

METHODIST GROWTH

The State of the Church in Both Its Eastern and Western Sections GIVEN BY THE DELEGATES.

Who Represent Great Britain and English Speaking America.

NON-SECTARIAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Object Toward Which English Methodism Is Now Aimng.

A REMARKABLE RECORD IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—At the beginning of the session of the Methodist Ecumenical Council to-day, the attendance seemed to be smaller than yesterday, but before the proceedings had far advanced the available space in the body and galleries of the church was well filled with the delegates and interested spectators.

The presiding officer's chair was filled by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Stephenson, of London, President of the Wesleyan Conference. The session was opened with devotional exercises, prayer being offered by Rev. Griffin W. Wilson, of England, who has achieved a notable reputation as a missionary among the Feejee Islanders.

The Business Committee named Bishop Merrill, of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. Arthur Hurst, of London, to preside over the Conference during the second session of the third day and the first session of the fourth day, respectively.

THE STATUS OF METHODISM.

The subject assigned in the programme for consideration during the morning session was "The Present Status of Methodism in the Eastern Section," and the essay was delivered by Rev. Dr. Waller, of London, Secretary of the Wesleyan Conference.

Dr. Waller, in speaking of the status of Methodism in Great Britain and Ireland, said it was important to bear in mind the sphere in which it had to move; the ecclesiastical atmosphere it had to breathe, the influences with which it had to contend.

Dr. Waller, "is determined by his missionary zeal. Recently there has been a remarkable revival of home missionary enterprise. The way in which Methodism is endeavoring to solve the problems of city life, and the manner in which she is striving to make her strength effective in the redemption of the masses of the poor, is attracting the attention and admiration of all classes of the community."

Rev. John Medieratt, of Manchester, representing the English Methodist Non-Sectarian School, Dr. Walker. He held that Methodism was beloved of God, and all were glad that he had done great things for them.

Methodism in the Eastern section was performing a great and good work in the whole world outside of America. Throughout the vast regions of Europe, Asia and Australia, Methodism was exerting a great influence. Among barbarous peoples, whose teeming millions were bound in the fetters of heathenism, the spirit of Christianity was not known all, Methodism was working its way.

THE BOASTING SPIRIT REBUKED. Rev. James Donnelly, of Newry, Ireland, Vice President of the Irish Methodist Conference, was the next speaker. He said that the church was in danger from a spirit of self-glory. Sometimes he felt reason to regret the parade, and boasts that Methodism was the largest Protestant church in the world.

The Methodist church in Europe was gathering up the little waifs from the streets. It was looking to public morals, whether it was gambling in high or low life. [Applause.] In the old Ireland, he has seen said, Methodism had never done much in growing timber, but it had brought much fruit.

Dr. Hugh Pryor Hughes, of the West London mission, said that the Church of Ireland statistics showed that the Church of Ireland was in the minority in England. A cruel law forced the non-conformists to send their children to church schools. A mistake had been made in not taking Dr. Arthur's advice 20 years ago, and establishing non-sectarian schools. Now his own church had inaugurated the movement, and their ambition was to free the children from the sectarian schools of the Church of England.

LIKE THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. They hoped to establish in England something like the magnificent system of non-sectarian schools which were the glory of the country on this side of the Atlantic. [Loud applause.] In Manchester, in Leeds and in other places Methodists had nothing to fear from the Church of England if they did their duty.

Rev. T. F. Travis, a Primitive Methodist of England, spoke of the educational institutions of the country and congratulated the Church upon its growth. He sympathized with Dr. Hughes' remarks about the Church of England. But Methodism was growing there. Let it go on with its duty. Let Methodists live as Methodists, and they had nothing to fear from the Church of England. [Applause.]

The Secretary announced the receipt of a memorial from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church concerning the settlement of international differences by arbitration.

In the afternoon Rev. Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of San Francisco, read an essay on the present status of Methodism in the Western (American) section. "Methodism," he said, "never whipped a Quaker or lashed a witch, nor banished a Baptist."

METHODISM IN AMERICA. "History tells us that the present status of American Methodism is the resultant of a number of forces of heart and brain, tide and tempest, climate and temperature, of transit and eclipse, through countless ages. A hundred years of growth on this soil and in this free state has produced a condition of life dissimilar from any other development among men.

"What a picture greets us of that day! It can be seen on a small canvas. Sixty representatives of a total in the connection of 83, representing only 14,988 members in America. With Coke and Asbury at their head they seemed a youthful group. Eighteen of the American were middle-aged and had seen some service. About 40 of the

conference were young men or boys. They had boundless energy, burning hearts, blazing tongues, luminous faces and great leaders. But they were only a handful.

"Today that handful has been proven to be corn, and it waves like the cedar of Lebanon. Then there was but one Methodist denomination and only one annual conference, only 83 traveling preachers and 14,988 members. To-day there are 15 denominations of Methodists, a fact that is thought to show that they have some brains and some independence. Perhaps with more brains and more independence there would be less denominations—perhaps only two or one.

THE CHURCH'S WONDERFUL GROWTH. "The one conference has multiplied into about 200, and the 83 traveling preachers have multiplied into 31,763, besides 30,000 preachers and the 14,988 members, actual communicants, have multiplied into over 3,000,000, with 8,000,000 Sunday school children and a following of over 20,000,000 souls in the Republic.

"Methodism crossed the brook into this century leaning on a solitary staff. She will pass over out of this century with more than two hands, besides flocks and herds and camels and asses, for she has over 3,000 churches and about 15,000 parsonages, with church property worth more than \$200,000,000.

"The first act of American Methodism, her first resolution, was to ordain a college. Public opinion—that is, the power back of the bench and back of the pulpit, back of the ballots and back of the ballots. The great problem of governing these millions of America is the simple question of forming public opinion. Methodism having nearly one-half of the people of this country has only to be worthy of her inheritance and true to her God to make this land the land of the ignorant and oppressed, and this approaching century the golden age for the race.

ENTERPRISES OF THE CHURCH.

"The Church Extension Societies are building a new church every two hours of each working day, and the Freedman's Aid Society is doing a large work in view of the field it has to occupy. The Sunday School Union, the Tract Societies, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Woman's Home Mission Society, the City Mission Societies, the Deaconess's Homes and Hospitals, all like so many hands, enable the church to lay hold upon a dying world, indicate the spirit with which the bride seeks to carry forward the work of her Lord.

"If this statement of the status of Methodism must place at some of the principal wants of the church. Her highest want is a firm grip upon the supernatural. Unless Methodism is supernatural she is nothing. In the chilling fog of Higher Criticism, which rises higher only in name and assumption, all the warmth and winsomeness of Christianity is destroyed. One type of Christianity is neutralized.

"The great center of Methodism, the reason of her existence, is to bear testimony to a knowleregion to secure and repeat the witness of the Holy Spirit with our spirit to our present state of grace.

WANTED MORE IDEAS.

"Our next need is ideas. We must reach out in all directions with the appliances necessary for varied success. We ought to make our witness to the world more successful than any other church. Methodism needs the courage to seize and utilize all the ideas, from the cathedral to the rescue mission, from the university to the family, from the organ to the tombstone, from the great preacher to the weeping tramp. There must be no power too great for us to master, and no instrument to handle for us to utilize.

"Again, we must fight for the centers of population. The cities are the fons. Whoever holds them holds the future. The Church must thus settle the labor difficulty. If we allow any other agency to settle it we must not expect that agency and seriously reduce our usefulness among men.

"Another want is consecrated money. Already all the great questions of saving this world are reduced to questions of money. Unity is strength.

"This law holds with unabated power over every branch of the Christian Church." Bishop Fowler's essay was greeted with prolonged applause.

METHODISM IN THE SOUTH.

The presiding officer of the afternoon session, Dr. A. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, announced that Bishop C. B. Galloway, of Jackson, Miss., representing the Methodist Episcopal Church South, would address the Council. Bishop Galloway devoted his remarks largely to the status of Methodism in this country. Speaking for the South, he said that it had a rich Methodist heritage. The first Methodist society was there organized and the first chapel built. The first Methodist missionary society was also organized there. The first itinerant Methodist preacher came from under the Southern skies, and Jesse Lee went forth from the South to evangelize New England.

Every sixth son in the South was a Methodist. The Methodist has passed the apologetic period. There was little sympathy with those who believed in shirking responsibility for the men and imposing a fancy franchise upon women. As yet, the Methodist has not secured a healthy growth in the Church South, a satisfying growth in the cities and a majestic growth in the rural districts.

THE RECORD OF CANADA.

Rev. Dr. William Briggs, of Toronto, represented, as he said, the Methodist Church without prefix or suffix. He described the enormous boundaries of the Dominion, paid a tribute to the energy of its people and predicted that when the North Pole was discovered a Canadian would be found upon it waving the Union Jack. He described the growth of the Church in Canada, saying it was the largest in membership of any Protestant Church, and included one-third of the Protestant communicants.

The third address was delivered by Bishop B. W. Arnett, of Wilberforce, O., representing the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He was greeted with applause when he came upon the platform. The Bishop said that he spoke for the West, and said that he represents 19,000,000 people. There was a dark side as well as a light side to every question. He recalled that in Wesley's chronicles it was shown that in 1788 Wesley baptized one white man and two colored men; that with Philip Embrey and Barbara Heck was Betty, the colored servant.

THE COLORED CLAIM OF EQUALITY.

"We are equal in origin, equal in responsibility and destiny," said the Bishop. "We are connected with British and American Methodism, no matter where they find their source, and by the grace of God we are going to stay there." [Applause.] Continuing, the speaker recalled that the colored people had participated in every step of the growth of Methodism. There were peculiar missions for the African Church. It had to show the negro not only how to wear the golden slippers over there, but to get and wear his shoes on Pennsylvania; that he spoke for the West, and that he should earn and keep money, for by a pocketbook would he find the Anglo-Saxon heart. [Laughter.]

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Visit our two extensive cloak rooms, for ladies, misses and children; surpassing all former efforts. Medium and fine handsome goods and low prices.

BOGGS & BURL.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE—FIFTH AVENUE.

At 9 o'clock This Morning. Commences the great sale of manufacturers' samples of lace curtains. You take your choice of 1,000 at 25c each.

CAMPBELL & DICK.

Come Now.

For the best goods and lowest prices, and correct styles in dress trimmings, HATS, RETINING & WIGS, 710 Penn avenue.

MEN'S walking gloves; new shades. JAMES H. AIKEN & Co., 100 Fifth ave.

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The report was completed and submitted to the Postmaster General. If nervousness was occasioned by the announcement of the visit of the commission, despair and agony have since been the experience of a number of the employes, who have learned of the pending report and recommendations. A number of heads are to drop off, that is, unless some potential influence is exerted to stay the hand of the executioner. Postmaster Field will not talk. He declines to be interviewed, and when asked as to particulars, said he had nothing to say.

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It is known that Mr. Field, accompanied by one of his assistants, visited Washington a week ago and had a conference with the Postmaster General. All the Postmaster's recommendations for the discharge of a number of employes, was: "Nothing yet has been determined upon. The report of the commission has not been acted upon by the Postmaster General. It is known that the report is sweeping in its character.

The men marked by the commission for official decapitation are: Superintendent of the Inland Division, James W. Under; Superintendent of the Box Division, James Freeborn; Superintendent of the City Delivery, William B. Madara; Superintendent of Stations, Bates and Assistant Isaac D. Vogel; and Superintendent of the Free Delivery System, who has been retained in the service by the Postmaster General. Vogel has always been regarded with favor by postoffice officials, and several times has been complimented when examinations have been made of the office.

McKee was an active Independent Republican, and conducted the campaigns in the interest of the party in 1888, as Vice or State Treasurer against Silas Bailey, the regular party nominee, and Hon. John Stewart, for Governor against General Beaver in 1882. Since that time he has labored in behalf of the straight party organization, and materially aided Senator Jones in his campaign for State Treasurer in 1885. McKee was appointed by Postmaster Stewart.

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Those who know anything of the contents of the commission's report will be at a loss to give satisfaction to a certain class of Republicans, who do not approve of his rigid adherence to the civil service laws, and as an intimated by his method of proceeding in favor. Should the sweeping recommendations be adopted for the conduct of the business, a radical change would be the result. Many of the suggestions, it is claimed, can only result in confusion and demoralization. While the postmaster will not talk, there are those who are close to him who do not hesitate to talk very plainly.

COMING TO THE CONGRESS.

The First Delegation to the Meeting of the Prison Authorities Arrives and Others Are Expected To-Day—Committee to Receive the Ladies.

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O'MALLEY GOES FREE.

The Man Charged With Causing the Mafia Lynching Acquitted.

HE HINTS AT SOME REVELATIONS.

The Prosecution Was Abandoned Because of Poor Evidence.

SURPRISING CONDUCT OF THE STATE

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Dominick O'Malley, the detective in the Hennessy murder trial; the man who, it was charged, bribed the jury at the acquittal of the Italian charged with the assassination of the Chief of Police; the man who was the central figure in the whole Italian affair; and who largely precipitated the mob outbreak and the lynching of the Italian prisoners, was to-day nolle prosequed and discharged in the indictments found against him for bribery.

The fact that the State had been unable to make any case against him caused a surprise indeed, for public opinion had pronounced O'Malley guilty. He was supposed to be a jury fixer, and to have bribed the Hennessy jury, and his conviction was deemed certain at the time of the mob disturbances here.

BITTER AGAINST O'MALLEY.

The populace was even more bitter against him than against the alleged assassin confined in the prison. The Committee of Safety ordered him to leave town, but he refused to do so. After the lynching at the parish prison the mob marched to O'Malley's office to lynch him, but a friend had given him timely warning and he escaped a few minutes before the crowd broke in. There would have been little hope for him if he had been caught then or some days afterward, as it was supposed that he had left New Orleans for good.

To the surprise of all, and when the excitement had quieted down, O'Malley put in his appearance. He had heard, he said, that the grand jury had found an indictment against him for bribery, but could not find him, and he had come forward voluntarily to answer. Again whispers of lynchings and created some admiration for the man who had the courage to come back and face an enraged and excited populace.

THE STATE BREAKS DOWN.

O'Malley was indicted on several counts for bribing jurors. The case against him has been postponed several times since, but came to a trial to-day, when it was discovered that the State was without any evidence, the only evidence it had being ruled out, and the prosecution was abandoned. The popular feeling was that the State could easily convict O'Malley.

While he always insisted that the indictment was brought against him in order to justify the parish prison lynching, that is, to prove that there was some excuse for the lynching, it is necessary, he said, to prove that the grand jury had heard and as he had indicted the case for the Italians, he was indicted as having done the bribing. It is probable that now that O'Malley is out of danger from the law, he will have something to say about the inside history of the Hennessy case, and the parish prison lynching.

"I have been asked to keep quiet and allow the matter to be forgotten. I will not be vindictive, but I don't propose to let the matter stand," O'Malley said to-day.

FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE STATE BOARD OF MANAGERS HOLDS A BUSINESS MEETING.

Designs for Pennsylvania's Building Will Be Ready by November 1—Recommendations by the Executive Committee—Progress of the Work at Chicago.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 8.—The October meeting of the Pennsylvania Board of World's Fair Managers was called to order promptly at noon to-day, Governor Pattison presiding. The Treasurer reported that \$3,000 had been paid to him for expenses, and of this sum he had paid out for salaries, current expenses, etc., \$1,923 58. The Auditing Committee reported that there was now \$297,000 of the original appropriation remaining, \$3,000 having been paid to the Treasurer.

Executive Commissioner Whitman read a practical and full report. He stated that he hoped to visit Chicago before the next meeting and ascertain the exact status of affairs there. The detailed outline of work in Chicago, and the minute details of procedure are somewhat in arrears, and Mr. Whitman recommended that no public effort be made to secure the interest of exhibitors until another month is passed, when perhaps the work in Chicago will be down to a more definite basis and it will be easier to get information.

Mr. Whitman expects to receive designs for the Pennsylvania building by the first of November. He recommended that at least five representative ladies be appointed in each county to assist the work of the women in this State.

The Executive Committee reported that the allowance of \$750 per year due the Woman's Committee, be paid monthly. The Executive Committee also recommended that the Pennsylvania Board of World's Fair Managers be made the committees of this board, and the committees be rearranged according to this outline. Added to these 12 committees should also be the Executive Committee and the Woman's Committee, to continue in existence as now constituted. The report also recommends that \$7,000 be put to the credit of the Treasurer, as he now has insufficient funds. The salary of the messengers of the board was recommended at \$600, and the Executive Commissioner was authorized to employ such clerical assistance as he might need.

The report of the Executive Committee was adopted in full. After considerable discussion it was decided that the Executive Committee and the President be empowered to rearrange the new lists for committees.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE—FIFTH AVENUE.

Lace Curtain Ends at 25c.

Sale begins to-day at 9 o'clock; 100 of them. Come early for choice.

CAMPBELL & DICK.

A Good Suggestion.

If you have valuables keep them where they will be safe. All kinds of jewelry, watches, diamonds, pearls, etc., are insured by the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 66 Fourth avenue, offer you security, strong vaults, perfect ventilation, good light, spacious coupon rooms, separate apartments for women. Boxes rented at \$5 and upward.

M.W.F.

THERE is nothing so nutritious or healthy for a beverage as the celebrated Pilsener Beer, made by the Iron City Brewing Co. Phone 1188.

R. & B.

Superb garments, black and tan cheviot jackets, fall suits, etc., in gray, blue, collar \$10—\$20—that's much better than paying \$20 or more for like garments.

BOGGS & BURL.

Always Lead.

Reining & Wilds, in dress trimmings, notions, etc. 710 Penn avenue the place. Come now.

GREAT bankrupt clothing sale to-day. Read large advt. page 12.

MEN'S walking gloves; new shades. JAMES H. AIKEN & Co., 100 Fifth ave.

MEN'S fine neckwear. See our latest. JAMES H. AIKEN & Co., 100 Fifth ave.

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THIS MORNING

Marks the auspicious opening of the greatest BANKRUPT SALE ever inaugurated in Pittsburgh.

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MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Must be sacrificed. Our location is the immense six-story building, Nos. 719 and 721 LIBERTY ST. (head of Wood st.) A glance at the enormous stock will convince you that nothing like it has ever taken place in this city.

\$150,000

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Cut This Out and Bring It With You.

Men's Heavy Lined Pants 65c.

Men's Heavy Lined Cassimere and Worst-ed Pants \$1.

Children's Pants 20c.

Children's Suits 85c.

Boys' and Children's Cape Overcoats \$1.40.

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