

APPENDIX.

(I have seen no analysis for the last decade, 1890-1900, embracing all denominations. There has been an increase in all the principal denominations in the United States during this period, but it appears that there is a large number of churches reported in the census of 1890 in regard to which there is no information at all respecting the last ten years, or such very incomplete information as does not furnish a basis for the presentation of their present condition.)

The following figures show the number of church members for the *larger* denominations in 1890 and 1900 respectively :

	1890.	1900.
Baptists (three branches)	3,429,505	4,446,233
Roman Catholics	6,242,267	8,610,226
Congregationalists,	512,771	629,874
Disciples of Christ,	871,017	1,149,982
Episcopalians (two branches) . .	540,489	726,174
Lutherans (five bodies),	1,231,072	1,665,878
Methodists (six bodies),	4,411,324	5,582,593
Presbyterians (six bodies),	1,262,965	1,546,416
United Brethren (two bodies). .	225,281	470,484

(The following is condensed from an article by Rev. J. G. K. McClure.)

“Either in its manifest influence or in its latent resources Christianity has come to the close of every century at an advance. What does the observer of religion to-day find? First, there are what may be called laboratory returns. *Geographically*, ever since Carey in 1793 started from England to India, Christianity has believed itself to be under world-wide marching orders. Through its scouts it has entered hitherto impenetrable districts, until continents, islands, fastnesses, have heard its living, loving message. Advance into previously unoccupied territory, which even fifty years ago was hailed with surprise, has become a matter of course. Dr. George Smith said that ‘five great regions of the world are as yet unreached by the missionary—Thibet and High Asia, Arabia, the Soudan, Amazonia, and Russia in Asia.’