouraging every year. Mexico is becoming liberalized; has a stable Government; while its President and his chief advisers are refined, broad-minded, and progressive men. There is total separation of Church and State, with religious liberty for all. Baptists have in Mexico about forty churches, with nearly or quite 1,500 members.

In the judgment of the oldest and the ablest missionaries in Mexico, as well as of others who have carefully studied the subject, a well-devised, comprehensive educational system is demanded as auxiliary to Baptist missionary work in Mexico. The best fruitage is impossible without it. Christian boarding-schools for young men and young women, who shall be under the continuous, positive religious influence of devoted instructors, are necessary to the production of a better type of workers, whether in the body of the Church itself or in its native ministry. There is ample room and a growing demand for such schools. The States, indeed, have each their public-school systems, and the Federal Government provides for education in the Federal District of Mexico. The public-school system, whose beginning was in 1857, but which made very little progress until after 1867, is yet imperfectly developed in many States. The State of Nuevo Leon is the most advanced of the twenty-seven States of the Republic; yet here, in a population of 295,285, only 21,000 children of school age are enrolled in all its schools,—the enrollment being 44 per cent. of the whole number,—and the proportion of illiterates to the whole population is 75 per

cent. In many States the illiterates are from 85 to 90 per cent. of the population. Educational statistics, a few years ago, showed that for the entire Republic the enrollment in the primary schools was 5.2 per cent. of the population, while in the United States, for the same year, it was 23.3 per cent. Most of the States have one or more higher institutions of learning, while in the Federal District there are several professional and technical schools. There is, indeed, a great intellectual awakening in Mexico, in contrast with the Romish darkness of the three centuries while Mexico was under Spanish rule.

Nearly all denominations engaged in missionary work in Mexico have recognized the importance of Christian schools as adjuncts to successful missionary effort, and accordingly we find a number of well-established institutions, some of which have valuable properties, exerting a powerful influence in favor of the denominations that founded and sustained them.

Baptists have been unable hitherto to do much in this respect. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, chiefly through the contributions of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society of New England, has maintained day-schools at Monterrey, Santa Rosa, and the City of Mexico for several years. The Madero Institute, at Saltillo, in the State of Coahuila, represents the principal educational work of Southern Baptists in Mexico. It has a fine property, and is an excellent school for young women. It has been maintained largely by designated offerings. With the demands upon our missionary organizations for enlargement of their work in Mexico, it is manifestly impossible for them to undertake also the establishment and support of such educational institutions as are required—if, indeed, it is proper for them to do this. Neither organization, even if it were disposed to assume the burden, can meet the demands for the whole field.

Here, then, appears to be a new and needy field for the American Baptist Education Society. A wise, comprehensive, well-articulated educational system should be formulated, looking to its symmetrical development in coming years and generations, when, with God's blessing upon our efforts, there shall be a great host of members in the Baptist churches of that Republic. In such a system existing institutions would, of course, be included, their patrons making the Education Society the channel through which their offerings should pass, and their agency for promoting the efficiency of these schools. Missionaries of both Baptist organizations prosecuting missionary work in Mexico express the belief that the American Baptist Education Society,

embracing in its constituency the entire denomination, can most advantageously undertake and most successfully carry forward such an educational enterprise. Without going into details, it may be said that in such a system special emphasis should be laid upon schools for girls, and one good theological school with an academic department for the training of a qualified native ministry, which more and more must become the means of Mexico's evangelization.

This subject is commended to the earnest consideration of the Society, and to all interested in the redemption of Mexico.

EDUCATION IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF EASTERN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

The educational awakening in the mountain regions of Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky within a few years has been truly remarkable. For a long period large interior districts remote from the great lines of travel have remained comparatively unaffected by educational activities which accomplished so much for other portions of the land. The people, engaged in quiet agricultural pursuits, simple in their mode of life, generally in very moderate circumstances, and somewhat isolated, until recently have been indisposed toward higher education, hence have neither fostered schools of this character to any considerable extent nor sent their children elsewhere for better advantages. The population is singularly homogeneous, having been affected during the last hundred years but slightly by the tides of immigration that have poured into some sections of the country and by other influences which have effected marked changes in other sections. They are a sturdy, wholesome stock, whose vigor, long dormant, is like that of a strong man awakened who girds himself for the race. They are a religious people, Baptists having a very large representation throughout the entire region.

Five years ago it was the Society's privilege to encourage educational effort in behalf of the young people in these mountain regions by an appropriation of \$5,000 to Carson-Newman College, at Mossy Creek, Tenn., on condition that \$40,000 additional be secured; also \$5,000 to Williamsburg Institute, Ky., on condition that \$17,500 additional be secured. The conditions, in good pledges, were fulfilled, and the major part of these amounts have been collected, the Society's pro rata thereon having been paid. Thereby a wonderful impulse was given to our educational interests. The indefatigable and self-sacrificing labors of the Presidents of these institutions, as well as the generosity of some whose larger gifts make success possible, are worthy of all praise. The

schools are crowded with young men and young women who, under the economical management that prevails, obtain an education at almost incredibly low rates, so that these advantages are brought within the reach of thousands who otherwise could never obtain even an academic education.

The institutions are decidedly religious. During the visit of the Secretary to Carson-Newman College there were special religious services in the chapel that continued for several days, with the distinct purpose of leading the students to accept Christ. Nearly thirty young men are preparing for the work of the Gospel ministry.

At Williamsburg Institute a similar state of things exists. At a time when, in some quarters at least, the pronounced religious element seems to be a vanishing quantity, even in denominational schools, it is refreshing and inspiring to know of results like these; results in all respects so satisfactory as to justify this exceptional reference to the institutions named in this unique field. Their very success, however, is their embarrassment, since more accommodations and more teachers are needed, but for which the institutions have not the requisite resources.

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE WEST.

The condition of our educational interests in the farther West is unsatisfactory and unpromising. This is due, in part, but not altogether, to financial reverses that have diminished both the current income of the institutions and resources from pledges made or expected for their support. Even in prosperous times the struggle for survival has been severe. There are some significant facts that ought to have the serious consideration of the entire denomination, for the farther West has been settled by people from all the older Eastern States. Its needs therefore, should become our common concern.

Between our Western educational outpost in South Dakota to its nearest neighbor in the State of Washington more than 1,000 miles intervene; between our Western outpost in Nebraska to its nearest neighbor in Oregon about 1,200 miles intervene; between our Western outpost in Kansas to its nearest neighbor in California about 1,300 miles intervene; and between our principal Western outpost in Texas to its neighbor in Southern California about 1,000 miles intervene. From the Canadian boundary to the Rio Grande is about 1,200 miles. Here, then, is a vast area of 1,300,000 square miles without any Baptist institution of learning, an area nearly or quite as great as that of the entire country east

of the line of longitude intersecting Dakota and Texas near the schools referred to. While portions of this vast area are sparsely populated, yet very much of it is under cultivation. It contains immense mineral resources, and in its numerous towns and cities there is a large, enterprising population, which will doubtless be doubled in the next twenty-five years. Within this region there is ample room, as well as need, for three institutions of an academic grade. To bring into existence and to foster such institutions for a few years would be a worthy undertaking for this Society. Without its assistance nothing efficient can be done. With the turning of the financial tide this unoccupied region should receive earnest attention.

Furthermore, some of the institutions referred to as neighbors with a thousand miles intervening are so weak and embarrassed financially that they cannot do even first-rate academic work, saying nothing of collegiate instruction. Indeed, in fifteen Western States and Territories there is not one well-equipped Baptist college, while of the eight institutions bearing the name of college or university, college students are few and a college graduate a rarity. To maintain these institutions even thus, instructors on inadequate salaries teach six or seven classes daily, besides performing other service outside of the class-room. Few can endure such a strain for a long period. Heroic Christian men and women, consecrated to their high calling, are found here as truly as on missionary fields at home or abroad. It is pitiful, painful, that for the lack of a few hundred dollars for an additional instructor—whose coming would not only relieve the overworked, but would also increase the efficiency of the institution,—they should be subjected to a pressure that leaves them little time for study, and that imperils even life itself. Several institutions that might be named, by the assistance of \$1,000 to \$1,500 to each, would do from thirty to fifty per cent. better and larger work than now, and would quickly command the educational respect of communities which now regard them with pity, if not contempt. The Society, however, has no funds available for this purpose, but, having stated the needs, expresses the hope that friends of higher Christian education will place at its disposal funds wherewith worthy struggling institutions may be wisely aided.

The need of such aid is the more apparent when we consider that in the farther Western States and territories State aid for higher education is a prominent feature of their educational systems. A State college or university, an agricultural college, and one or more normal schools, is the usual order. Besides the appropriations from State funds, the United

States Government appropriates to each State, by Acts of Congress, from \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually, ostensibly, at least, for agricultural schools. Good buildings, adequate corps of instructors and free tuition, are conditions which compel any denomination that would maintain an institution of its own, to have it properly equipped and endowed, or go out of business. These are features of Western educational work that were unknown in the East when most of the existing colleges and other denominational institutions were founded. More strength, therefore, must be put into our Western work in its early stages than was put into infant institutions of the Eastern States fifty or seventy-five years ago, if they are to have any worthy standing in educational circles, or render valuable service to the denomination. To abandon the field of higher education to the State would be a grave mistake; for, as recent statistics show, almost no students go from these higher State institutions into the ministry, while in some cases that might be named the subtle influence of skeptical and popular instructors undermines and destroys the very foundations of Christian faith in the immature minds of their pupils. Without Christian academies and colleges the number of well-equipped men for the Gospel ministry would wane, and in consequence thereof the churches would fail to win and hold the thoughtful and cultured element for whom we should have consideration, as well as for those who have enjoyed only limited educational advantages. The denomination must educate or stagnate.

From these and other considerations it must be evident that the New West presents grave educational questions demanding our early and most serious consideration.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

During the first year of the Society's existence its attention was strongly drawn to the needs and possibilities of Columbian University, at Washington, D. C., by the request of its Trustees that the Society's endorsement be given to an effort for the adequate endowment of this institution. The application was referred to a Committee, consisting of Drs. A. C. Osborne, Geo. Dana Boardman, H. L. Morehouse, W. R. Harper, and F. M. Ellis, whose report was heartily adopted by the Executive Board. After a recital of facts, the following action was taken:

Resolved, That, in view of the foregoing facts concerning an institution already established, and of the unparalleled facilities offered in Washington for University studies under the guidance of Christian

instructors, your Committee, confident that its recommendation will not interfere with other educational enterprises, unhesitatingly expresses the opinion that the efforts of the Trustees and Overseers of Columbian University to secure an adequate endowment for the institution, should be, and is, commended to the favorable consideration of the denomination."

The Society at its meeting in Chicago greeted this announcement with applause. The absorbing educational subject at that time was the reestablishment of the University of Chicago. The Society was not prepared to take the lead in a movement for the larger endowment of Columbian University; indeed, it hoped that its cordial commendation of the endeavor would be helpful to the Managers of the University in securing contributions for this purpose. President Welling, under whose long and able administration the institution made great progress, prepared and published admirable pamphlets concerning the University and its opportunities, and personally endeavored to enlist men of means in the enterprise. Although much seed-sowing has been done, there has been no large harvest. The work done, however, has not been in vain. There is a profound and widespread conviction throughout the country, including many of our leading educators, that Baptists of the United States should, if necessary, unite their efforts to put this historic institution, founded under the auspices of the Baptist Triennial Convention, on a better financial basis for a larger work. Such a general effort, however beautiful in theory, would be difficult to organize, and undoubtedly disappointing in its results. The need of the hour is for some one of large means and broad views to make such a generous proposition for its adequate endowment, that the hearts of many others may be stirred to co-operate in the undertaking.

The Society, therefore, commends anew the claims of Columbian University to the denomination, believing that it would be discreditable to us, who were first on the field, and who have already so excellent an institution, largely attended, possessing a valuable property and partially endowed, to be outstripped by others lately entering this field who, understanding the educational advantages of Washington as a strategic centre, are strenuously pressing forward their large educational projects. Though Columbian University should have a full million dollars more for its endowment, yet even with half that sum it could do a magnificent work. The hour is at hand when friends of the University must decide whether it shall make a grand advance, or, relatively, go to the rear in the educational activities at the National Capital.

Realizing that Columbian University is at a crisis in its history, the Society thus calls attention to its needs, trusting that the time is near at hand when, with ample endowment, it shall enter upon a new era in its history.

NECROLOGY.

During the year death has removed from our denominational ranks these distinguished educators: President James C. Welling, LL.D., of Columbian University; Ezekiel G. Robinson, D.D., LL.D., former President of Rochester Theological Seminary and of Brown University, James R. Boise, D.D., LL.D., of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago; John C. Long, D.D., LL.D., of Crozer Theological Seminary; and John A. Broadus, D.D., LL.D., of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. This remarkable list of distinguished educators fallen in one year makes a great breach in our educational household, which delighted to do them honor. Words are inadequate to express our sense of the great worth of these men in their high callings, and the profound sorrow over our loss. Dr. Welling was chosen President of the Educational Convention at Washington in 1888 which gave birth to the American Baptist Education Society. At the meetings of the Society in Boston, Birmingham and Nashville the ever-welcome voice of Dr. Broadus was heard in encouraging utterances. Alas, that we shall see and hear them no more!

By order and in behalf of the Board,

H. L. MOREHOUSE,

Acting Corresponding Secretary.

J. L. HOWARD,

Chairman of Executive Board.

AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY,

In account with JOSHUA LEVERING, Treasurer.

1894.	<i>Cr.</i>	
April 28, Balance on hand, as per last report		\$6 53
Contributions from—		
East Somerville Bapt. Church	\$4 74	
H. K. Porter, Pittsburg, Pa	50 00	
E. P. Wilkinson, North Adams, Mass.....	25 00	
E. Levering & Co., Baltimore, Md.....	50 00	
W. M. Van Antwerp, Albany, N. Y	10 00	
W. W. Whitman, Cottage City, Mass	25 00	
Mrs. C. C. Bishop, Morristown, N. J.....	200 00	
Gov. W. J. Northen, Atlanta, Ga	5 00	
L. B. Ely, Mo	50 00	
Jno. D. Rockefeller, New York	500 00	
W. W. Keen, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.....	50 00	
Wm. E. Lincoln, Pittsburg, Pa.....	25 00	
Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D.....	25 00	
Hon. Jas. L. Howard, Hartford, Conn	100 00	
		<hr/> 1,119 74
Received from Mr. Jno. D. Rockefeller, ac- count pledges:		
Wayland University	\$1,753 39	
Ottawa University	961 24	
Bucknell University	1,026 49	
South-West Baptist University.....	414 59	
Mercer University	1,980 20	
Carson & Newman College	770 30	
Franklin College.....	1,426 00	
Kalamazoo College.....	1,517 70	
Grand Island College.....	2,754 42	
Shurtleff College.....	1,975 30	
Cook Academy.....	450 57	
Williamsburg Institute.....	511 75	
Cedar Valley Seminary.....	997 40	
Des Moines College, President's Salary....	1,125 00	
Des Moines College, Affiliation University Chicago.....	1,200 00	
		<hr/> 18,864 35
Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D., Cor. Secretary, return of office rent and sale of carpet...		27 00
Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., interest on trust funds		199 68
		<hr/> \$20,217 30

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Dr.

South-West Baptist University	\$414 59	
Wayland University	1,753 39	
Ottawa University	961 24	
Bucknell University	1,026 49	
Mercer University	1,980 20	
Carson & Newman College	770 30	
Franklin College	1,426 00	
Kalamazoo College	1,517 70	
Grand Island College (\$2,754.42 less \$250)...	2,504 42	
Shurtleff College	1,975 30	
Cook Academy	450 57	
Williamsburg Institute	511 75	
Cedar Valley Seminary	997 40	
Des Moines College, President's salary	1,125 00	
Des Moines College, Affiliation University Chicago	1,200 00	
	<hr/>	\$18,614 35
California College, Interest on Trust Funds to December 31, 1894	\$120 00	
W. Penn. C. & S. Inst., Interest on Trust funds to December 31, 1894	60 00	
Balt. T. & G. Co., Interest on Funds for Ap- propriation to December 31, 1894	19 68	
	<hr/>	199 68
Traveling Expenses for Speakers at Anni- versary		78 25
Grace Seminary, Fire Insurance Premium...		50 00
Secretary's Salary (Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D.)	300 00	
Secretary's Office and Traveling Expenses ..	218 23	
	<hr/>	518 23
Office Rent		250 00
Printing Annual Reports		262 67
Treasurer's Expenses		162 50
Balance on hand, National Bank of Commerce		81 62
	<hr/>	\$20,217 30

E. & O. E.

BALTIMORE, April 25, 1895.

JOSHUA LEVERING, *Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS, DEPOSITED WITH BALTIMORE TRUST
AND GUARANTEE CO.

California College.....	\$4,000 00	
West Penn. C. & S. Institute.....	2,000 00	
For Appropriation	811 05	
		————— \$6,811 05

BALTIMORE, April 25, 1895.

JOSHUA LEVERING, *Treasurer.*

I have examined the above report, compared it with the vouchers and found it to be correct.

WM. M. ISAACS,
Auditor.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE American Baptist Education Society.

Mrs. C. C. BISHOP,	-	-	-	-	-	New Jersey.
Hon. E. NELSON BLAKE,	-	-	-	-	-	Massachusetts.
J. A. BOSTWICK,* Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
C. C. BOWEN, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Michigan.
WM. A. CAULDWELL,* Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
J. B. CROCKER, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Minnesota.
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D. S. FORD, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Massachusetts.
A. F. GALE, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Minnesota.
J. B. GAMBRELL, D.D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Georgia.
Rev. F. T. GATES,	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
Rev. GRANVILLE GATES,	-	-	-	-	-	Kansas.
JAS. F. GILLETTE, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Illinois.
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Mrs. M. M. GRAY,	-	-	-	-	-	California.
Hon. JAS. L. HOWARD,	-	-	-	-	-	Connecticut.
H. S. INMAN, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
Hon. C. W. KINGSLEY,	-	-	-	-	-	Massachusetts.
A. G. LAWSON, D.D.,	-	-	-	-	-	New Jersey.
EUGENE LEVERING, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Maryland.
JOSHUA LEVERING, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Maryland.
H. THANE MILLER, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Ohio.
H. L. MOREHOUSE, D.D.,	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
CHAS. W. NEEDHAM, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	District of Columbia.
Mrs. THOS. NICKERSON,*	-	-	-	-	-	Massachusetts.
H. A. PEVEAR, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Massachusetts.
Hon. GEO. A. PILLSBURY,	-	-	-	-	-	Minnesota.
H. K. PORTER, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Pennsylvania.
CHAS. PRATT,* Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
W. J. QUINLAN, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
Rev. WM. REID,*	-	-	-	-	-	New York.
Mrs. M. B. RUST,	-	-	-	-	-	Minnesota.
J. A. SMITH, D.D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Illinois.
C. A. STAKELY, D.D.,	-	-	-	-	-	District of Columbia.
JNO. B. STETSON, Esq.,	-	-	-	-	-	Pennsylvania.
Hon. FRANCIS WAYLAND,	-	-	-	-	-	Connecticut.
W. C. WILKINSON, D.D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Illinois.

* Deceased.

THE MOUNTAIN SECTION OF KENTUCKY, AND WILLIAMS- BURG (KY.) INSTITUTE.

BY REV. J. N. PRESTRIDGE, WILLIAMSBURG, KY.

The mountain section, which spreads itself from a centre into Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, is as large as either of these States. Dr. John Hall, of New York City, says this territory contains the largest body of Scotch-Irish people in the world. The population is virtually unmixed. In a great many of the counties there has not yet entered any foreign population. This vast, unmixed people are almost solidly Baptist. Wherever you find a native of this section of any other faith, you may know that, with denominational pick, he has been quarried from a Baptist home, and from a Baptist community. On these mountains, and along these valleys, Baptists are indigenou.

Nor is there any prospect of this great Baptist host becoming extinct. Nearly every home is full of children. I asked a brother, who came to our town, if he had a large family, and he said: "Oh, no. I havn't but seven children." A father and mother, living within a few miles of Williamsburg, Ky., have twenty-five.

Kentucky has her full third of this mountain region. It extends all across the eastern end, and, spreading westward, covers a third of the entire State.

Two things have awakened and aroused the people of this region: the public schools and the railroads. The railroads have opened up its coal and timber interests, and the public schools have grown a widespread and enthusiastic desire for education. The large number of children, and therefore the large apportionment of school funds, have created a demand for teachers, which could not for a time be met. You have heard of a boom in tulip bulbs, and a boom in oil lands, and in coal and iron fields, but we have had, and yet have, a boom in education. There is a large and an increasing number of the young people of this region who are eager to get an education. It would be difficult for you to realize how eager hundreds and hundreds of them are.

Four years ago an awkward boy came to Williamsburg to seek an education. He had not a dollar in his pockets. His clothes were made of homespun, his mother being his tailor. One of our Trustees, who is fond of doing such things, took him into his home, and for what work he could do at odd hours and on Saturdays, gave him his board and books. Last fall he secured and taught a first grade public school, and came back to our Institute last January. A few days ago I led him into the beautiful Cumberland, and buried him with Christ in baptism. To-day, he is anxiously seeking to know if God wants him in the ministry.

When this young man came back last January, he brought another dollarless boy with him, one of his public-school pupils, who came to beg for a chance to fight his way through. All possible places for boys were filled. One of our homes could take in a girl to help in the kitchen and dining-room. This boy said to the lady of the house: "I was raised on a farm. I know how to sweep, and to wash dishes and pots. Try me for two weeks, and, if I can't do more than any girl, then turn me away. But give me a chance." Of course, he got the place. And the best part of it is, the pots in that house shine as never before.

One other case I must mention. A fatherless, moneyless boy came three years ago to one of the friends of our Institute, and asked the privilege of living in an old cabin, which stood on the mountain side a mile out of town. When the gentleman told him the house was not fit for any one to live in, he said: "I can patch the roof, and daub the cracks with mud." The gentleman offered to pay him for whatever land he might clear about the cabin. That boy lived in the cabin, did his own cooking and washing, stood at the front in all of his classes, and at the end of the year had several silver dollars in his pocket. The next year the gentleman took him into his house. Last fall he stood the public-school examination, and secured a school. In January last, his five-months' school having expired, he came back to Williamsburg Institute, bringing his two younger brothers. He signed their notes for their tuition, paid the money he had earned for their board, and sought and secured his old place of drudgery. I meet that young man nearly every morning when on his way to school, and I feel like holding my hat in my hand while he is passing.

The notes these young men give for tuition, or for any money loaned to them, have proven always gilt-edged paper.

One of our sorest needs is a lending fund. A number of the finest of these young men and women find it difficult to go to school from the beginning to the close of the sessions. Often a very small loan would hold one in school until the examinations were over, and so enable him to gain a promotion. We have estimated that for every thousand dollars of a lending fund, from ten to twenty eager young men and women could be kept in school, who would otherwise have their courses so broken as to make graduation almost impossible. A small interest would be cheerfully paid, which would guarantee the permanence of the fund. Five thousand dollars would hardly meet the demand for well-secured notes of this kind.

Williamsburg Institute was organized six years ago. The demand for it was so great, that, without outside help, it took shape. Dr. A. Gatliff, a Williamsburg citizen, who had just become converted and joined the Baptist church, offered to give \$10,000 to the Institute if the Baptists of the State would give an additional \$5,000. This Society was appealed to, and its Secretary, Mr. Gates, made a visit to the institution. His report induced the Society to offer to give \$5,000, provided the \$5,000 asked by Dr. Gatliff

from the State was raised. This was quickly done. Then the school took on larger proportions. Because of the necessarily small tuitions, the school was not yet meeting its expenses, its friends making good each month's deficits. Dr. Gatliff then wrote to Mr. Gates, offering to give a second \$10,000 if the Society would give an equal amount. Mr. Gates came again to Williamsburg, and gave the affairs of the school a thorough examination. This Society responded, by offering to comply with Dr. Gatliff's offer, by giving the \$10,000, provided the Baptists of Kentucky would raise an additional \$15,000 for additional buildings, grounds, and furniture. The proposition was accepted, and an effort put on foot to raise the required amount. Success crowned our efforts. But in this second effort the pastor of the Williamsburg church broke himself down, and fell asleep. One life has been laid upon the altar in behalf of this work. The situation was such in the State, that whatever was done had to be done at once. We have now two good buildings and \$35,000 endowment. But what is that for a school of over four hundred students!

If we had some manual department, in which our young people could earn at odd hours and on Saturdays a dollar or two a week, we could easily have a thousand students next September. But then how could we teach them? Already the members of our faculty are working six, and even seven hours a day. They cannot long do first-class work under such a strain. Two of them have just been offered an advance on their salaries by other and more prominent institutions, and they have refused to leave us. Another one of them is financially independent of the small salary we give him. Recently he asked for a vacation to attend the Chicago University, requesting that his salary be stopped in his absence.

The burden is laid upon us to properly care for and train those who are coming to us, and to reach out after those who want to come, and to those who can be made to want to come. But for this work we are not equipped as we should be. The great majority of our students may never get anywhere what we do not give them. My heart burns for an adequate library, for a few fine pictures, and for a generous supply of department apparatus.

Dr. Gatliff, moved by the great needs of the school, is again seeking to increase its efficiency. He offers to give \$35,000 worth of the finest Jellico coal land, splendidly located, finely timbered, and containing rich deposits of superior fire-clay, provided we can raise funds sufficient for the interest to meet our present pressing needs. He wishes the land held for a few years, believing it will be much more valuable. Before the late panic he had closed a contract with a syndicate for the land at twice the price he values it in his offer. The failure of Baring Brothers, of London, nullified the contract.

We do not owe a cent. We are determined never to owe a cent. This Society saved our Institute, and made our present work a possibility. We believe, if it is possible, it will again come to our rescue. I say rescue, for another great problem is pressing upon us. This educational upheaval has

made a new crisis. We must move ahead of this rapidly advancing host, or they will pass on. But to what are they to pass on? There is no Baptist school to which, with their limited means, they can go. Nor is there any other school or schools equal to the situation. There are in our own distinctive field in Kentucky sixteen counties with 1,097 public schools, and 67,683 young people of school age; and in the mountains of Tennessee and Virginia, nearer to us than to any other Baptist school, are at least a fourth as many more.

We do not consider our work limited to school instructions. Williamsburg Institute holds the key to this great territory, and through and by it every department of Christian work can be pressed more effectively and cheaply than by any other agency. Our desire is to have in all of our halls and recitation rooms the conscious presence of the Holy Ghost. We shall feel that our work has failed, if the Williamsburg Institute does not furnish God an opportunity to prove what is His good and acceptable and perfect will concerning these thousands of young people. Already several entire associations have been won over from anti-missions, and more than one other are at the door. Every year we distribute thousands of pages of missionary and other religious literature. We publish a small monthly paper, and succeed in getting it circulated where no other religious paper has ever gone.

God has given us a field, all our own; a great, fresh, glorious field. And He is ever saying to us through the hours of the day, and through the hours of the night: "Shepherd my lambs;" "Behold! I come quickly."

WORK OF CARSON AND NEWMAN COLLEGE AND ITS FIELD.

BY PROF. J. T. HENDERSON, MOSSY CREEK, TENN.

I am very grateful to the American Baptist Education Society for this favorable opportunity to speak, as I may be able, of a work in which for several years I have felt an intense solicitude, and to which I have given much thought, labor and prayer. Speak of the education of the Baptist youth of East Tennessee, and, as if by magic touch, every chord in my soul is made to vibrate. David Copperfield was so completely overpowered with admiration for Dora Spenslow that he would have "Dora for breakfast, Dora for dinner, and Dora for supper."

Such is the intensity of that unquenchable zeal that I have in the education of the boys and girls of my native hills and mountains, that I think of little else. I plan and labor by day, and at night I often dream with rapturous delight of spacious and well-furnished buildings crowded with students, of extensive apparatus, of liberal endowment, and awake to find it all a sad delusion. I recognize that no philanthropic scheme ever succeeded until the idea had first taken such firm hold upon some man's soul that all

his powers were led captive at its will. John B. Gough was a slave, not to intemperance, but to the overpowering idea of saving his countrymen from intemperance. You could not have interested him in tariff legislation, agriculture, or the silver question.

Luther's ears were deaf to all calls that were not sounded in the interest of the Reformation. In all cases when a great cause is laid upon a man's heart, the fire must burn with consuming force in his own soul ere its radiant heat will warm the masses of the people.

No story, save the story of the cross, so thrills my soul as that of the worthy institution that has passed through years of struggle and sacrifice, but upon which "the morning light is breaking."

Carson and Newman College, founded in 1851, is located on the main line of the Southern Railway, 29 miles east of Knoxville. It is near the centre of East Tennessee, being 102 miles from Bristol on the Virginia line, 140 miles from Chattanooga on the south-west, 45 miles from Cumberland Gap, or the Kentucky line on the north, and 40 miles from the Unaka Mountain, or the North Carolina line, on the south. It is bounded by Baptist institutions of similar grade and purpose, as follows: To the north, Georgetown, Ky.; to the north-east, Richmond, Va.; to the east, Wake Forest, N. C.; to the south-east, Furman University, South Carolina; to the south, Mercer University, Georgia, and Howard College, Alabama; and to the west, the South-western Baptist University at Jackson, Tenn., the distances of these colleges from Carson and Newman varying from 200 to 500 miles. Its territory, embracing primarily East Tennessee, with its 15,000 square miles of area and five hundred thousand inhabitants (with South-west Virginia, Western North Carolina, Southern Kentucky, and Northern Georgia), gives the institution a large constituency of homogeneous people. This section is largely mountainous and undeveloped; its people are poor and untutored, similar in their tastes and customs, honest in principle, strong both in body and mind, susceptible of marvelous development, and yet very unlikely to leave their mountain home for a college education. The Christian college that reaches these sturdy mountaineers will do a far-reaching missionary work, and to do so must have buildings and endowment that will enable it to offer cheap facilities for both tuition and board.

From a material standpoint, ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, on a visit to the South a few years ago, claimed that the section above referred to is unsurpassed in the variety and extent of its resources. You might cut off all communication with the outside world and yet East Tennesseans, if they had capital and energy, ought still to be an independent, happy, and prosperous people, so extensive and varied are their agricultural and mineral resources. However, recognizing our poverty and need of stimulus, we have no disposition to adopt the exclusive policy of the Chinese, but our gates are wide open to welcome every immigrant that comes with thrift and capital to settle in this Western Canaan and help us in making it "to

bud and blossom as the rose." The recent financial depression has stayed the tide of development so auspiciously started a few years ago, but the omens now indicate that this check is only temporary, and that the current will come again soon with increased momentum. Wise business men say that our material development is assured—that our College is in the center of what is destined soon to be one of the most thriving manufacturing districts on the globe. However, while we glory in our timber, our fertile valleys, our marble, our coal, our iron, our sparkling streams, and our healthful climate, yet, with Mrs. Barbauld of England, we claim that "Man's the nobler growth our realms supply." Our chief treasures are our bright-eyed boys and ruddy-cheeked girls, vitalized by our pure mineral water and healthful mountain air. While I hail with delight every step in the direction of material progress, I am not so much concerned in the development of *mines* as in the development of *minds*; "d" is a more important letter in our work than "e." It is unfortunate for any country to allow its material progress to outstrip its mental and spiritual growth. Let the establishment of schools and churches keep pace with the planting of factories and machine shops and the construction of railroads. He that builds a college is more to be honored than he that builds a factory; he that polishes the immortal soul is a greater artizan than he that polishes the marble or shapes the iron.

Our local business men are inviting capital from the North and from foreign lands to assist in the development of our material resources; should it be counted strange that I come inviting capital to develop the mental and moral resources of the same section? In this land, on which God has bestowed his treasures with such lavish hand, it is the mission of Carson and Newman College to represent the Baptist idea in the intellectual and spiritual development of its sons and daughters.

Much has already been done, but *much more remains to be done*.

In 1851, when our school was founded, there was only one Baptist minister in all East Tennessee that could read the New Testament in Greek; now all the city and town pastors, and many of the country preachers are college-bred men. Ten years ago Knoxville, with its 35,000 inhabitants, had only *one* Baptist church, which met in a small and unsightly building. Now, it has five prosperous churches, led by college and seminary men as pastors, besides a half dozen suburban churches that are catching the inspiration of their city brethren. Through the influence of the zealous young men and women that have gone out from the college, some as physicians, some as lawyers, some as teachers in our academies and public schools, some as Sunday-school and church workers, many as pastors in the towns and important country districts, there has been wondrous Baptist growth in the last ten years, especially in the cities and towns. A half century ago the Baptists were almost unknown in our East Tennessee towns.

The men who laid the foundations of our Baptist cause were, in the

main, those who had enjoyed but little school training, but were "mighty in the Scriptures" and "full of the Holy Ghost." They felt "Woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel," and so went "without money and without price" (save an occasional free-will gift of a pair of woolen hose), proclaiming the "Gospel of the blessed God," with "demonstration of the spirit and of power," in the groves, in the private homes, in the log school-houses and churches. Under this earnest preaching, scores of men and women came flocking home to God, and Baptist churches were planted in almost every country community. These old brethren were afraid of the towns, but they clung to the creeks and the rivers. Like Burdette's brakeman, they "preferred the river road." Like Enon, near to Salim, East Tennessee is well watered and adapted to the growing of cattle and of Baptists.

There were giants in those days, and all honor to those old heroes of the cross, illiterate though they were, who took our section for the Baptists. However, in these last times a new order of things is upon us. The more progressive of our "country cousins" are moving in large companies to the towns and cities, and the unlettered ministry has passed out of date in the centres, and is fading away by degrees in the remote country sections.

I said, much remains to be done. One Association, last fall, with a membership of 4,000, reported \$8.91 for missions and education. Another with a membership of thirty-four churches, reported nothing. There are some anti-missionary Associations, but they are sick unto death. Many of the preachers in these and a few other similar Associations (and I rejoice that the number of such Associations is small and getting smaller every year) have never attended college; they have no library; they read no religious paper; they know little of our educational and missionary work, in some cases antagonize our boards and use their influence to prevent the aspiring young people of their churches from going to college. They are jealous of the young ministers whom we are training in the college to be their successors, for they "already see the handwriting on the wall." The "day of their departure is at hand." I am stating stubborn facts, I trust not in a stubborn spirit; for these brethren should not be harshly criticised, but the rather pitied, for they err, not knowing the more excellent way. I am giving you a "condition, not a theory."

There is strong demand for our progressive young men. One of our young ministers last summer, during his vacation, organized twenty Sunday-schools in his own Association, and witnessed 193 professions of faith in Christ.

Our Sunday-school and Colportage Board of the State has already employed a number of our young ministers to engage in similar work during the coming vacation, and in this way we hope to do much in elevating the churches of the more remote sections.

While the "rank and file" have not yet learned to give these young men an adequate support, yet as our young people go back from the college

to their country homes, they introduce more liberal ideas and the conditions are rapidly improving. To send representative young men and women into every community, prepared to lead the people to higher living, is the mission of our College. Recognizing that it is located in the midst of the densest Baptist population on the globe, there being 55,000 white Baptists in East Tennessee alone, we can appreciate something of the magnitude and importance of its mission. Where can you find a more important missionary agency?

As to the internal work of the College. We have a five years' course in Latin, four in Greek, two each in German and French, and similar requirements in Natural Science, Mathematics, English, Music, etc., making eighty per cent. the standard of promotion.

We have a small library, a reading-room furnished with the best magazines, with religious periodicals, and with weekly and daily papers, to which all the students have access. We have four literary societies, with elegant halls, and conducted in such an orderly way as to prove a valuable annex to the College.

The Berean Society is composed of the young preachers, thirty in number, and gives its attention to the study of the Bible, to hearing lectures by leading men, and to the discussion of topics pertaining to their work.

The present productive endowment is only about \$27,000, and most of this is for the benefit of ministerial students only. The buildings and grounds are worth perhaps \$60,000. East Tennessee Baptists have given the College what assets it has with the exception of about \$7,500, contributed by The American Baptist Education Society and by some private friends in New York and Boston.

We have this year 245 students, 100 young women and 145 young men. While eight States are represented, they come in the main from East Tennessee.

The religious sentiment of the College is to us very gratifying. Recently we had a very gracious meeting in the College Auditorium. At its close there were only a dozen of the 245 that did not claim to be Christians.

As to our competition, I have to say that there is no other Baptist College at the South that has such strong competition. Only twenty-nine miles away is the State University, with liberal appointments and a strong faculty supported by large appropriations from Congress in addition to the aid received from the State. To our Christian institutions, the subject of Higher Education by the State is becoming a serious one, and I extend to President Taylor of Wake Forest the hand of sympathy and endorsement in his heroic defense of the voluntary element in Higher Education. However, our State University, with all its inducements, does not affect us so much as other institutions in our vicinity. East Tennessee is the only Southern soil in which the *Northern* branches of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches can thrive. When we remember that East Tennessee is in the

South and yet not of the South, the congressional district in which our College is located having furnished more federal soldiers in our civil war than any other section of equal population, we readily see their wisdom in making East Tennessee the headquarters of all their operations in the South. In this small territory, the Northern Presbyterians have three colleges well distributed, built and supported almost entirely by funds from their wealthy brethren at the North and East, bidding for the patronage of our Baptist parents.

One of these is only 40 miles from us. It has elegant and commodious buildings, furnished with modern conveniences, a good library, strong faculty, and a liberal endowment. Their professors, until recently, were from the Northern colleges and universities; their young ministers were sent to Union, Lane, McCormick and Auburn for their theological course, and in this way such sympathy was enlisted as to give the institution strong financial support from the North. While the institution has property worth near a half million, perhaps not more than \$15,000 of this amount was given by East Tennessee friends.

Until recently they kept one or more Baptist professors in the faculty, who visited our Associations, quietly advertising their institution. They offer free tuition, all incidentals only \$5 a session, board at from \$4.50 to \$5 a month, and scores of Baptist boys and girls, unable to pay our rates, go every year to this college. Two sons of a Baptist physician went to this institution, both of them members of a Baptist church, and the younger a student for the ministry. They both took the regular classical course and graduated with distinction. The older was elected tutor in his Alma Mater, later took a special course in Johns Hopkins, left the Baptist Church and joined the Presbyterian, and is now a regularly installed professor in the college. The other is also a prominent worker in the Presbyterian Church. It may be said that they were fickle, yet it remains true that environment and training have wondrous force in shaping the creeds of young people.

Two years ago a Baptist minister of promise graduated from that college, and so modified was he by his associations there, that after a conference with our great and lamented Dr. Broadus, he turned away from our noble institution at Louisville and is now at Auburn.

What I have said of this institution is largely true of the University under the auspices of the M. E. Church, named in honor of General Grant and supported by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

These institutions have the money and the facilities; we have the people. The vital question with us is: "Shall we be able to hold them in the face of such odds?"

These are worthy institutions, and I offer no criticism against them, but believing in our principles as I do, and embarrassed as we are by the difficulties under which we labor, my heart sometimes sinks within me. While their friends at the North have poured their hundreds of thousands of dol-

lars into these colleges, our institution has received all told about \$7,500 from the North.

This competition Mercer, Furman, Howard, Stetson, Wake Forest, and Jackson know nothing of. The schools of the Southern churches are not in our way; they are struggling for existence in common with ourselves.

Northern Presbyterians and Methodists, so far as I know, have not endowed institutions Southern both in location and sentiment. I rejoice that Baptist benefactors have never recognized any sectional lines in the "Kingdom of our God."

James A. Bostwick crossed Mason and Dixon's line, and with Christian charity bestowed his money on Wake Forest and Richmond with generous hand. John B. Stetson goes away down "South in Dixie," where the flowers bloom perpetually, and where oranges grow, and makes himself immortal by lifting the institution at De Land, Fla., from obscurity to a position of honor and usefulness. That prince of benefactors, John D. Rockefeller, says both by word and example that in his benevolence he knows no North, no South, no East, no West. Every struggling institution under Baptist control that was able to give signs of outcome and usefulness, whether near the great lakes, as Cook Academy, or in the regions of the gulf, as Mississippi College; whether on the slopes of the Atlantic, as Furman University, or near the raging billows of the Pacific, as McMinnville, all have felt the quickening touch of his liberal hand and have taken a new life. We owe a debt of eternal gratitude to the American Baptist Education Society and to Mr. Rockefeller for the timely aid rendered us when we were about ready to forsake the ship, feeling that it must inevitably sink beneath the waves of financial misfortune. Inspired by this assistance, our people rallied again and, despite the stringency of the times, we now have, comparatively free from debt, one of the largest and most elegant college buildings in all the Southern country, and have added in cash and pledges \$15,000 to our endowment.

We shall always cherish a deep sense of gratitude to that wise and discriminating business man, Rev. F. T. Gates, the former secretary of this Society, for the decided interest he manifested in our feeble institution, and we also appreciate very highly the expressions of interest by the acting-secretary on his recent visit.

Other generous men in New York and Boston have recently contributed to our work in small amounts. One especially, whose name I am not authorized to give, is constant in his devotion and support. It is very gratifying to us to see the rapid growth of the educational spirit among our people and to know that men of judgment, not only in our own section but at remote points, are beginning to recognize the vast possibilities of our field.

One wise business man in Knoxville is contributing \$550 regularly every year, and an alumnus of the college, who graduated in 1882 a poor boy, sends his check each month for about \$35.

Give us an adequate library and apparatus, a \$10,000 boarding-hall for girls, \$75,000 additional endowment, and we will matriculate at least 500 students every year, send them back to their mountain homes trained in intellect, ennobled in character, imbued with the spirit of progress and of missions to elevate the masses of the people. Soon we can supply the churches with cultured pastors who will stimulate their activities in missionary and educational work, and give to our denomination a prestige and force that will be irresistible.

We can offer to hundreds of poor, yet worthy and ambitious, boys and girls the privilege of a college training that will fit them to "serve their day and generation by the will of God;" ignorance will disappear before the march of Christian education; and so glorious will be the transformation wrought that even "the mountains and the hills will break forth before us into singing and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands."

NOTE.—Prof. Henderson was prevented from delivering his address. Having been arranged for and being related to the Report of the Board, it is herewith published.

THE UNIVERSITY RESOURCES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BY PROF. O. T. MASON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The University resources of Washington are to be studied from three points of view:

1. The clientage; that is, the possible students for post-graduate, professional and technological studies.
2. The intellectual, literary, and scientific riches of the Government available.
3. The University establishments as they are and as they ought to be.

I. Clientage.

There are no less than ten thousand young men and young women in and near, or in touch, with Washington ready for the post-graduate, the polytechnic, or the professional school. Of this clientage our own University, with the poorest equipment and encouragement, and with its overworked faculty, has nearly a thousand students. There are not in America a thousand others more serious. If now, amid such lack of facilities, this University can muster one thousand students, it is not unfair or visionary to say that with the doubling of the present endowment would come a doubling of the clientage. The growth of the city, the extension of the civil service over the diplomatic and other departments not now controlled by it, and competitive examinations in Congressional districts, will multiply indefinitely

the men who want to be instructed here. The possibility of combining the acquisition of the best education with self-support, will induce a greater number yet to come.

The foregoing class, however, is not our only clientage—Senators, Representatives, and transient public men, stand for five hundred families above the intellectual average. Washington is also becoming the residence of refined men and women for the sake of its advantages. Their sons and daughters ought to find here the best teachers on earth.

The clerical force of Washington embraces many college-bred men. In its white population of 150,000 there are as many college graduates and college-bred persons as in any other city of America with a million inhabitants. These desire the best education possible for their children. All these are from Washington itself. Many, of course, would come from other places and together imbibe a national spirit.

II. Resources.

a. Resources of men, that is, of professional men. Allowing to any other city or social centre in America all that is claimed for it, still, without boasting, it may be said that the most learned body of men on the Western Continent dwell in Washington. Of the members of the National Academy, nearly twenty per cent. reside in Washington. The Empire State has only two-thirds as many, and the Bay State just as many. All the States together west of the Atlantic tier and south of Washington have only six, two of whom are in Chicago, one in Texas, three in California. The annual meetings are always held here in the National Museum, and are open to all.

So varied are the resources at Washington that the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution once said that no one in the world had ever asked him a question, of which the answer lay within the territory of knowledge, to which he could not get a satisfactory reply without going out of town.

b. Laboratory of resources. Here is Congress, the Supreme Court, the Patent Office, the managements of national public works, river and harbor improvements, coast surveys, lighthouses, hydrographic work, pilot charts, the weather bureau, great libraries, museums, etc., free to all who wish to use them. The city of Washington is the greatest centre of scientific exchange in the world. Here are the apparatus and laboratories of mathematics, astronomy, geodesy, geography, topography, engineering, geology, mineralogy, botany, both ancient and recent; anthropology, statistics, politics, economics, law, administration, education, commerce, agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing, manufactures, labor statistics, landscape gardening, architecture and history.

c. Library resources. The libraries of Washington contain one and one-half million volumes, not counting those that belong to educational institu-

tions. These books are to be found partly in the Congressional Library, covering every conceivable subject, and selected with especial reference to American history, and partly in sectional and special public libraries gotten together with reference to expert studies. The national system of libraries provides unparalleled advantages to the special students. The college and university libraries of the city, the Masonic libraries, and soon the free circulating library, supplement in philosophy, religion, and literature, the Congressional Library. Each important bureau, *e. g.*, the Hydrographic Office of the Navy, has a full set of its own publications, together with sets from corresponding bureaus in other countries.

The specimens in the National Museum, the treasures of the Smithsonian, the works issued by the Government bureaus, are available to University students at Washington.

Washington is strong in encyclopædic knowledge, in sociology, in natural science, useful arts, fine arts, and history.

Here is the old Philosophical Society, founded by Professor Henry, and the Smithsonian Institution with its staff of more than one hundred collaborators; here sociology, political science, economics, law, administration, commerce, education, philology, ethnology, the natural sciences, and other departments of study are represented by learned men and appliances such as are found in no other city in America. All these, and more that might be named, are auxiliaries to the University work in the city.

III. University Establishments.

Columbian University, with its preparatory school, its college, its technical or scientific school, its law school, its school of medicine and dentistry, its post-graduate course, with its one thousand students, has a great opportunity, provided its endowment could be increased to at least one million dollars. This would enable it to command the best talent in many departments of the Government, and otherwise to utilize the resources of the National Capital. Here should be a great Christian University, with an able president, learned professors, and thorough equipment, whose influence should be felt, not merely throughout the nation, but to the very ends of the earth.

There are seven institutions at the Capital, either in existence or projected, which call themselves Universities; but they are inadequate, they suffer from *locomotor ataxia*; their power to receive and transmit force is too slight and not sufficiently insulated.

The University that is to be must be commensurate with the resources. The greatest statesmen and jurists, the most eminent men in science must be coordinated with teachers of their own calibre, with college and University men of equal reputation, and these must be sustained by a dignified endowment.

NOTE.—This is a synopsis of Prof. Mason's address and of an article prepared by him, but too voluminous for this Report.

THE CLAIMS OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY UPON BAPTISTS.

BY REV. F. M. ELLIS, D.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

This Institution has too long been experiencing the loneliness of orphanage. It is a remarkable fact, however, that the Columbian University has made a splendid record in caring for itself, but, like all other institutions, this one needs, and ought to have, the sympathy and backing of the denomination to which it belongs. Education is neither sectional nor sectarian. This is not questioned in the present plea, that this University should be under the support and guidance of the Baptist denomination. It does not follow that an institution is sectarian because controlled by a religious denomination. The distinction between sectarianism and denominationalism is as broad as that between religion and Christianity. An institution may be built on a religion, and yet be as far from being a Christian school as a Buddhistic temple is from being a Christian church.

If the Bible is broad enough and comprehensive enough for the completest salvation, it is also broad enough for the best education. If education fulfills its highest mission, it must be under Christian guidance and the inspiration of the spirit of Christianity. Every denomination is Christian so far as it is a faithful interpreter in its character and teachings of Christianity, and no further. Any denomination to be a proper guide of the work of education, should be a true interpreter of the spirit and truth of Christ and His teachings. If the Baptist denomination represents churches that are such interpreters of Christ and His teachings; and if the spirit and genius of these churches is in harmony with the spirit and genius of the spirit of liberty and democracy, which we claim is incarnated in the Constitution and institutions of our Republic; then, surely, this University, planted here under the shadow of the Capitol of this free Republic—which claims also to be a Christian Republic—may be safely committed to the fostering care of a denomination that has for ages stood for a pure Christianity, and for the religious and civil liberty of man. What are some of the claims of Columbian University upon the Baptists?

(1.) Columbia College—now Columbian University—was founded by Baptists. Such notable men as Luther Rice, Spencer H. Cone, and Dr. Stoughton were the leaders who laid so wisely and well its foundations.

The Institution was adopted, in 1820, by the Baptist Triennial Convention. This Convention chose the men from whom the Board of Trustees of the school were selected. From the beginning of this College to the present, Baptists have presided over this Institution. Its first President, Rev. Dr. Wm. Stoughton, was succeeded by Stephen Chapin, Joel Smith Bacon, Joseph Getchell Binney, George Whitfield Sampson, James Clarke

Welling, and the present acting President, Dr. Samuel H. Greene, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of Washington. In the first circular sent out by the Columbia College, which was signed by such men as President Monroe, Wm. Wirt, John C. Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Leonard Woods, Moses Stewart, and others, the declaration was made that this College was a Baptist college.

The Baptist Fathers who founded this school aimed from the first to realize, as far as possible, the cherished and expressed views of Washington, Madison, and Monroe, to have at the capital a great national university. But there came, as such experiences have come to all such enterprises, dark hours and days that tried the early friends of Columbia College. In 1826, the outlook was so discouraging, in consequence of want of income and the burden of debt, that the Triennial Convention refused to commit itself in any such way as to make the Convention, as such, responsible for this school's liabilities; and yet the Convention did not cut loose entirely from what seemed, at the time, a foundering ship. Dark as the prospect was, God raised up friends. John Quincy Adams came forward with a loan of \$18,000! Others put their hands to the pumps, and the sinking ship was floated through the storm. Its closed doors were opened, and the old ship tacked away from the reef into an open sea.

After a half century of defeat and triumph, of reverses and prosperity, of alternating days of cloud and sunshine, Columbia College became Columbian University. And now, after these seventy-five years of ups and downs, of conflict and splendid victories, what have we here in the center of the capital of the nation? We have a university of which any body of Christians might well be proud. In this university are seven prosperous schools—schools of art, literature, medicine, science, dentistry, language and law; a university whose faculties are filled by seventy men, some of whom are second to no other men living in their respective departments. In these seven schools there are 1,000 students doing faithful work. In these years this university has gathered an endowment of one-quarter of a million, and this, together with its buildings and other property, gives us an educational plant estimated as worth a round million of dollars.

And it is only just to add, in this connection, that the man to whom we are mainly indebted for this magnificent plant was not a Baptist—Mr. J. W. Corcoran, to whom we owe a debt of lasting gratitude and remembrance.

(2.) Baptists ought to recognize the claims of Columbian University because of its marvelous possibilities.

The fact is, and it can be fully demonstrated, one dollar for education invested here in Washington will go further than \$20 will invested anywhere else.

Think of the advantages here, for a university, that are furnished by

the many government laboratories, scientific bureaux, museums, great libraries (aggregating over a million and a half of volumes), botanical and other public gardens, and the opportunities afforded by the other government departments. When we reflect that the United States government is appropriating for scientific and literary work here in Washington from three to four millions annually—*i. e.*, five per cent. on an endowment of from sixty to ninety millions, almost all of which advantages can be made available to a university here, what can be thought of us, who have the right of way by a pre-emption of half a century, and the beginnings of a university that to-day has a faculty of seventy first-class men and a thousand students, if we by our indifference and want of effort shall allow others to relegate us to a back seat, and, instead of realizing the magnificent possibilities that are ours, surrender all this to others, who, realizing all this, take possession of what may be ours? Again, let me remind you, in speaking of the large advantages afforded a university here—advantages possessed by no other institution in all this land, advantages which endowments cannot secure to any schools outside of the national capital; let me mention this other fact, that Washington is the home of no less than *ten* national and international societies that number in their membership at least 600 specialists in the various departments of scientific and other kinds of work. For example, what endowments could secure to students the opportunities that are afforded a student here for the study of law, politics, medicine, and other courses?

But you may ask, "But what of *Columbian's local constituency?*" What great university depends upon a local constituency? Does Oxford? Does Heidelberg? Does Johns Hopkins? Does Harvard? The constituency of a great university is as far-reaching as is the desire for the knowledge it is prepared to impart.

And yet this university has most remarkable advantages here, even in this respect—*e. g.*, the clerk population, or government force, of Washington is over 10,000. Of these, our university has 500 as students to-day. Give the university the endowment it needs to do the work it ought to be doing, and instead of 500 of these among its students, it would have from 1,500 to 2,000.

Give *Columbian* another million dollars for its work, and in five years its constituency would not only be national, but *international*.

Do you know that this city of Washington, of a quarter of a million people, has an intellectual population of a city of a million and a half?

The Methodists see these wonderful advantages for university work, and are here building their national university. The Romanists—who make few blunders along these lines of future possibilities—are here to plant their American university. We have been here three-quarters of a century. Shall we not rise as a denomination and realize for ourselves and for the

future what God's providences have so manifestly given us the right of way in doing?

(3.) But this university has established already its claims upon the support of our denomination.

(a.) By what it has done for the Baptists and the world. Passing over the long lists of honorable names in the professions of law, medicine, and education, who have gone forth from Columbian University, she has sent forth 130 men to the Gospel ministry. Among these honored men who have passed to their reward on high I might mention such honored Baptist names as James D. Knowles, John Armstrong, Robert W. Cushman, Baron Stow, Geo. F. Adams, Rollin H. Neale, William Carey Crane, Henry H. Tucker, Richard H. Bagby, John W. M. Williams, Thos. W. Toby, William A. Tyree, and others. While among the living men, loved and honored for their worth and work, are such men as Robert Ryland, A. J. Huntington, Richard S. James, David J. Yerkes, John J. Berryman, Christian C. Meador, John Pollard, T. Edwin Brown, John T. Beckley, F. H. Kerfoot, and many more.

(b.) This university has made good its claim upon Baptists, not only for what it has done, but also for what it is doing.

It is no exaggeration to say that, considering the endowments and provisions of the Columbian University, there is not another school anywhere that is doing the work it is doing; and it would be impossible for this university to do what it is doing anywhere out of Washington City. The vital question, therefore, is this: Will the Baptist denomination, appreciating the advantages afforded here for the founding of a great university, and admitting the claims of the Columbian University upon them to support and direct it in its work—will the Baptists of this country rise to this magnificent opportunity to lead the nation in founding and maintaining a great university? Or shall we continue indifferent and inactive till we have lost this great opportunity? This, to quote Dr. Johnson, of Crozer, "Would be more and worse than a tragedy; it would be a farce," *aye! the blunder of American Baptists.*

NOTE.—The Society regrets that important public duties have prevented Rev. S. H. Greene, D.D., Acting President of Columbian University; Postmaster General W. L. Wilson, and President B. L. Whitman, of Colby University, Maine, from furnishing copies or abstracts of their excellent addresses for publication with this Report.

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