

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF

THE AMERICAN

Baptist Education Society,

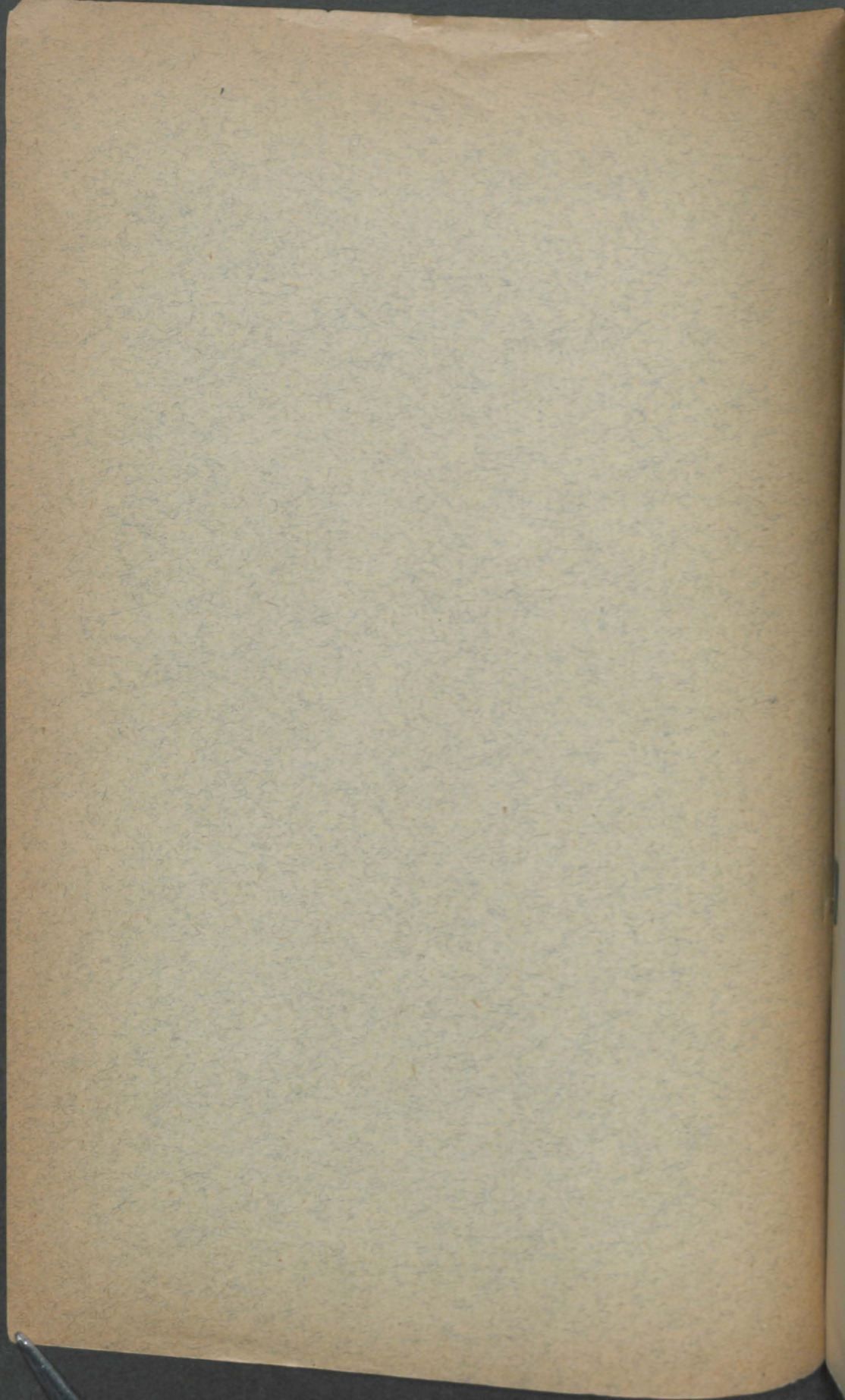
HELD AT

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAY 28th, 1892.

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FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE AMERICAN

PAEDIATRIC SOCIETY

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICERS

OF THE

American Baptist Education Society.

President.

R. M. DUDLEY, D.D., Georgetown, Ky.

Vice-Presidents.

EDWARD JUDSON, D.D., New York City.

HON. J. M. BAILEY, Freeport, Ill.

Recording Secretary.

L. A. CRANDALL, D.D., Chicago, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary.

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Treasurer.

JOSHUA LEVERING, Baltimore, Md.

Auditor.

COLGATE HOYT, New York City.

Executive Board.

Term Expires in 1893.

G. W. MURRAY, New York City.
EUGENE LEVERING, Baltimore, Md.
HON. JAMES POLLARD, Baltimore, Md.
E. L. HEDSTROM, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. NELSON BLAKE, Arlington, Mass.
H. K. PORTER, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. A. CAULDWELL, New York City.
JOSHUA LEVERING, Baltimore, Md.
COL. J. A. HOYT, Greenville, S. C.
HON. L. B. ELY, Carrollton, Mo.
GOV. J. P. EAGLE, Little Rock, Ark.
CAPT. JOHN POWELL, Granada, Miss.

Term Expires in 1894.

HON. J. V. HINCHMAN, Glenwood, Iowa.
PROF. H. H. HARRIS, LL. D., Richmond, Va.
JOHN B. STETSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
N. E. WOOD, D.D., Brookline, Mass.
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HON. J. L. M. CURRY, Washington, D. C.
A. C. OSBOEN, D.D., Albion, N. Y.
C. C. BOWEN, Detroit, Mich.
T. T. EATON, D.D., Louisville, Ky.
HON. JOHN HARALSON, Selma, Ala.
HON. L. L. FOSTER, Austin, Texas.

Term Expires in 1895.

JOHN HUMPHSTONE, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. M. TAYLOR, D.D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
H. L. MOREHOUSE, D.D., New York City.
PROF. W. R. HARPER, Chicago, Ill.
HON. C. W. KINGSLEY, Boston, Mass.
H. C. WOODS, D.D., Lincoln, Neb.
HON. J. L. HOWARD, Hartford, Conn.
PROF. A. S. BICKMORE, New York City.
L. A. CRANDALL, D.D., Chicago, Ill.
F. M. ELLIS, D.D., Baltimore, Md.
J. A. SMITH, D.D., Chicago, Ill.
A. G. LAWSON, D.D., Camden, N. J.

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 of 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 sub-committees, 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.

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 receive, hold, take by 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 continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for 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.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Society convened in the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, May 28th, at 2.30 o'clock, President Samuel W. Duncan, D.D., in the chair. Prayer was offered by Prof. T. H. Pattison, D.D., of Rochester Theological Seminary. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, L. A. Crandall, D.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen Secretary *pro. tem.* The names of the delegates chosen by the various State conventions, local Education Societies and institutions of learning were then read by the Secretary, as follows, in the order of States :

ALABAMA—Jonathan Haralson, W. C. Ward, D. P. Bestor, J. C. Hiden, E. H. Cabaniss, J. P. Hubbard, H. S. D. Mallory, J. D. Roquemore, D. I. Purser, W. H. Welds, B. F. Riley, W. R. Pettiford, D. T. Gully, R. T. Pollard.

ARKANSAS—J. W. Conger, B. F. Dunn, J. F. Howell, B. G. Manard, W. A. Clark, A. B. Miller, M. F. Lock, J. J. Doyne, E. C. Morris, J. A. Booker.

CALIFORNIA—A. W. Runyan, J. Q. A. Henry.

COLORADO—R. Montague, Robert Cameron.

CONNECTICUT—I. F. Stidham, J. H. Mason, W. G. Fennell, P. A. Nordell.

DELAWARE—R. B. Cook.

FLORIDA—C. S. Farriss, N. A. Bailey, F. B. Moody, M. W. Gilbert, J. B. Stetson.

GEORGIA—Lansing Burrows, I. H. Hall, W. J. Northern, A. B. Campbell, J. H. Kilpatrick, G. S. Tumlin, G. B. Taylor, J. B. Hawthorne, H. McDonald, C. E. W. Dobbs, R. H. Harris, G. R. McCall, G. A. Nunnally, George Sale, J. G. Harrison, Miss H. E. Giles.

ILLINOIS—W. R. Harper, W. B. Riley, J. A. Smith, L. Everingham, L. B. Merrifield, O. P. Gifford, W. M. Haigh, J. Bulkley, E. A. Bowen, E. C. Hewitt, Andrew MacLeish, J. W. Ford, J. A. Leavitt.

INDIAN TERRITORY—David Crosby.

INDIANA—N. Carr, U. M. Chaille, C. P. Jacobs, E. S. Gardiner, W. F. Taylor, W. H. H. Marsh.

IOWA—N. B. Rairden, G. F. Holt, A. J. McCreary, J. Wayland Allen, J. V. Hinchman, Alonzo Abernethy.

KANSAS—J. B. Thomas, E. P. Brand, W. B. Hutchinson, R. Atkinson.

KENTUCKY—H. Daniel, Miss S. A. Fairfield.

LOUISIANA—G. M. Hamill, C. W. Tomkies, J. T. Barrett, C. C. Bitting, E. C. Mitchell.

MAINE—G. B. Ilsley, Moses Giddings, C. M. Emery, W. H. Spencer.

MARYLAND—A. J. Rowland, Geo. B. Taylor.

MASSACHUSETTS—C. H. Watson, E. D. Burton, G. E. Horr, G. L. Genung, D. W. Abercrombie, Orville Coats, Alvah Hovey, Robert O. Fuller.

MICHIGAN—C. R. Henderson, J. L. Cheney, Z. Grenell, J. Heritage.

MINNESOTA—W. H. Geistweit, Lemuel Moss, John Day Smith.

MISSISSIPPI—W. Hillman, C. H. Otken, W. T. Lowrey, T. G. Sellers, J. T. Zealy, Z. T. Leavell, L. M. Stone, R. A. Venable, Charles Ayer.

MISSOURI—L. B. Ely, W. R. Rothwell, J. G. Clark, B. L. Blewett, T. W. Barrett, Y. K. Yancey, A. L. Fleet, G. W. Hyde, J. C. Armstrong, E. A. Haight, J. F. Cook, J. T. Muir.

NEBRASKA—H. C. Woods, O. A. Williams.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Wm. Hurlin.

NEW JERSEY—E. McMinn, D. B. Hahn, J. A. Chamberlin, Judson Conklin, C. C. Tilley, A. H. Sembower.

NEW YORK—Samuel Colgate, A. H. Strong, E. O. Sage, Norman Fox, A. C. Osborne, J. F. Elder, John Humpstone, E. E. Chivers, W. H. P. Faunce, J. W. A. Stewart, A. S. Hobart, N. E. Wood, L. M. S. Haynes, R. S. MacArthur, W. M. Walker, A. P. Brigham, C. A. Barbour, S. Burnham.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charles E. Taylor, W. H. Pace, J. C. Scarborough, I. E. Skinner, J. W. Carter, J. J. Hall, R. T. Vann, A. G. McManaway, W. B. Oliver, T. H. Pritchard, T. Hume, R. H. Marsh, C. Durham, C. A. G. Thomas, J. B. Boone, I. N. Stallings, H. M. Tupper, N. T. Roberts, C. S. Brown.

NORTH DAKOTA—W. L. Van Horn.

OREGON—C. A. Woody.

OHIO—C. J. Baldwin, H. F. Colby, L. A. Crandall, G. W. Lasher, G. E. Leonard, G. B. Simons, W. H. Alexander, D. B. Purinton.

PENNSYLVANIA—H. L. Wayland, Geo. D. Boardman, J. G. Walker, E. B. Palmer, J. W. Putnam, H. C. Applegarth, W. G. Partridge, B. Griffith, J. H. Harris, B. C. Taylor, Leroy Stephens, H. C. Hall.

RHODE ISLAND—E. B. Andrews, E. K. Chandler, Warren Randolph, M. H. Bixby.

SOUTH CAROLINA—J. A. Hoyt, Charles Manley, R. H. Griffith, J. H. Montgomery, W. T. Hundley, John Stout, J. B. Patrick, A. J. S. Thomas, G. G. Wells, L. J. Gould.

SOUTH DAKOTA—T. M. Shanafelt, E. B. Meredith.

TENNESSEE—G. A. Lofton, T. B. Reeves, J. K. Pace, G. M. Savage, C. S. Gardiner, W. R. L. Smith, J. G. Paty, A. Owen, J. T. Henderson.

TEXAS—B. H. Carroll, G. W. Truett, M. V. Smith, F. M. Law, J. B. Link, L. L. Foster, R. B. Garnett, J. H. Luther, A. M. Simms, T. S. Potts, J. B. Scarborough, E. E. King, J. C. Wingo, G. W. Baines, J. D. Robnett, A. J. Emerson, W. E. Grubbs.

VERMONT—Geo. A. Williams, C. R. Baldwin.

VIRGINIA—C. L. Cocke, T. L. Dunnaway, A. E. Dickinson, J. T. Ellyson, John Pollard, O. F. Flippo, C. H. Corey.

WASHINGTON—D. J. Pierce, I. W. Read, A. B. Banks.

WEST VIRGINIA—J. S. Stump, W. R. Wright, D. D. Johnson, H. E. Harris, W. P. Walker.

WISCONSIN—W. W. Pettingill.

The President announced the Committee on Nominations, as follows : Lemuel Moss, W. M. Haigh, T. T. Eaton, P. A. Nordell, G. E. Horr.

An invitation, presented by Joshua Levering, Esq., from the Governor of Tennessee and the Mayor of Nashville, requesting the Society to hold its next annual meeting in connection with the Southern Baptist Convention in the city of Nashville was referred as provided in the Constitution to the Executive Board.

After a brief opening address by the President, the Treasurer and the Corresponding Secretary read the annual reports. The reports were accepted and ordered filed. Brief addresses were made by Pres. J. C. Welling, LL.D., of Columbian University, President A. H. Strong, LL.D., of Rochester Theological Seminary, President W. R. Harper, Ph.D., of the University of Chicago, Prof. E. G. Robinson, LL.D., of the University of Chicago, and Lemuel Moss, D.D., of Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Moss, in behalf of the Committee on Nominations, reported as the nominees of the Committee the general officers whose names appear

in the list of officers in its proper place in this report, together with the twelve members of the Executive Board, whose terms expire in 1895, as there shown.

The evening session was opened with prayer by A. C. Osborn, D.D., of Albion, New York, after which addresses were made by Pres. J. M. Taylor, D.D., of Vassar College, and Prof. F. H. Kerfoot, D.D., of the Southern Theological Seminary. Adjourned.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN OF THE SOCIETY :

The vacancy in the Board, occasioned by the lamented death of our beloved brother Robert C. Fox, LL.D., of Washington, D. C., has been filled, as provided in the Constitution of the Society; choice being made of Mr. George Welwood Murray, of New York, for the unexpired term.

In common with all friends of Christian education, your Board desires to congratulate the denomination on the unexampled educational zeal and liberality of our Baptist people, north, south, east and west, during the year which closes to-day. Something above four millions of permanent funds have been contributed to our various institutions of learning during the past twelve months. The gifts in round numbers have been distributed substantially as follows, the figures differing widely from those of the Baptist Year-Book, because covering a later period, during which some of the largest contributions have been made :

To 11 Institutions for the colored people and the Indians.....	\$40,000 00
To 6 Institutions for women.....	100,000 00
To 20 Academies and secondary schools.....	400,000 00
To 5 Theological Seminaries.....	250,000 00
To 29 Colleges and Universities.....	3,500,000 00
<hr/>	
To 71 Institutions an aggregate of.....	\$4,290,000 00

As some of the minor gifts were made previous to the opening of the year, the sum of four millions is not an inaccurate estimate of the contributions of the last twelve months. This sum includes the million contributed to Colgate University since our last meeting, and more than a million contributed to the University of Chicago. The remainder, amounting to somewhat less than two millions, has been widely distributed among our institutions of the better class.

The active work of the Society dates from 1889. In that year the Baptist Year-Book reports about \$19,500,000, as the aggregate of our educational property in the United States. The present figure is about \$29,000,000, a gain of \$9,500,000 in the three years of the active work of the Society. Not all of this great gain has been made through the

direct agency of the Society. Much has been given quite independently of our work. For the three years previous to 1889 an average sum of about \$800,000 was annually contributed to our schools. For the three years since our first anniversary as a Society, the average contributions have been in excess of \$3,000,000 per year—so great have been the zeal, the confidence, the liberality inspired by organization, mutual counsel and mutual co-operation in our educational work.

Yet we should not be misled. An annual average of \$3,000,000 cannot be permanently maintained. The vast sums reported for the last three years represent, for the most part, the accumulated results of special efforts in many States, efforts which once put forth cannot be successfully repeated in these States for some years. The people have not been contributing from their income, but from their accumulations, and not seldom from their future earnings. They cannot annually repeat these large contributions. Bequests have been written, indeed, which will become available from time to time. Special friends have been attached to our institutions everywhere in great numbers. The seed for still larger harvests in future years has been everywhere sown. But a careful survey of the country, State by State, with reference to the work recently accomplished, and the work still possible to be accomplished in each, reveals the probability that the stream of popular gifts cannot be maintained in its present volume during the next three or four years. Meanwhile, without neglecting any financial opportunity, we may employ our enlarged resources in improving our methods of instruction, and otherwise heightening the efficiency of our teaching force.

Along with this great financial advance, and justifying and rewarding these costly efforts, it is gratifying to report a corresponding increase in the number of students. Three years ago we reported upwards of seventeen thousand students. We now report upwards of twenty-five thousand students. The University of Chicago will open next fall with scarcely less than one thousand more. Our funds have been wisely and fruitfully given.

In these introductory and somewhat gratulatory observations it may be noted as a fact, not without its practical importance, that Baptists now seem certainly to have a larger educational fund than that of any other evangelical denomination; and, still further, that our fund has been increasing, and with all due allowance will probably continue, on the whole, to increase more rapidly than any other. Other denominations have single seats of learning, more wealthy and more powerful than is as yet any one of ours; but no denomination has a fund, so great

by some millions, as have we, and none is giving to its schools so much of painstaking care. These facts have attracted the attention, and will continue still more to attract the attention, of men of wealth outside our communion. Your zeal, unity and liberality are giving to schools of the Baptist name a peculiar place in the public confidence. Your intelligent and generous fostering care has invited, and will continue to invite, wealthy founders to place their institutions under our denominational control. In several States, communities, in establishing academies, are seeking alliance by preference with us. Pastors and the press may serve the cause by giving public currency to these facts.

It is gratifying to observe, also, that our Baptist institutions are probably better distributed to supply the public need, taking the country as a whole, than those of any other single denomination. Others in certain sections surpass us in educational influence, as, for illustration, the Congregationalists in New England, the Presbyterians and Episcopalians in some portions of the Middle States. But from the Hudson river and the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, north and south, the institutions of no other single denomination are so uniformly distributed to supply the educational needs of the people.

We close these encouraging introductory observations with one other, perhaps more significant than any we have made: Under the leadership of this Society, Baptists of the entire country are working together, according to an intelligent plan, national in its scope, and very far-reaching in its promise; a plan designed and adapted to secure for us in the end something approaching a system of education—a system symmetrical, harmonious, properly graduated, with its parts adjusted to mutual helpfulness, each having its appropriate place and function in the scheme as a whole. Complete and perfect such a system can never be made. But we may approximate a system and a perfect system. Working continuously and unitedly, we shall be able to make from time to time, needed re-adjustments for greater efficiency and gradually approach the highest educational ideals. Of the nine millions which in three years have been added to our educational fund, nearly all has been so placed under the guidance of the Society as to contribute directly to the symmetrical development of a national system of higher education. With an educational fund greater than others possess, with institutions more effectively distributed to meet the general public need, working together with zeal and intelligence on a

national scale towards national ends, as others are not working, Baptists have been called by Divine Providence to no unimportant service, in molding the intellectual and religious life of the future.

We address ourselves now to a review of the work of the past year. Such results as can be embodied in statistics have been announced in the press from time to time, and these will require little more than a formal notice in this report. A complete list of all the appropriations of the Society from the beginning is appended. During the year the following institutions have completed the financial enlargement undertaken with the encouragement and initial aid of the Society :

Des Moines College, Des Moines, Iowa.....	\$125,000 00
Carson-Newman College, Mossy Creek, Tenn.....	45,000 00
Hall Institute, Sharon, Penn.....	35,000 00
Mercer University, Macon, Ga.....	63,000 00
South Jersey Institute, Bridgeton, N. J.....	57,000 00
Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kansas.....	57,000 00
Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa.....	52,000 00
The Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn.....	80,000 00
Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wis.....	32,000 00
Furman University, Greenville, S. C.....	12,500 00
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.....	100,000 00
Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.....	58,000 00
William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.....	40,000 00
Thirteen Institutions, raising a total of.....	\$756,500 00

The Society has contributed \$125,150 from its own funds to these schools, chiefly as initial pledges on which the local contributions were based. Other institutions, which have now nearly completed the tasks undertaken, will be more properly reported next year.

The new appropriations have not been so numerous as in former years, nor is it probable that they will be so numerous for some years to come, for the reason already indicated, viz., that the more fruitful portions of our great field have already been so largely harvested. Time must be given for the growing of another crop of educational funds. The appropriations of the past year have been as follows, omitting one which was surrendered :

To Bucknell University, \$10,000 towards \$100,000 to be raised by July 1st, 1892.

To Williamsburg Institute, Williamsburg, Ky., \$10,000 towards \$35,000 to be raised by July 1st, 1892.

To Los Angeles University, \$2,500 towards \$12,500 to be raised by July 1st, 1892, the debts of the institution to be paid, the charter

to be so amended as to secure permanent Baptist control, and the name to be changed from University to College.

To Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage, Iowa, \$7,000 towards \$28,000 to be raised by July 1st, 1892.

To Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia, \$35,000 for the erection of a new building for a Normal Training School for both sexes.

To Cook Academy, \$2,500 towards \$12,500 to be raised by July 1st, 1892.

To Des Moines College, \$1,500 for President's salary, and \$1,000 per year for five years, with certain reservations, to pay the expenses of affiliation with the University of Chicago.

The gift to Spelman Seminary is quite exceptional. The colored schools are under the care of the Home Mission Society. No funds have been given our Society, therefore, for colored education. But the proposed new building for Spelman is clearly a necessity, together with one for Shaw University in North Carolina, and one for Bishop College in Texas. The Home Mission Society had not the funds, and no prospect of raising the large sum necessary for the erection of these three buildings. At most, our sister Society could undertake the erection of only two of the three. The Education Society had the funds to spare for the erection of the Spelman building. The donor was willing that they should be used for this purpose. Your Board, therefore, made the appropriation; the building to be erected, and the money expended, under the direction of the Home Mission Society. The Education Society has probably made few more useful investments. The building is to be used for a Normal Training School for the young women of Spelman Seminary, and the young men of Atlanta Seminary, contiguous. The gift was made with the mutual understanding that the Trustees of the Slater Fund shall annually contribute an amount sufficient to support the school, in chief part, if not wholly. They have already contributed \$4,000 for the portion of next year, in which the building will be available, with the assurance of increase in future years. This contribution to our colored work is an exception to our general policy. Your Board does not regard this gift, made under a variety of exceptional circumstances, as a precedent.

Contributions can be made by us to the colored work only as contributions are received, which may be so applied. At present, both churches and individuals make all their contributions for colored education through the Home Mission Society.

Two prizes, of \$100 each, have been provided by the liberality of Dr. Henry L. Morehouse, as follows:

A prize of \$100, for the best essay on "The Duty of Christian Parents Concerning the Higher Education of their Children."

A prize of \$100, for the best essay on the "The Duty of Young People to Obtain the Best Education Possible."

The essays must not exceed 3,500 words. The subjects should be treated in a manner adapted to hold the attention not merely of the cultivated few, but of the many among whom these productions may be extensively disseminated. The essays to which the prizes shall be awarded shall become the property of the Society. All competitive essays must be in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary, 607 Temple Court, New York City, by November 1st, 1892. Each essay should be signed in *nom de plume*, and accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name and address of the author with the *nom de plume* on the envelope. Three eminent gentlemen have consented to serve as Committee of Award. It is hoped, that these prize essays, printed by the Society and widely circulated by our Education Societies, Colleges, and Academies, will awaken a deeper practical interest in parents and youth in Christian education.

The question of the place which the University of Chicago is to occupy in our system of education has naturally received the thoughtful attention of your Board. The University was founded by the Education Society acting as the executive agent of the denomination. We limited our agency to laying the foundations of a strong College, with a charter granting University powers. We then cut the legal nexus which united the Society and its child, and placed the young institution under the fostering care chiefly of brethren and friends closely connected with the Society, and intimate with all its counsels. The institution has developed with unprecedented rapidity; and with this development has come an enlargement of plan, and not an enlargement only, but a change in the essential idea of the institution. The College which we created as the nucleus of the institution is no longer its nucleus, but an appendage. University as distinguished from College work, graduate as distinguished from undergraduate instruction, along with investigation on the outer limits of knowledge, is now the essential idea of the institution. For College or undergraduate work the endowment remains where we left it, at \$600,000. Available for University work, on the other hand, are the Seminary funds, amounting to \$400,000, the Ogden designation expected to yield at

least \$300,000, and the later gifts of Mr. Rockefeller, amounting to \$2,000,000. The teachers of wide celebrity thus far chosen are to fill University, not College chairs of instruction. Contributions have been, and, as we suppose, will continue to be directed by the management to the University rather than to the College. The College has become subordinate and incidental to the main purpose of the institution. In the purpose of the management the graduate instruction will be made so attractive as to invite College graduates from every part of the country in generous numbers. It is doing so now, and more than forty per centum of the graduate applications are coming from east of the Alleghenies. The College, on the other hand, is designed in the ultimate purpose of the management to supply chiefly a local demand for undergraduate instruction in and about Chicago, a demand which cannot be overlooked, either for its own sake, or for the sake of the local interest and benefaction on which the University proper must itself largely depend. The College will indeed derive great internal strength and wide attractiveness, by virtue of its relation to the University. On the other hand, the requirements for admission to the College have been made more severe than those of Yale or Harvard or of any other College in the country, and this fact will operate, and is designed to operate, to diminish the attendance. The aim at Chicago is then to build up as rapidly as funds and competent instructors can be secured, a school for College graduates, Baptist and other, affording them opportunities of instruction and investigation not elsewhere offered in this country, and not surpassed by the German universities. The undergraduate instruction is indeed to be made as thorough and as excellent as possible, but it is not there that the strength of the institution is to be expended.

The founding of the University as such was unheralded, and its development has been rapid. So sudden and unexpected have been the announcements of great gifts; so various, mysterious and incalculable seem to be its resources; so audacious, so startling the strokes of its management delivered in quick succession, that the public has been filled with amazement, not unmixed with solicitude among the more thoughtful as to whereunto this new thing may be leading, what is to be its effect upon the various Baptist Colleges of our country, and upon the symmetry and due balance of our educational system as a whole. Your Board does not share this solicitude. The founding by Baptists of a powerful graduate school, the choice of Chicago as its location, the superposition of this University upon the modest College which we had established, are not the unintelligent results of any merely fortuitous combination of

favoring circumstances. The structure in its location, and in its character, was deliberately planned, after extensive and prolonged survey of the whole educational field, with reference to conferring the greatest possible good upon the whole denomination throughout its entire extent east, west, north and south, and that, not for the present only, but for posterity to remote time.

The bold suggestion that Baptists of this generation should found a costly graduate school, supplying the ablest and most extensive instruction, was first made by President Strong, of Rochester Theological Seminary; and by him, by Professor Harper, and by others has been urged with great variety and cogency of argument as our most immediate and our greatest educational need.

Chicago was ultimately chosen as the location of the institution in connection with our College there, not indeed without dissent on the part of some considerate minds, yet deliberately and intelligently on the part of those immediately most responsible, in view of a great variety of powerful considerations—considerations having to do with prospective financial support, with the present distribution and supply of graduate instruction, with the future development of our country and the permanent distribution of the bulk of its people, with the area and pre-eminence of educational influence desired for the proposed graduate school, with the number, distribution and character of our other institutions of learning, with the fact that, while institutions similar to this may be developed elsewhere by Baptists, we can as yet be certain of but one.

The fact that the institution at Chicago is to be essentially a University, and not, like Yale, Harvard, Princeton and all the Western institutions, essentially a College, affords relief from the apprehension that our new school will injuriously affect our Colleges. For, it becomes alike for the interest of the University, and its deliberate purpose, to render every possible aid in making all our Colleges in the highest degree popular and efficient. The University is built on our system of Colleges throughout the country as its broad foundation. On the number and scholarship of their graduates its usefulness will largely depend. It must, indeed, at the first, if it is to be a school of high order, and Christian, deprive some of our Colleges of accomplished and efficient instructors, that cannot easily be spared by these colleges. But the University will fail in its mission if it does not speedily give back in kind, into the bosom of these same institutions, good measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over, and not to these vicarious schools only, but to all the Baptist Academies, Colleges and Theological Semi-

naires of the land, to the enormous increase of their practical efficiency and the uplifting of our entire educational system.

How to protect our Colleges, so far as possible, against any incidental and harmful encroachments on the part of the *College* of the University, and how to bring the various benefits which the University has to impart most speedily and directly to our Colleges, are questions which have engaged no small part of the attention of the managers of the Society and of the University alike. Various plans have been considered by the University. One has at length been devised, under the auspices of the Society, which seems to promise the results we seek, and to be, thus far, practically acceptable to all. If the University shall itself reap gain from this plan of affiliation with our Colleges that will be an added good, serving further to justify the plan, but incidental and subordinate to its main purpose.

The terms to the affiliation are designed and adapted to secure to such institutions, as may find advantage in adopting it, all the prestige, all the strength, all the attractiveness, all the renown, that it is possible for the University legally to bestow. The University cannot give its lands, its buildings, or its funds to other institutions. But it can give its examinations, its certificates, its degrees, to worthy students studying in any of our institutions that may choose to affiliate. Under suitable safeguards, it may grant such institutions the use of its libraries, and some portions of its apparatus. It can lend its instructors and teachers, temporarily, at insignificant cost to the borrower; it can offer fellowships to worthy graduate students, as prizes in the affiliating Colleges. It can offer free tuition in its graduate courses to teachers in such Colleges during their vacations; it can offer its counsel in the selection and the dismissal of instructors; it can invite the Presidents of such Colleges to a share in its own internal management; it can perform unnumbered worthy and helpful services. All that the University can directly do for the Colleges is sought to be secured to them by the plan of affiliation.

The plan involves no legal contracts. It is simply a friendly agreement between the affiliating College and the University, involving no penalties, and from which either may withdraw at pleasure. Due care is taken to preserve the independence, integrity and autonomy of the College, while at the same time the College is hospitable to every helpful influence from the University. The University agrees to confer thirteen classes of benefits upon the College, and the College on its part simply agrees to accept these benefits subject to termination at its own pleasure.

The plan of affiliation thus outlined is an experiment. It has been heartily adopted by the Trustees of Des Moines College, after prolonged, thorough and minute examination. Other Colleges are favorably considering it. Your Board is not committed to affiliation as a measure to be anywhere urged. The plan has been devised with an eye single to the good of the Colleges, particularly those of the West, and some portions of the South, and is set forth for the consideration of any that may find alliance with Chicago a source of strength.

For the benefit of any Colleges which may desire to study the question, a supplementary report is appended, presenting an exposition of the articles of affiliation in detail.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Board,

F. T. GATES,

Corresponding Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE BOARD

ON AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The University agrees :

1st. To offer its own examinations at cost in all subjects taught in the affiliated College. The cost will be trifling. The method employed will be that of the University College in Chicago, in which no instructor examines his own class. Care will be taken to make the examinations reasonable and fair. The papers will be read and marked at the College, and then reviewed and recorded in the University. Under this system the scope and content of the examination will gradually become a guide to good instruction. With the examination in view, teacher and student alike will be stimulated to daily excellence in the class-room. A guaranty of thoroughness will be afforded intelligent patrons. Thoughtful and ambitious students in competing colleges will be attracted to the affiliated College.

The University agrees :

2d. To confer upon the students of the affiliated College passing these examinations the certificates and the degrees to which each would be entitled if in the University College at Chicago. The University thus becomes concerned that the teaching in the affiliated College shall reach a high degree of excellence. Provision for excellence of instruc-

tion is made in later articles. That the certificates and the diplomas of the University will be eagerly sought by students is already certain. If the affiliated College can offer these distinctions to its students without residence in Chicago, many will be retained and others invited from surrounding competitive colleges. The College, of course, will continue to confer its own degrees, and to number its graduates among its own alumni. This arrangement regarding degrees appears natural and proper when we conceive the University and the affiliated College as component parts of one university system.

In case the affiliated College is for a time unable to furnish all the instruction required for the degree of the University, it will still be entitled to University certificates for work done, and the University agrees :

3d. To receive for residence, students of such Colleges, for the completion of their studies, such students to return, if desired, to the local College for their degrees which are to be conferred conjointly by the College and the University. In this view the College loans its student to the University for such instruction as the College may not be prepared to furnish, receiving him again for his degree and numbering him among its alumni. This arrangement also becomes natural if we hold in mind the conception of a university system numbering many colleges.

The University agrees :

4th. To grant fellowships affording free tuition for one year in its graduate schools as prizes to three graduates annually of each affiliated College, the College to name the fellows. It is hoped that these prizes will invite ambitious students to the affiliated College and furnish an added stimulus to diligence.

The University agrees :

5th. To grant free tuition in its graduate schools to all instructors in the affiliated College. The University will be conducted through four terms annually of twelve weeks each. Active teachers may avail themselves of the fourth or summer term for extending their studies under competent guidance at the University. It is now certain that large numbers will do so. By offering free tuition to instructors in the affiliated Colleges, it is hoped that the custom may become general among them. Such annual contact with the University life, with fellow-teachers from other schools, all working under professors celebrated for exceptional skill and attainment, will, in time, do not a little towards increasing the efficiency of the local College.

The University agrees :

6th. To furnish the affiliated College, at cost, teachers from among the University fellows, and special instructors and lecturers from its faculty. It is hoped in this way, and at comparatively small cost, to enable the Colleges to enlarge the instruction offered, and also, by relieving overburdened teachers of a portion of their work, to improve the quality of instruction. Many of the university fellows will be experienced teachers. All will be specialists in their several departments, and, as only thirty weeks' residence is annually required of fellows at Chicago, a considerable margin of time will remain for service in the affiliated Colleges.

The University agrees, in the

7th and 8th articles, to procure and furnish books and scientific apparatus for the College at net cost. These minor favors will prove serviceable in so far as the University shall be able to secure the special advantages in selection and purchase now expected.

The University agrees :

9th. To loan to the affiliated College books and apparatus, where practicable, at net cost of transit and handling. Experience has elsewhere demonstrated the practicability and utility of this service, both as to the library and the more portable pieces of illustrative apparatus.

The University agrees, in the

10th and 11th articles, to unite with the College in joint committee in the nomination of instructors for the College, and also in suggesting termination of the services of any who may prove unsatisfactory to either. The independence of the College is carefully guarded in these articles. The Board of Trustees retains the prerogative of election and dismissal of instructors. The joint committee simply nominates. The Trustees may reject successive nominations. In the nominating committee the University is given no preponderance. A single University representative on the committee will serve the purpose of the articles. For, the service sought from the University, in these two articles, does not consist of votes in committees of nomination, much less in boards of trustees, but of the helpful suggestions of expert educators of extensive and accurate acquaintance with teachers, in the selection of instructors. And it is further believed that the helpful and timely suggestions of the University, both in the choice and the dismissal of instructors, may often relieve the College from troublesome

embarrassment in securing and retaining competent teachers, and eliminating incompetence however entrenched.

The University agrees :

12th. To elect the President of the affiliated Colleges to membership in the University Council, thus giving the Colleges a voice in shaping the policy of the University.

The University agrees :

13th. To confer various minor advantages upon the professors in the Colleges.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Board,

F. T. GATES,

Corresponding Secretary.

List of the Appropriations of the American Baptist Education Society.

FROM MAY 20th, 1889, TO MARCH 3d, 1892.

NAME.	LOCATION.	Date of Society's Appropriation.	Amount Appropriated.	Purpose Designated.	Sum towards which pledges conditionally made.	Time limit for fulfillment of conditions.
Cook Academy	Havana, N. Y.	May 20th, 1889	\$10,000	Endowment....	\$50,000	June 13th, 1890.
W. Penna. Class. & Sci. Inst.	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	" "	7,500	"	50,000	May 1st, 1891.
Des Moines College	Des Moines, Iowa.	" "	1,500	Agent's Salary.	1,500
California College.....	Oakland, Cal.....	" "	5,000	Endowment....	20,000	May 1st, 1890.
Furman University	Greenville, S. C.	" "	7,500	"	27,500	Dec. 1st, 1890.
Clinton College.....	Clinton, Ky.....	" "	1,200	Agent's Salary.	2,000
Des Moines College.....	Des Moines, Iowa.	Oct. 2d, 1889.	12,500	Endowment....	125,000	June 15th, 1891.
Worcester Academy.....	Worcester, Mass.	May 23d, 1890	8,000	"	40,000	June 1st, 1891.
Des Moines College.....	Des Moines, Iowa.	" "	1,500	Agent's Salary.	1,500
Carson-Newman College.....	Mossy Creek, Tenn	" "	1,200	"	1,200
Carson-Newman College.....	Mossy Creek, Tenn	May 24th, 1890	5,000	Endowment....	45,000	June 1st, 1891.
Hall Institute.....	Sharon, Pa.....	" "	5,000	"	35,000	" "
Mississippi College.....	Clinton, Miss.....	" "	7,500	"	57,500	Feb. 1st, 1891.
Mercer University.....	Macon, Ga.....	Nov. 5th, 1890	10,000	"	60,000	Jan. 1st, 1892.
Connecticut Lit. Institution.....	Suffield, Conn.....	" "	5,000	"	45,000	" "

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS.

South Jersey Institute.....	Bridgeton, N. J.	Nov. 5th, 1890	10,000	"	50,000	"
Ottawa University.....	Ottawa, Kans.	"	10,000	"	50,000	"
Williamsburg Institute.....	Williamsburg, Ky.	"	5,000	"	22,500	"
Keystone Academy.....	Factoryville, Pa.	"	10,000	"	50,000	"
Southwestern Baptist University.....	Jackson, Tenn.	"	1,200	Agent's Salary.	1,200	"
Southwestern Baptist University.....	Jackson, Tenn.	"	1,500	"	1,500	"
Southwestern Baptist University.....	Jackson, Tenn.	"	10,000	Endowment....	80,000	"
Wayland Academy.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.	"	7,500	"	32,500	"
University of Seattle.....	Seattle, Wash.	"	666	Agent's Salary.	666	"
Furman University.....	Greenville, S. C.	"	2,500	Endowment....	12,500	"
Des Moines College.....	Des Moines, Iowa.	March 3d, 1891	750	Agent's Salary.	750	"
Kalamazoo College.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.	"	15,000	Endowment....	100,000	March 3d, 1892.
Franklin College.....	Franklin, Ind.	"	10,000	"	50,000	May 1st, 1892.
Shurtleff College.....	Upper Alton, Ill.	"	10,000	"	50,000	June 10th, 1892.
William Jewell College.....	Liberty, Mo.	"	10,000	"	40,000	May 1st, 1892.
Cook Academy.....	Havana, N. Y.	"	2,500	"	12,500	July 1st, 1892.
Bucknell University.....	Lewisburg, Pa.	July 1st, 1891	10,000	"	100,000	"
Williamsburg Institute.....	Williamsburg, Ky.	"	10,000	"	37,000	"
Los Angeles University.....	Los Angeles, Cal.	"	2,500	"	12,500	"
Cedar Valley Seminary.....	Osage, Iowa.	"	7,000	"	28,000	"
Spelman Seminary.....	Atlanta, Ga.	March 3d, 1892	35,000	Building.....	35,000	"
Des Moines College.....	Des Moines, Iowa.	"	5,000	Affiliation.....	5,000	"
Des Moines College.....	Des Moines, Iowa.	"	1,500	Pres. Salary....	1,500	"
TOTAL.....			\$265,516		\$1,332,316	

AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY,

In account with JOSHUA LEVERING, Treasurer.

Cr.

1890.		Dr.	Cr.
April 30,	Balance on hand, as per last report.....		\$157.03
	Sundry contributions, as per list of donors		684.00
	Payments by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, account pledges:		
	University of Chicago	\$120,000.00	
	Mississippi College	5,281.50	
	Williamsburg Institute.....	5,000.00	
	Worcester Academy.....	8,000.00	
	Carson & Newman College.....	1,558.50	
	Des Moines College.....	12,500.00	
	Hall Institute.....	698.05	
	Furman University.....	1,000.00	
	Wayland Academy.....	3,712.69	
	Ottawa University.....	4,300.00	
	Keystone Academy.....	1,025.67	
	Mercer University.....	1,188.00	
	Southwest Baptist University	1,241.65	165,506.06
	Financial Agent, Des Moines College...	1,375.00	
	“ “ Carson and Newman		
	College.....	300.00	
	“ “ Seattle University....	666.66	
	“ “ Southwest Baptist		
	University.....	1,125.00	3,466.66
	Account Loans, University of Chicago:		
	Principal.....	30,000.00	
	Interest.....	1,285.00	
		\$31,285.00	
	West Penn. Institute:		
	Principal.....	3,939.37	
	Interest.....	335.76	
		4,275.13	
	California College:		
	Principal.....	1,000.00	
	Interest.....	284.48	
		1,284.48	
	Des Moines College:		
	Principal.....	12,500.00	
	Interest.....	530.06	
		13,030.06	
	Cook Academy:		
	Principal.....	40,618.43	
	Interest.....	3,121.95	
		43,740.38	93,615.05
	Interest on \$3,939.37.....		46.62
	Cook Academy, Rev. Albert Coit, Treasurer.....		20,000.00

Northwest Baptist Educational Society, Interest Mortgage	\$366.00
Executors B. F. Sturtevant's estate, for University of Chicago.....	500.00
University of Chicago, accrued interest on bonds.....	670.00
	<hr/>
	\$285,011.42

Dr.

University of Chicago.....	\$151,785.00	
West Pennsylvania Institute.....	4,275.13	
California College.....	1,284.48	
Mississippi College, \$5,281.50 less \$125.....	5,158.50	
Williamsburg Institute, \$5,000 less \$250.....	4,750.00	
Worcester Academy, \$8,000 less \$400.....	7,600.00	
Carson and Newman College, \$1,558.50 less \$250	1,308.50	
Hall Institute, 698.05 less \$250	448.05	
Cook Academy	43,740.38	
Furman University, \$1,000 less \$125.....	875.00	
Wayland Academy, \$3,712.69 less \$375.....	3,337.69	
Ottawa University, \$4,300 less \$500.....	3,800.00	
Keystone Academy, \$1,025.67 less \$500.....	526.67	
Mercer University, \$1,188 less \$500.....	688.00	
Des Moines College.....	13,030.06	
Southwest Baptist University, \$1,241.65 less \$500.....	741.65	\$243,346.11
Financial Agents, Des Moines College, \$1,375 less \$112.50	1,262.50	
“ “ Carson and Newman College.....	300.00	
“ “ Seattle University, \$666.66, less \$100.....	566.66	
“ “ Southwest Baptist University.....	1,125.00	3,254.16
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, loaned by order Finance Committee.....	32,866.00	
do. Accrued interest on bond, University of Chicago.....	670.00	
do. Overpaid interest.....	46.62	33,582.62
Secretary's salary, Rev. F. T. Gates	3,000.00	
do. Office and traveling expenses.....	1,012.46	4,012.46
Expenses, Treasurer's office, clerk hire, etc.....	212.25	
Printing reports.....	121.50	
Expenses, Dr. W. R. Harper to Birmingham Convention	60.00	
Balance on hand, National Bank of Commerce.....	422.32	
	<hr/>	\$285,011.42

E. & O. E.

JOSHUA LEVERING, *Treasurer.*

BALTIMORE, April 30th, 1892.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO FUND
OF THE
AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY,

In Account with JOSHUA LEVERING, Treasurer.

Cr.

1891.		
April 30,	Deposit balance, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.....	\$1,042.40
	Mr. John D. Rockefeller.....	120,000.00
	do. Account loan and interest.....	31,285.00
	Sundry amounts collected by Dr. T. W. Goodspeed and deposited with Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.....	20,132.09
	Interest on deposits with Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.....	27.41
	Executors B. F. Sturtevant's estate.....	500.00

Dr.

	Merchants Loan and Trust Co., Chicago, on account of lot bought of Mr. Marshall Field.....	\$12,450.27
	Charles L. Hutchinson, Treasurer, University Chicago.	160,536.63

E. & O. E.

\$172,986.90

BALTIMORE, April 30th, 1892.

JOSHUA LEVERING, Treasurer.

Sundry Contributions.

East Somerville Baptist Church.....	\$20.25	
Dr. W. R. Harper.....	60.00	
Mrs. C. C. Bishop, Morristown, N. J.....	100.00	
Rev. E. Lathrop, D.D.....	10.00	
Dr. W. W. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa.....	10.00	
Mr. E. O. Sage, Rochester, N. Y.....	10.00	
Mr. Chas. E. Wilson, Cincinnati.....	10.00	
A Friend, New Haven, Conn.....	100.00	
Mr. Geo. P. Farmer, Montclair, N. J.....	10.00	
Mrs. Mary D. Harris, New York City.....	10.00	
First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	22.75	
Mr. A. W. Benton, Boston, Mass.....	10.00	
Mrs. M. M. Gray, Oakland, Cal.....	100.00	
Mr. Edward P. Sargent, Riverside, Cal.....	20.00	
Baptist Church, Amelia, Ohio.....	1.00	
Rev. Norman Fox, D.D.....	10.00	
Prof. W. A. Stevens, Rochester, N. Y.....	5.00	
Hon. C. W. Kingsley, Boston, Mass.....	110.00	
Pres. E. C. Hewitt, Normal, Ill.....	10.00	
Rev. A. C. Osborn, Albion, N. Y.....	10.00	
Dr. Jas. B. Simmons, New York City.....	10.00	
Miss Alice E. Johnson, Newark, N. J.....	10.00	
Wm. E. Lincoln, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	25.00	
		\$684.00
<i>Funds Loaned Mr. John D. Rockefeller, on Collateral.</i>		
California College.....	\$4,027.50	
West Pennsylvania Institute.....	3,560.63	
For appropriation, from General Fund.....	366.00	
		\$7,954.13

ADDRESSES.

OPENING ADDRESS OF S. W. DUNCAN, D.D., PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

This is the Fourth Anniversary of the American Baptist Education Society. Were we to measure time by the results achieved, it might well be styled the fortieth. Five years ago in Washington this Society was born, some of you recall amid what throes of almost mortal agony. Many of our wisest leaders questioned the expediency of the undertaking—the time was not yet, they said, ripe for such an enterprise. Not a few opposed the organization of any new Society, seeing in it simply an unwelcome and dangerous competitor to our already existing Societies—one more hand thrust into the pocket of the denomination, in a vain struggle for a share in offerings, now lamentably too small for the varied operations we were already attempting.

Since that day of honest opposition and misgiving, the history of the progress of this Society reads like the story of a triumphal march. Not only have its achievements in these five years far surpassed the wildest dreams of its founders, but those who at the first arrayed voice and pen against it are now in the forefront of its ardent advocates.

What has God wrought! During this week we have been following with thrilling interest the footprints of Baptists, in the inauguration a century ago, under the leadership of William Carey and Andrew Fuller, of the first organized effort for the evangelization of the heathen world, out of which have sprung all the splendid achievements of modern missions. We have listened also with a holy enthusiasm to the records that Baptists have made as pioneers in the translation of the Word of God, as champions of religious liberty, and of the Church unfettered by alliance with the State. And now once more in this day in which we are living, by reason of an almost unique educational movement through the conception and equipment of the University of Chicago, the eyes of the intellectual world are turned upon us. Not merely from the boldness of the undertaking to plant a great University on the very spot where as a denomination we had met with a most disastrous failure, but on account of the originality, the breadth, the outreach of its projected plans of operation, and the phenomenal

success that has thus far attended them. Institutions of learning have commonly gained their positions of extended influence and power only after years, it may be generations, of desperate struggles and sacrifices. We have grown so familiar with these struggles, that, as we have read the story of this young giant of the West springing at once as by magic into the front rank of the world's universities, and successfully competing with them for the possession of the foremost scholars of the age as its teachers, it has almost seemed like a tale of fiction rather than an assured reality. Brethren, this wonderful creation is one of the first fruits of your Education Society. It has a lesson for us as a denomination full of significance. It affords a most impressive illustration of how much may be accomplished in any wise direction, when once we are united and animated by a grand purpose. In the energetic words of our Secretary's last report, it demonstrates that "three millions of Baptists, organized into a great, disciplined and devoted army, and hurled in an hour of crisis or of danger on one strategic point, are an *irresistible force*, and may accomplish what they *WILL* for God and humanity."

But I should commit a grievous mistake in putting forward the establishment of the University of Chicago as the sole fruit of our Society's existence. In the brilliancy of this one achievement, we are in danger of overlooking the beneficent activities of this Society in other directions. With anxious eye the whole field of the educational needs of our denomination in every section of our wide land has been carefully and impartially surveyed. There has been no discrimination in favor of or against any section, north or south, east or west. Strategic points, educationally, where colleges or academies, feeble it may be and crippled in their influence for want of sufficient endowment, but giving promise of wide usefulness, have been selected. The offer of financial help has been extended to such, upon condition that they supplement the Society's donation by larger offerings gathered from their respective districts. Like rain upon the new-mown grass, have these showers of benefaction from your Society fallen upon these thirsty fields. Its timely interposition has brought marvelous life and vigor to a goodly number of struggling and well nigh discouraged schools of learning throughout the land, with results inspiring to contemplate. As a consequence of the forty-two donations thus made by the Society in the past two years, aggregating in all some \$275,000, nearly one million five hundred thousand dollars have been raised by the institutions thus aided; and, gratifying as is this financial return, it probably will

not bear comparison with those other results of your action, such as an awakened zeal for Christian learning, higher standards of excellence in every department of the work, and immense enlargement of opportunity—results which no arithmetic can measure.

Nor is this all; your Society has quietly addressed itself to the delicate task of remedying mistakes that have been committed in the past. Madam Roland, on her journey to the guillotine, exclaimed: "O Liberty! how many crimes have been committed in thy name!" So, looking back over the educational history of our denomination, one can hardly suppress the cry: "O Education! what blunders have been committed in thy name!" There is no need to enter into the causes of this. I have no thought, either, of reproach for the zealous and oftentimes self-sacrificing men who may have had some instrumentality in it. This could all have been avoided, however, had such a Society as ours existed antecedent to our founding of institutions of learning. And if now it shall continue to enjoy the hearty support of the denomination, it will in time remove this heritage of evil that we have received from the fathers. It proposes to do this without any "violent shocks," or even disturbance of long-cherished and hallowed associations, without the employment of any radical processes, but by silently and steadfastly, through years if need be, working towards a grand ideal, that cannot fail, when clearly understood, to command the confidence and admiration of our people. That ideal is nothing less than "a national system of education for Baptists, with a helpful adjustment of all its parts, and comprehensive enough to meet the needs of our great and wide-spread denomination."

Brethren, let me in conclusion earnestly remind you how indispensable is your agency in the highest success of this Society. Because its affairs have thus far been conducted so quietly and successfully, you may be tempted to think there is nothing for anyone outside its official Board to do. The foundations of the University of Chicago have indeed been securely laid, and numerous other institutions have been strengthened. Let us rejoice in this with trembling. It takes much more than money, or even brains, to make a University that shall justify the labors and realize the expectations of our people. Better almost that we have no college or university at all, than institutions at variance with the distinctive principles of Christianity, and disloyal to Jesus Christ, the Saviour of men, who is "the way, the truth and the life." But in this age of laxity and drift in religious opinions, how much is involved in "holding fast to the faith once delivered to the

saints," especially in schools of learning. God alone, through the continued operation of the Divine Spirit, can guarantee this to us, not money nor genius. For the bestowment of this inestimable blessing He will be inquired of by His people. The churches of our denomination, in a very vital sense, hold in themselves the future destinies of our institutions of learning. If they are to continue sound and pure and loyal to God and His Christ, they must be bound to Him forever, all over this land, by invisible, it may be, but indestructible cords of faith-filled prayer. In heaven's name, let us never for a moment forget this.

ADDRESS OF PRES. JAMES C. WELLING, LL.D., OF COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.—
AN ABSTRACT.*—WHAT IS UNIVERSITY EDUCATION ?

Pres. Welling defined "University studies" to be any studies, in any important branch of knowledge, which, pursued on the boundaries of existing knowledge, are found capable of being extended in new directions. Especially is that a University study, where the knowledge so extended not only results in increasing the area of human knowledge, but calls for reconstruction and re-adjustment in the relations of the different branches of knowledge to each other.

The educational forces of the world are in a perpetual state of unstable equilibrium, for three obvious reasons: the educational forces of the world require to be recreated for each new generation of men; they are constantly increasing in their volume; and they are constantly shifting their centre of gravity. When the volume was small, they had their centre of gravity in Greece; then in Rome; then in the nations of Europe, according to the preëminence of each in its University learning. To-day this preëminence must be awarded to Germany, which, alike by the number and the excellence of its universities, has established for itself a hegemony in the Republic of Learning.

To be opposed to *University* learning is to be opposed to *all* learning; for the learning of the world is a slow accretion, which has resulted from age to age by the extension of knowledge in new directions, and by coördinating the newly gained knowledge of each generation with the knowledge of the preceding generations. The *University* studies of to-day, become the *College* studies of to-morrow.

The philosophies of Plato, of Aristotle, and of Zeno were *University* studies when they were pursued in Greece, on the boundaries of

* It is greatly regretted that ill health prevented Dr. Welling from writing out this masterly address for publication in full.

existing philosophy in Greece. To-day they are the common possession of the schools, and the very rudiments of philosophical study.

The relation of University studies to civilization results from the supreme place which such advanced studies must needs have in our advancing civilization. The *directive* forces of civilization are to be sought in the new tendencies impressed on human thought by newly discovered knowledge. The nation which loses its hold on these directive forces is a nation which must expect to be left behind in the forward march of humanity.

But "there is danger in such new studies," it may be said. There is danger in all progress—if the progress be made in wrong directions. But there is danger, too, in standing still. There is liability to friction and disturbance in restoring the equilibrium of learning, when that equilibrium has been disturbed by new knowledge. But here the friction must not be charged to the new *knowledge*. It is due to the old *ignorances*, which require to be removed and displaced.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT A. H. STRONG, LL.D., OF ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN:—I congratulate you upon the splendid achievements of the last four years. No Society established among Baptists has ever shot upward into favor and success as has the American Baptist Education Society. I have had some peculiar views as to its proper policy, but I gladly testify to the energy and devotion of its officers, the generosity of its contributors, and the astonishing work which in four short years it has accomplished. If the future shall equal the past, we may well thank the kind Providence that led to its formation.

I have been comparing of late the condition of our denomination today, as to numbers and educational facilities, with its condition twenty years ago. In 1872 we could count up only 1,489,000 Baptists in the United States; we have now increased to 3,269,000. Then we numbered only one in twenty-six of the population; now we number one in twenty. While the population has come short of doubling, Baptist church membership has more than doubled. In 1872 the total amount of property and endowments belonging to our Colleges and Theological Seminaries was \$3,467,000; in 1892 it is \$29,000,000. The one institution established in Chicago has now a larger amount of property and endowments than all our Colleges and Theological Seminaries together had, twenty years ago.

But mere figures indicative of financial progress do not properly represent the advance that we have made. It is a matter of great thankfulness and rejoicing that at last we are to have a University, where ample provision is to be made for the higher education. In the lower education America has been in the forefront. No country, except Germany, has been able to show such universal elementary instruction. Our free common schools have been a wonder of the world. That was just what might have been expected under a democratic government, whose perpetuity absolutely depended on popular intelligence. We have done well in the establishment and multiplication of Colleges. But until recently we have done very little toward providing that higher University training upon which success in the lower education must ultimately depend.

The stream will never rise higher than the fountain. Thoroughness and adequacy in the lower institutions can never be secured without the supervision and intervention of a higher intelligence, in the shape of specialists, prepared for their work by the broadest training of the University. It may be truly said that our common schools have reached the limit of their usefulness, and that our Colleges can go no further forward until we provide Universities to take the lead and furnish a higher class of teachers. In fact, both common schools and Colleges, as compared with the general progress of the age, have been deteriorating, while corresponding institutions in Europe have been advancing. And the great rush of our graduate students to foreign Universities has proved that enterprising young men have recognized their need, and have been trying to find its satisfaction abroad.

There are many disadvantages about a system that compels the leaders of our future thought and instruction to take their ruling ideas from foreign masters, and in a foreign tongue. Aside from the danger of inoculating our American Christianity with the rationalism and formalism of the state churches of Europe, why should we be forever dependent upon others for our philosophy and theology? Have we no power of independent intellectual development? I believe in the possibility and the necessity of an American school of thought, and in the duty of taking our own place and doing our own work of original research and investigation, in all the great departments of science, literature and art.

We stand at the beginnings of a mighty future for which we must provide. A few years ago I collected statistics with regard to the comparative condition of Germany and the United States in this matter of

the higher education. I found that Germany, with only 47,000,000 of people, had 21 universities with 27,000 students, all of whom had, previously to their entering the University, taken what was fully equivalent to an American College course. America, with 60,000,000 of population, had as yet only a half-dozen institutions that could be properly called Universities. Taking all professional and advanced schools together, including schools of theology, medicine and law, there were not more than 8,000 College graduates in them, over against the 27,000 in Germany, with its smaller population than our own. How plain it is that there is before us a vast increase in the demand for higher education!

I have had a place for the last twenty-five years upon several Boards of Trustees, empowered to manage Baptist institutions of learning. No need of these institutions has seemed to me so pressing, and none so almost impossible to meet, as the need of trained Baptist young men to fill the important chairs of instruction. Again and again I have been compelled to sanction the putting into such positions of men belonging to other denominations, simply because no Baptist could be found to fill them. Our own Colleges have fallen behind, and our Baptist influence in them has waned, for lack of a Baptist University where we could train our own teachers. We have had to depend upon other countries and other denominations to do the work which we ought to have been doing ourselves, and we have lost immeasurably thereby. It is a great day for Baptist interests when there is established a Baptist University of the largest equipment and the highest aims.

I believe it to be our duty as Christians and as Baptists to provide the highest University training, because all truth is Christ's and is subservient to the progress of His kingdom. Christ, indeed, is the Truth, the Reason and the Word of God, and we limit the Holy One of Israel when we narrow down our conceptions of Christ, and regard Him only as a Redeemer from sin. All things consist or hold together in Him. He is the Creator and Sustainer of all. To study physics or history or ethics is to study Christ; and we are bound to establish schools of the highest learning, in order that we may make Christ known. Let us only, in establishing and maintaining these schools, make the idea of Christ the supreme and regulative idea of their existence; for they have claims upon us as Christians, only as they are centres and disseminators of Christian learning.

The interests of Christ and of the truth, then, are identical. Religion

and education go hand in hand. If I trace back the smallest ray of truth, I find it leads me to Christ, the uncreated Sun, from whom all the light of truth ultimately proceeds. If I study the diatom or the star, I find knowledge widening out before me into the infinite, and I come face to face with God. If the undevout astronomer is mad, the teacher who knows not God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent, is yet more irrational and unfit for his vocation. I have interest in education, because I have interest in Christ. I have interest in the American Baptist Education Society, because I have faith that Christ has appointed it as a great means of securing the triumph of His truth and righteousness in the earth, and of hastening the day when every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that He is Lord.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT W. R. HARPER, PH.D., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

In response to continued calls from the audience, President W. R. Harper, of Chicago, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have but few words to say. We have listened this afternoon to the presentation of the cause of University Affiliation by our Secretary. We have heard also the principles, for I must call them such, of University education expounded by Pres. Welling. We have listened with great interest to the statements made by Pres. Strong. May I speak briefly concerning two points?

It has been a common idea that the professor in College and in University is responsible only for the work done within the College campus; that, if the recitation work of the student is properly performed, the whole duty of the professor is accomplished. This idea, however, is a mistaken one. There rests upon every professor or instructor a wider responsibility. He is under obligations to a constituency outside of the College walls. There is a work for him to do outside of the class-room. This work for the larger constituency is pressing and important. There is no other person to do it, and the doing of it bears directly upon the success of the work done in the College proper.

University extension is a legitimate part of the work of every institution; and in one form or another it *must* be a part of the work of every institution. The present forms and methods may be, probably will be, largely modified, but the idea is one which will largely revolutionize

the work of all our educational institutions. It carries with it serious dangers, but there are safeguards to be employed which will largely, if not wholly, counteract them. Let University extension, therefore, be henceforth a factor of University education.

Another common idea with reference to University work is that the first and most important duty of the professor or instructor is to teach. This also is a mistake. Teaching is important, and I would not for a moment underrate the value of it. From one point of view I confess it seems to be the only work of the instructor; but after all there is something higher and more important, namely, investigation. Every man and woman to whom is committed the work of guiding others should be imbued with an investigating spirit. The aim of our work with the student is not to fill his mind with knowledge of a given subject, but to lead him to discover for himself the information desired. The teacher who does not investigate cannot inspire in his pupil a desire to investigate. Such a teacher in the majority of cases injures, rather than helps, the pupil. To arouse in the mind of the student a desire for research, however low or high may be the grade of the student, is the greatest accomplishment of the teacher. To do this, the teacher must set the example, must himself be constantly searching for new truth. It is this which gives freshness and life to the work of the class-room. Investigation, therefore, is the first thing, mere teaching is secondary.

If there were time, I should be glad to emphasize the necessity of a university among Baptists. The testimony given by Pres. Strong is one which many of us can corroborate. When you see the list of the professors in the new University, do not think that the number contains too few Baptists. Understand that our Baptist Colleges have not been preparing specialists, and that in the organization of the University it has not been possible to find many Baptists who could undertake the work needed.

The interest manifested in the work of the University is significant. Those of us most closely connected with the management are grateful for this interest. May I say to you that our one aim has been and is to do the thing you would have us do.

ADDRESS OF PROF. E. G. ROBINSON, LL.D., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Dr. E. G. Robinson being called to the platform by the audience, said:

My memory extends back twenty-five years behind that of Dr.

Strong. Great progress was made among us during those years, alike in the number and in the endowment of our institutions of learning. It was in 1846 that Dr. Wayland and Dr. Pattison pulled me up by the roots from a happy pastorate to be transferred to a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Covington, Kentucky—an institution of which few of you ever heard—originated by the Baptists of the Northwest, as it was then called, but mainly by Baptists of Ohio, and planted on the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati, with a view to the securing of the co-operation and patronage of the Baptists of the Southwest. The Covington Institution had good buildings, and the promising beginning of an endowment in the form of a large tract of land that was rapidly rising in value. But Kentucky Baptists believed that my colleague, Dr. Pattison, was unsound on the slavery question, and in 1848 secured from the Legislature an amendment of the charter, by which an overwhelming majority of Kentuckians were placed on the Board of Trustees. Dr. Pattison was at once dismissed; I resigned; and every trace of the Covington Institution was long ago obliterated. Some good men, however, there received their theological education, among whom were Dr. Downer, now present; our excellent missionary, Dr. Ashmore; Dr. Burleson, President of Baylor University, Texas, and others. But none of our institutions were then endowed. Even our oldest College, Brown University, was hampered and crippled for lack of funds, and our two theological schools at Newton and Hamilton were struggling to keep alive on wholly inadequate means.

The truth is we Baptists started in this country as an illiterate people, under immense disadvantages, with great paucity of educated leaders, and were long looked upon with contempt by every college in the country. It was not till 1764 that we could get a charter for a college of our own, and not till the beginning of the second quarter of this century that we could establish a theological school. But with all our disadvantages at the start, no other religious body in this country has made anything like a corresponding increase of provisions for the education of its sons and its daughters—yes daughters, for let it not be forgotten that Vassar College, the first real and endowed College for women, whether in this country or in Europe, was founded by a Baptist. The creation of Chicago University is evidence that all we have yet done has been only the beginning of what we are yet to do.

But pray let us not forget that true learning is never denominational. There can be no science and no philosophy that can be either Baptist, or Congregational, or Presbyterian, or Methodistic, or Epis-

copal. All truth, and all learning or knowledge of truth of whatever kind, is universal and colorless like the sunlight. It is one and the same among all men and in all climes, and can take no sectarian brand.

Every science, furthermore, is more or less directly connected with every other science; and all sciences and philosophy are mutually dependent; and from a sound philosophy and a true scientific method neither history nor theology can be divorced without confusion and disaster. Every department of knowledge, to be fully understood, must be co-ordinated with every other. All knowledge, like the infinite Mind, from which all proceeds, constitutes an indivisible whole. A true University should be not only a place in which, in a sense higher than Mr. Cornell meant when he coined the phrase "a place where any man can learn anything he wants to learn," but where every man can and will be brought to some apprehension of the absolute unity of all knowledge, notwithstanding its measureless breadth and its endless complexities.

But for the best results in education the beginning of it should be from the very start in life, at home with the first dawn of intelligence, and with an assiduous cultivation of a taste for learning. A love of knowledge, begun at home and carried to the primary school, and from the primary school to the secondary, and from the secondary to the College, and from the College to the University, and from the University into active life, can alone give us the kind of men that are going to lead the American people in the future; and all this, whether it be leadership in political sciences, in law, or in theology. Of one thing let us be assured, and that is, that the religious denomination possessing the largest amount of knowledge with true piety—the greatest number of well disciplined and consecrated intellects—is the denomination that will lead in the religious progress of this country. It is not noisy declamation, nor clap-trappery, nor cant, which may control a crowd for a day, but trained intellect devoutly loyal to Christ which can finally command a following of intelligent people, and dig channels for thought and feeling to flow in.

The duty of every intelligent Baptist, as well as of every intelligent citizen of our country, is to give to his children—sons and daughters alike—the best and most complete education of which they are capable. He owes it alike to his children, his God, and his country to do this. What lies before us in the distant years, God only knows; what lies before us to be done in our own day is as plain as sunlight can make it. Profoundest thanks to Divine Providence and to a wise and munificent

benefactor for the University of Chicago. It is in the right place and planted there at the right hour. Only that benignant Providence which plants it there, and shapes the futures of all nations, can foresee the limit or the kind of its molding power in shaping the destiny of the American people.

ADDRESS OF DR. LEMUEL MOSS.

In response to calls from the audience, Dr. Moss spoke as follows :
 "Many persons, with some show of reason, distrust experts and specialists. The suspicion is that the specialist, though familiar with his own work, is ignorant of the bearing of his truth upon other related truths. He is apt to be narrow, working in blinders, unable to see afar off, and cannot co-ordinate the matters that are necessary to give a comprehensive, adequate and balanced view of things. Whether this suspicion is just or not, it does exist and has wide influence. The University is to give us specialists, but specialists with a thorough preliminary collegiate training, men whose peculiar work shall rest upon a foundation of general and generous discipline, at once deep and broad. The appeal of our earnest laymen for competent Christian leaders must not be disregarded. The true teacher is an interpreter, a mediator, who takes the highest truths and brings them to the apprehension of common men. As such mediator he exercises, in a sense, an office not unlike the teaching office of Jesus Christ, in conveying the thoughts of God to those who are prepared to receive them. Our University will give us such teachers, and for this reason, among many others, we say: God bless the University of Chicago!"

ADDRESS OF PRES. J. M. TAYLOR, D.D., OF VASSAR COLLEGE.

"He began by disposing of certain objections to woman's education that used to be urged twenty-five years ago, and still linger. This was done with witty effectiveness. He then came to the question, If an education for women, what kind? The answer of preceding generations is in the 'finishing school' for girls. Could any boys' school be maintained on the basis avowed by these schools? Education means,

NOTE.—It is regretted that Pres. Taylor could not find time to furnish for publication in full his instructive address on The Education of Women. The above excellent abstract is taken from *The Examiner* of June 2d.

not the accumulation of a definite amount of knowledge; we mean the training of our faculties, the broadening of our powers—to make a man, if possible, more of a man. Add the culture gained by familiarity with the best thought of the best minds of all ages, and you have the ideal of an education. What is there in woman's mind that unfits her for such an education? It is sometimes said that woman should have a different education from man's, not because she is inferior, but because she is complementary to man. He had been unable to discover this difference in faculties about which so much is said. Then, as to women's perseverance in study after graduation. Vassar has no fellowships, can offer little encouragement to women to continue studying, yet this past year twenty Vassar students have been pursuing advanced studies here or abroad. In closing, Dr. Taylor spoke of the change in womanhood during the past twenty-five years. Woman's opportunities and responsibilities have greatly enlarged; her burden is heavier, and to carry it she must have more strength. If there be any difference, a girl has a better right to education than a boy, for her need is greater. Dr. Taylor's address abounded in good points, his way of putting things being at once winning and convincing. A better plea for the girls it would be hard to make."

ADDRESS OF PROF. F. H. KERFOOT, D.D., OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN: Although it was my privilege to listen to the inimitable speech made by Dr. Gambrell at Chicago, I had forgotten, when I announced my theme, that he had spoken upon exactly the same subject. As he said, however, at the time, "The subject is a very broad one, and admits of considerable branching." Besides, sir, the Education Society was only two years old at that time, and had really been engaged only one year in its specific work. More than half its life has been lived since then, and there may be some

NOTE.—The anxiety referred to in this paper has no doubt grown largely out of the great scheme of "affiliation of Colleges," which, it was feared, the Education Society would foster. It is but just to say that, in the report of the Secretary, read just previously to this paper, a scheme of affiliation was presented, which is very different from that which has been in the minds of the people for the past year. This scheme, as presented by the Secretary, eliminates the most objectionable features of the old plan. Whether, indeed, any *national* scheme of organic "affiliation" of our educational institutions is wise for the Baptist denomination, is a serious question. It is a matter for re-assurance and thankfulness to find that the Education Society does not seem bent on pressing even the mild scheme which it proposes.—
F. H. K.

phases of its work which can be noticed now, that could not then be so well observed. Therefore, sir, I will adhere to my first idea, and speak of

THE WORK OF THE EDUCATION SOCIETY IN THE SOUTH.

I have endeavored, Mr. President, to prepare myself as well as I could to speak upon this subject. In the first place, I have read during the past ten days every minute, and every speech, that has been made at every meeting of the Society, from the day of its founding until now. I have also pursued the plan of the Englishman, who was appointed, in connection with a Frenchman and a German, to discuss the camel. The Frenchman went to the libraries and read all that could be found, and wrote his essay. The German got him a pound of tobacco and went to his study, and having lighted his pipe, evolved the camel from his inner consciousness. The Englishman took a train and went to where the camels grew. And there, amid those who grew the camels, and among the camels themselves, he prepared his paper. I have been during the past week, Mr. President, where the camel of this occasion has been growing. That is to say, sir, I addressed a large number of letters to some of the most prominent and representative men in all parts of the South, asking for opinions and estimates of the work of the Education Society. And I have received many answers, written in the utmost freedom. Hence, while what I shall say will be largely individual, I think I may claim for it, also, that it will be to a considerable extent representative of the opinions and impressions of others, and this, sir, of men whose opinions it is worth while to know.

And first, Mr. President, as far as I can gather, there is something of

I.—A DAZED KIND OF FEELING.

I hardly think this feeling is peculiar to Southern people. I asked one of the most prominent men in New England the other day, "What do the people at the North think of the Education Society and its work?" His reply was, "We are waiting almost with bated breath to see what is going to come next." I rather think that, in view of the marvelous work of the Society in so short a time, a good many of our people are much in the condition of a certain old lady said to live, rather to have lived, in Georgia. She was induced one day to take a ride on a train. She had never been on the cars before. She entered the splendid coach, took her seat, and off moved the train. At first it moved slowly and smoothly, and it was delightful. Soon, however, it had quick-

ened speed, and in a minute or two it was sweeping away around curves and over bridges with something like lightning velocity. The old lady clutched the seat, her eyes rolled and stared. The trees, the fences, the houses, everything seemed going the other way, as if the very furies were after them. She was speechless amid it all, until presently, when the train pulled up at the next station, she found her voice once more and squeaked out, "I say, mister, is she lit?" It is hard to tell, Mr. President, whether many people at the South are more glad or scared. A Society which sprang up only four years ago, of which many most thoughtful men said, "What's the use of launching a Society without any power behind it or in it?" and which in four short years has brought forth, Minerva-like, a University such as that at Chicago, with literal millions to support it, and with arms that have threatened to be almost Briarean—a Society that has shown power like this, and then, meantime, has been able to awaken, almost as by a resurrection trump, a score and more of other institutions into a life they hardly dreamed of—a Society that has been able to excite masses to join in raising millions—a Society that has the power to "hurl such tremendous energy upon strategic points" and which shows such ability, even in its infancy, to wield giant power, need not wonder that some, who jumped on to take a ride, are now anxious to stop and see if the ground is still under them; need not wonder if some are excited and even frightened at the spectacle. The feeling is more or less natural, too, when some ask, soberly and earnestly, "Will this power be always wisely wielded?" But, Mr. President, there is, I am confident, along with this more or less dazed and excited feeling

II.—AN ABIDING BELIEF AND HOPE IN THE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

1. No one doubts, as far as I know, that the Education Society has abundant reason for its being. No one, it seems to me, can read the addresses that were made in Washington and those that have been made since; especially, sir, can no one look at the condition of our educational work at the time this Society came into existence, and then see what this Society has done in these few years, without feeling that there is an open door, a splendid opportunity for such an organization.

Far be it from me, Mr. President, to say that there was not wisdom in the work of those men of God who founded our institutions of learning. There was, as a rule, great wisdom along the lines of State work, if nothing more. And farther still be it from any of us to advocate any new policy that will needlessly put into jeopardy any of this work of

the fathers. At the same time there can be no doubt that some of the work of founding schools and colleges has not been wisely done, has been done on lines that were too local and even very narrow. And there is a great opportunity for the Education Society to help now in correcting the mistakes of the past, provided it does not itself make any mistakes in doing so. Again, sir, it is equally true that in most of the colleges that were wisely founded there has been urgent need for just what a great Education Society could do in strengthening the things that remain. Many of our best institutions have taken on new life by the material aid, and the still more helpful stimulus, that have come in the past three years through the Education Society. No one, I think, can doubt or raise any question upon this point. And, Mr. President, if anybody can raise a doubt as to the great need and great opportunity of such a Society for any other section of our country, least of all can this be done as to the South.

As Dr. Gambrell showed in Chicago, the South is the place to find the people to educate. He humorously referred to three Southern men who had between them just even three dozen children. Other illustrations equally striking could be given. Some colleges have the money and cannot find the scholars. That is not the way in the South. Mr. President, the Baptists have captured the masses in the South. We have them there by the million, white and black. I have an idea that in the North and Northwest, partly as the result of an extensively prevailing notion of *only an educated* ministry, the Methodists have outrun the Baptists in reaching the masses. But it is not so in the South. There the Baptists, if not first on the ground, are ahead. And if the work of the Education Society means really to help extend the blessings of education, there is, it seems to me, no place on the face of the globe quite as promising for a field of operations as our own sun-bathed Southland.

2. Again, sir, when we come to the matter of pressing need, the South is the place that can show it—even more so than the West and Northwest. In the West and Northwest it is not so much, I fancy, actual need as “don’t care.” At least this is truer of the West than of the South. The West is a new country; and people are likely to be after something else, more than after education. But, Mr. President, the South has been through an ordeal, and had a baptism, in the last thirty years, which no other section of this country has ever had, and from which may God forever spare them. Her own fault, you say? May be so. I am not arguing that question now. I refer to the fact;

and I only say that there exists in the South to-day, as the result of the utterly changed condition of affairs, a reason for the work of the Education Society, which can hardly be equaled anywhere else. And if the idea of the Society is the true idea of our Lord's life and religion—the idea of ministering unto, instead of being ministered to; the idea of going about doing good where the most good can be done; the idea of losing its life, in order that it may find it—then. Mr. President, I make the plea that the South can show a reason for the existence of such a Society that can hardly be shown anywhere else in all the world. And it is because the South knows this and feels it, that she has with joyful heart and hopeful faith bid the Society, from the first, an enthusiastic “welcome” and God-speed.

III.—SATISFACTION WITH THE SOCIETY'S POLICY AND MANAGEMENT.

And, sir, there is, I think, no disposition to find fault with what has been understood to be the real policy of the Society. Even the most anxious cannot help acknowledging the consummate wisdom and ability displayed thus far both in the policy and management. This comes, no doubt, from its marvelous success. “Nothing succeeds like success.” And success is apt, also, to convince of wisdom as well as of ability. And the very success of the Society is one reason why you have heard so little public criticism to the present time. It has fairly stopped the mouth of gainsayers. Then, too, the course of the Society as far as known, will bear the closest scrutiny. Objections to individual utterances and actions there have been and are. But, as to the avowed course of the Society and its agents, who can find fault? In founding the great University, was not every precaution taken, and every safeguard used, that could be *foreseen* by human wisdom? If it shall ever turn out that mistake was made anywhere, this cannot be laid at the door of the Education Society, any more than upon the whole individual and aggregated wisdom of the entire denomination. For from the North and the South, the East and the West, from the Baptist host of the whole land, and everywhere, has come *denominational* approval of the policy and work of the Society in founding their great University, and in founding it, too, just as the Society did find it.

Then again, Mr. President, as to the policy of the Society in affording help in various directions, in strengthening colleges and academies, can any disinterested person presume to indicate a policy that would have been more helpful, and more far-reaching in its helpfulness? There are

some who feel able to do this, no doubt; but, sir, I think you will find that nearly all such are among those who sought help and found it not. And they, as a rule, are hardly to be expected to have a very judicial opinion on this subject. I find, Mr. President, in all the inquiries that I have made, no serious fault of any kind in the South with what is understood to be the actual policy and work of the Society up to the present time. One of the brethren who wrote to me said, in addition to the expression of appreciation uttered by many others: "Be sure to thank the brethren of the Society, and let them know that we appreciate what they have done. This, with all my heart I, here and now, would most gladly do.

IV.—ANXIETY AS TO THE FUTURE.

But now, Mr. President, I come to speak of some features where I find it a more delicate and difficult matter to speak with freedom. And yet, I should not be true to my trust, if I did not speak here plainly also. It is useless to deny that with all the intense satisfaction at what has been done, there is with many a more or less uneasy feeling as to the outcome of the Society's work in the future—the *outcome of the work already done*, as well as of that which may yet be done. The Secretary's Report this afternoon, I think, recognized this fact. I am no prophet, Mr. President, nor a son of a prophet, but I have a strong persuasion that the Society has had an easier work, and a happier time, in the past four years than it will have in the next eight or ten, unless it shows almost superhuman wisdom.

I have said that there is more or less of uneasiness and anxiety as to the outcome of the Society's work. We must not forget, Mr. President, that Baptists are a peculiar people. One brother, in answer to my letter, said: "It will be so truly Baptist to break this work down by sectionalism, petty jealousy, ruinous whisperings about consolidation, heresy, and what not." Now I want to say, sir, I do not believe in that picture of the Baptist people. I think the Baptists as a people are the Lord's anointed, and with all their faults I love them still, *and believe in them too*. Nevertheless, Mr. President, the Baptists are a peculiar people; there is no denying that. And no doubt it is easy to get them alarmed sometimes when there is no real occasion for alarm. My wife was telling me the other day of a visit she made to the home of her childhood. While there, she called on an old friend of her mother's. When she had known the good woman in days gone by, she was in humble circumstances. But her husband turned out to be a good busi-

ness man, and now they are rich, and live in luxury and elegance. The good woman, to her everlasting credit, is not "stuck up" by her changed condition. But in one or two things she is a little peculiar. And in her conversation, after going over the good old times when she was *poor, and had such a hard time*, she broke out in tears, and said: "Oh! Miss Mattie, sometimes I am so miserable I don't know what to do. I lay awake of nights and think about it. Everything has gone so well with us. Everything John has touched has turned to money. And he has given me this lovely home, and everything my heart can wish. And our oldest boy has grown up to be such a fine fellow. And Dr. S. thinks so much of him that he has taken him into practice with him. And our other boy is just as good; and he is in business with his father; and they are all doing so well. But, oh! Miss Mattie, I am so unhappy I don't know what to do. I just know *something is going to happen*. Something is going to happen. *All this can't last*. It is too good for me, I know it is, I just know it is."

But, Mr. President, we may discount this alarm for all that is proper and still there is a residuum left which rests upon more or less substantial foundations.

1. The life and work of the Society means, if the Society does what it has started out to do, "a real survival of the fittest," whatever may happen to the rest. And, sir, "a survival of the fittest" means death, or languishing, to some that are not fittest, unless there is manifested a very peculiar, and almost unlooked-for, consideration on the part of the Society. There may be, indeed, such a consideration manifested for some of the weaker, and worse located, institutions as will simply change their character, and give them a better and brighter outlook than was their's before. But where "survival of the fittest" means death to the weaker, it means also the throes and agony of dying, and that means—well, it means all that it does mean. And the Society will, of course, be held largely responsible for what may result in that line. It will be hard to convince any mother that her baby is the one that ought to die, rather than that of the other woman. This is a thorny path in which the Society must find its way. There is need to tread softly as you go.

2. Again, sir, it is a serious question in some minds as to just what relationship the institutions that receive aid are going to find themselves holding to the Society that has given the aid. Is this a relationship of merely having received help, for which there is no debt or obligation to the Society except one of simple appreciation and gratitude? Or is it a relationship of thankfulness for past favors and hopefulness for the

future, with an abiding sense of obligation to favor and foster the views of the Society as to any general or special scheme of education to which the Society may feel like committing itself? One brother writes, saying: "If the Society means only help, I rejoice in it. If it means interference, dictation, direction, I am afraid of it and opposed to it." Another writes: "I fear as to what may be the influence of these gifts upon the autonomy of our schools and colleges." Another says: "With all the watchfulness possible on the part of the Society it is going to be a difficult matter for our colleges to receive such help, and at the same time maintain such an independence as will enable them to work out the end of *their own existence*, rather than what may be understood to be the views of the Society which renders the aid."

3. Then again, Mr. President, it is useless for any one to attempt to conceal the fact that there is more or less of danger, lest there may be a rebound from the one extreme into which we had run—the extreme of having no sufficient organization of our educational work, to the other extreme of having an organization so powerful that there will be left no place or room for that freedom and independence which have always been the boast of Baptist polity. Some think that in the broad schemes of College affiliation, and efforts that are being made to secure it, there are already signs of whereto this thing may grow. And they are anxious about it, especially anxious when they see that there is ability to offer inducements, not only educational, but also pecuniary, which, unless most wisely used, will amount to bribes to youth, and may not only go far to cripple other institutions, but tend to sap the vigor and manhood of those who will be more or less tempted by such liberal offers. Of course, the ready answer to all this is, the Education Society has nothing to do with any work of this kind. But, Mr. President, while this is true, yet the work of the Education Society is bound to be judged by the things which it has made possible, as well as by what it is known actually to have done, by its indirect as well as its direct work.

4. And yet again, Mr. President, there is some anxiety at the South as to what this thing is actually going to mean for the South. There may be, sir, more or less of selfishness in this anxiety. Southern people have a lot of human nature in them, and will no doubt plead guilty to their full share of selfishness. And yet, sir, if I should intimate that this anxiety is even mainly selfish I should do them an injustice. There is another reason for it. There are many good people at the South who have an idea that there is a certain peculiar thing down there

which to them is real. They call it the genius of Southern character and Southern civilization. Other people may laugh at it, make any sort of fun of it, but most people in the South believe in it as they do in their religion. And, Mr. President, while in one sense it is true that there ought to be in this country no North, no South, no East, no West, yet, sir, in another sense it is true that there is, and is going to be, a North, a South, an East, and a West. And each one of these sections has in it something that may be called a genius peculiar to itself, and of which it has a right to be proud.

I am sure I speak for Southern people when I say that there are some things peculiar to the South that the Southern people believe in, and that they do not wish to be educated out of. We come north, Mr. President, and take off our hats to the spirit and genius of the North and East. There are some things in which they are far ahead of us, and we cheerfully admit it. So we go to the West and Northwest, and stand in admiration, and marvel, and wonder at what the spirit and genius of the West has accomplished. But, Mr. President, we have some things in the South that are a little peculiar to us, too, and we are not a little proud of them. Do I need to cite an example? My very first one would be an intensely conservative so-called "hyper-orthodox" loyalty to an old-time Bible and an old-time religion. Call it old fogyism if you will, but, sir, we believe in that kind of fogyism. Of all songs that the Southern people love to listen to, there is scarcely one that holds them in more rapt attention than that which runs:

"The old-time religion is good enough for me."

Mr. President, we do not hear much in the South about new theology; nor much about the inerrancy of Scripture; nor much as to inspiration or non-inspiration in spots; nor much, sir, about the "larger hope," except that once in a while somebody says, "I wonder what that means?" And then again, Mr. President, we have a way of thinking that, while education is a good thing for those who can have its benefits, provided they get the right kind, yet we have also a strong conviction that it is not everything, that it is not even the most important thing. In the South we believe in all sorts, and sizes, and colors, and shades, of preachers. We believe that, when God calls a man to preach, and puts his spirit into him, then that man is a preacher, whether he ever gets a College or Seminary diploma or not. And we claim that it is largely our belief in, and adherence to, this scriptural idea, that has made Christians, and Baptists in the South by the million.

If I had time, I could go on to tell you of other things, in which we claim to be somewhat peculiar. But I have said enough on this point. You see what I mean. We may be all wrong about it. Nevertheless, we do believe in what we call "the peculiar genius of our Southern life and civilization." And, Mr. President, some of our best men are, I think, a little anxious as to how we are to preserve this. There is at the South a longing that in this educational movement nothing may be done that would be to the detriment of that which is peculiar and best in Southern ideas and Southern civilization. I scarcely dare to mention it, sir, and yet, oh! how the Southern people would hail it, if such a thing were possible, how they would hail the establishment of a Southern University also! Is this because they are narrow, Mr. President? No, sir, they are not specially narrow. If such a University existed at the South, I honestly believe you could hardly find a representative Southern man who would not be willing to send two Southern men north, to be wrought upon by the genius of the North and West, for every Northern man who might be sent south to be wrought upon by Southern influences. But, Mr. President, is it any marvel that when it comes to sending all our boys away, every one of them who is to have this highest training, many of them—the best of them—to remain away for good and all, is it any wonder, sir, that some are saying anxiously, What is going to be the effect of all this upon the new South? Put the shoe on the other foot, Mr. President. Suppose the conditions were reversed, how would you feel about it? Is it disloyal, is it sectional, is it narrow, Mr. President, for men to ask seriously and honestly questions like these? And to feel this kind of uncertainty and anxiety, knowing that this great Society is not infallible, and not knowing just what may be the policy which the Society may be led to pursue in the future?

V.—HOW WILL THE SOCIETY MEET THIS CONDITION OF THINGS.

Now, sir, in conclusion, a word as to how the Society may meet this condition of things. I hesitate here to say a word. What I do say, I assure you, will only be in the way of stating impressions, and not by any means in the assumption of wisdom or power to advise. May God, who alone is able, give the needed wisdom. But, sir, I have just one or two impressions upon this point also.

1. It may be asked: "Why should the Society pay any attention to such a special condition of things?" The Society is after practical results. It has a higher mission, than to attend to simple fears and

anxieties, "the harassings of possible calamities." True, Mr. President, and yet, sir, the aim of the Society is to do the greatest possible good, and in the best possible way; and nothing requires more tact and wisdom than this very thing of disinterested help to those who need it. Surely it cannot be beneath the dignity of the Society, after studying so carefully the actual needs of the situation, to study with equal diligence how these needs may be most wisely and successfully met, with the least possible subtraction of harm from the sum total of good that may be done.

2. In meeting these conditions, there is one feature in the Society that, if properly observed, will go far to hold the brethren to it and its work, especially in the South. That, sir, is the feature set forth in the second word of its title. Southern people love the word American, Mr. President. Southern people—the new South, and the old South too, what is left of it—are loyal to their country, sir, let the politicians wave the bloody shirt, and say what they may. They are as ready to fight, bleed and die for their country to-day as any people from any section, I care not whence they come. But, Mr. President, if you want to stir a Southern Baptist in the work of this Society, spell that second word of your title with big letters, and let him see and feel, and know, that this is not only an American Education Society, but the American Baptist Education Society. I heard a Baptist preacher say, some time ago, in the mountains of Kentucky: "Brethren, I like when I catch hold of that old Baptist chain to give her a jerk and hear her jingle clean to the Jerdon." It is not so much the feeling of that brother, however, that I speak for now, but the intense conviction among Southern Baptists that the word "Baptist" stands for Bible. And that where such a thing is possible, then just in proportion as anything, anywhere, is truly Baptist, just in that proportion does it stand for the Bible. If there is any one thing that the Baptists of the South are fully persuaded of, and do believe in with all their hearts, that thing is the Bible; all of it, every part of it, from Genesis to Revelation. And, sir, the word "Baptist" with them is only another way to spell BIBLE. Here, Mr. President, is your first great hold upon the Southern Baptists.

3. In the next place, sir, it would be worth while, I think, to take some special pains to allay the fears of the people as to what may be the policy of the Society with reference to schools that are helped. I say this without the slightest hint, or intimation, that there is any lack of frankness or disinterestedness. But, sir, as I have already intimated,

some things have happened which have awaked fears, that there is at least *danger* of being drawn into an educational scheme, for which many of the very best men in all the South do not believe that we are ready as yet. And, sir, it is not thoroughly understood everywhere how much of all this is, or is not, in the policy of the Society. Will it not be well to so far respect this wide-spread concern as to let the people be assured that the Society will not adopt, or foster, or favor, any policy, except such as will be acceptable to the overwhelming majority of those whom it seeks to benefit.

4. Especially should all due respect be shown at all times to the spirit and practice of Baptist liberty and independence. The Baptists as an army of volunteers, properly marshaled and properly led, can do almost anything. But in order to do this, they must be volunteers, with no conscripts, or drafted men, among them. If there is one thing that Baptists have always stood for, more than another, next to an infallible Bible and a converted membership, it is individual liberty and Church independence. I am aware they can make, and have sometimes made, this their shame as well as their glory. But they would rather make it their shame, as others count shame, than lose it. And, Mr. President, get what influence over this Baptist host you may; influence and direct them as you can, the only way to direct Baptists is after the way that God himself directs the human will; it is a direction which leaves still the fullest self-direction. No more striking picture, I think, was ever drawn of the Baptist denomination, than that drawn some years ago by Dr. Broadus, when he compared them to a herd of unbroken horses with all the freedom of a prairie before them. Direction might, indeed, be given to their movements. But even as they go under direction, each of all the herd can only go with liberty unrestrained. See them as they run, sir, each with head and tail aloft, eyes flashing fire, nostrils distended, and aflame, snorting as they run; sometimes with both feet in the air, kicking, now to the right, and now to the left, at anything and everything that does not please them; and yet all the time moving in the same general way, and towards a point that has been wisely fore-ordained. I wonder what kind of a team those same unbroken horses would make, harnessed and caparisoned, hitched in traces, under bit and bridle, with reins and checks. About such a team, I fancy, as the Baptist host of this great land, when harnessed to any kind of enterprise, with a sense of liberty lost or curtailed.

And now, Mr. President, I am through. I have tried to be perfectly frank with you; and as the Secretary suggested, I have let everything

“come fresh from the depths of my soul.” Let no one suppose that anything I have said indicates other than the deepest sympathy with the work of the Education Society. I may not be able always to approve of everything that the Society may do. I am free to say I have great fears as to any real good that will come in the long run out of any large scheme of College affiliation, even in the mild form suggested by the Secretary to-day. But, sir, I claim no monopoly of wisdom. In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom. Whatever the Society does, I shall continue to watch and be hopeful, and to help also if I can. And, Mr. President, of one thing I feel perfectly assured; there is a mighty work for this Society to do. How it shall adjust itself to its work, and adjust the different parts to each other and to the whole, is of course the great problem that confronts it. And we must give it time to do this. Let it only remember that it is doing work in the name of Christ, and of the Baptist denomination; let it observe the conditions for Christian, and for Baptist, success; let it seek the wisdom that cometh from above, as well as that which may be found among men; and, sir, I verily believe that among all human agencies that have worked, or will work, for the good of men and the glory of God, few, if any, will rank higher, or fulfill a grander mission than THE AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 1st day of January, 1862. The letter is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Secretary of the State. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the appointment of a Justice of the Peace for the County of ... I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the Board of Commissioners for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. ... Secretary of the State

The second part of the document is a report from the Board of Commissioners to the Governor, dated the 1st day of January, 1862. The report is addressed to the Governor and is signed by the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. The report contains the following text:

Sir, we have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the appointment of a Justice of the Peace for the County of ... We have the honor to inform you that we have considered the matter and we have the honor to recommend that you appoint ... as Justice of the Peace for the County of ... We are, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. B. ... Chairman of the Board of Commissioners

