

at the opening of the morning session that 5,000 copies of the proceedings of the week would be published, 4,500 of them in paper covers for free distribution among Friends. They recommended that \$800 be raised to pay the expenses of the next Philanthropic Union. This sum is for committee work and incidental expenses. The members of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting raised \$10,000 in advance for the expenses of the week's meetings and the entertainment of its guests.

Joseph J. Janney, of Baltimore, read the report on Indian affairs. Owing to changes in the management of Indian affairs by the Government, Friends are able to do less in this direction than formerly. They keep some field matrons at work teaching Indian women the duties of home life, and Friends in Baltimore have kept in close touch with the authorities in the Indian Department and watched the drift of legislation.

Charles F. Jenkins said that one-half of the 250,000 Indians in the United States wear the dress of civilization, less than 40,000 use the English language intelligently, and about 50,000 live on and cultivate lands allotted to them in severalty.

Edward H. Magill urged the establishment of a school for Indians in the East by the seven Yearly Meetings of Friends.

Samuel P. Zavitz, of Canada, said that there are about half as many Indians in the Dominion as in the United States, but our Government has a better reputation than yours for fair dealing with them. Much individual work has been done among them, however, by Friends and others, and many of them are British citizens and have the right to vote.

Howard M. Jenkins said that Friends continue to have much influence with the authorities at Washington, and always receive a respectful hearing.

The report on work for the colored people was read by Anna M. Jackson, of New York.

The two schools under the care of Friends at Aiken and Mt. Pleasant, S. C., are both growing in numbers and influence, and therefore need more help from Friends than ever before, for they are but partly self-sustaining. Both schools give industrial training, but the one at Aiken has a farm worked by the pupils, which is an object lesson to the community, and which will lead to farmers' institutes among colored people.

A letter was read from Abby D. Munro, Principal of the Mount Pleasant School, who was too ill to be present.

Martha Schofield, of the Aiken School, is in California, gaining strength for future work, and her place on the programme was filled with a paper by William Rodenbach, one of the teachers in the school. The colored people have vices that are a direct inheritance of slavery. Because they are improvident they need schools, especially industrial schools, and wherever these are established their influence for good is felt and seen for miles around.

Arrangements were then made to raise from the audience during the day the \$3,000 immediately needed for improvements at the Mount Pleasant School.

Charles Pennypacker said that the thing most needed is to see that the law is enforced in the Southern States and a Republican form of Government maintained, and the negro problem will be solved.

Anna M. Jackson replied that no mere law can lift the colored people out of the degradation entailed by generations of slavery; individual effort for their uplifting will be needed for many years to come. A colored man of education has a better opportunity in the South to-day than in any Northern State.

During the noon intermission a meeting for young women was held in the Meeting House, which was filled to its utmost capacity.