

THE METHODIST COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHURCH, EAST AND WEST.

The Delegates from Abroad Give Statistics and Note the Character of the Work There, and the American Representatives Supplement Their Words with Details of Methodist Progress on This Continent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The presiding officer's chair at the Methodist Ecumenical Council today 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 the Rev. Griffin W. Wilson of England, who has been a missionary among the Fiji Islanders.

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

"In all spiritual movements," said Dr. Waller, "there are two forces at work. One is the force of the past, and the other is the force of the future. It is the duty of the church to be true to both."

Dr. Waller then gave statistics to show the phenomenal progress the Church has made during the past thirty years. "During the decade," said Dr. Waller, "the population in England has increased 11.7 per cent., and in Scotland it has increased 7.0 per cent.; but in the same period the membership of the Methodist Church in England has increased 21.3 per cent., and in the other Methodist churches there has been an increase of 10.1 per cent."

"The status of Methodism," continued Dr. Waller, "is determined by the character of the work which it is doing. It is a church which is endeavoring to solve the problems of city life, and the manner in which it is striving to make her strength effective in the redemption of the masses of mankind."

Dr. Waller then referred to the work of the church in the United States, and especially in the United States, French Methodism also shows a decrease. "In conclusion," Dr. Waller referred to the prophetic utterance of John Wesley, "I am raising up Methodism not to form a new sect, but to reform the church of Christ."

Dr. Buckley of New York spoke of the value of the church in the United States. "The church in the United States," he said, "is a church which is striving to solve the problems of city life, and the manner in which it is striving to make her strength effective in the redemption of the masses of mankind."

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Her Jewel Case Spared by the Flames That Wrecked Mrs. Hayward Cutting's Home. A Servant Girl Clings to a Window Curtain Until Taken Down by Firemen.

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On the first floor are the parlors, three in number, with the dining room in the extension in the rear. The middle, or pink parlor is the most beautiful, lighted by a skylight, which opens into an airshaft that extends from the roof down to the parlor ceiling, with windows on every floor.

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CUNNINGHAM OR ELLINGER?

A DIVORCE SUIT AGAINST A MAN WHO SAYS HE IS NOT MARRIED.

Clarence and William Ellinger Say that No Mock Marriage Took Place, so the Question for the Jury Was Whether They or Miss Cunningham Told the Truth.

The action of Agnes T. Cunningham, of as she insists upon calling herself, Agnes T. Ellinger, for a separation from William Ellinger, an insurance agent, who, she alleges, is her husband, was concluded before Justice Patterson in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. The story of the relations between Miss Cunningham-Ellinger and Ellinger was told in extensive detail.

She came from Elligo, Ireland, in 1870. She learned dressmaking, and in 1884 met Ellinger at the house of a customer. They became very friendly, and he tried to induce her to live with him. She refused to do so, but later she was intimate with him, and finally imported him to marry her to save her from disgrace. In November, 1889, she claims, she had rooms at 170 West Seventy-seventh street. Ellinger called on her there one day and told her that his brother, Clarence, and two Mexican friends, Landers and Brown, were coming later. She was a witness, he said, and would marry them. The woman alleged that Brown and Landers came to her room, and that she and Ellinger went through a ceremony which she understood made them man and wife. Before this, Miss Cunningham says, she had promised Ellinger that if he would marry her she would immediately apply for a divorce from him and re-marry him.

The case opened on Wednesday afternoon, and Miss Cunningham's testimony occupied almost the entire session. Immediately after the ceremony, she claimed, Ellinger left her, and she did not see him again until brought back to her by her brother, Clarence, and a separation, she said, was only a part of the contract that she had made with Ellinger when he promised to save her from disgrace by marrying her. Her child was born in May, 1887, and died four months later.

Ellinger called to the stand. He is a man with gray hair, and was said to be well-to-do. He showed no sign of nervousness, and gave his testimony in a clear, straightforward manner. He denied most emphatically that he had gone through any ceremony whatever with Miss Cunningham, and disclaimed her story as a fabrication from beginning to end. Brown and Landers were persons existing only in the imagination of Miss Cunningham.

When Justice Cunningham to Ellinger were read. In all of them she signed herself Agnes T. Ellinger. In one letter she said that she did not believe that she was married, and he tried to make himself out. "I believe that you are a good man," she wrote, "and I want you to come and see me, oh, so badly." She enjoyed writing to him, she said, and she had written to him many times. She stated that she was going to supper, but would return to write more.

She testified that she had been intimate with Miss Cunningham. "She wanted me to have a mock ceremony performed," he testified, "and I refused to do so. She made two propositions to me: one, that she would give me \$10,000 if I would marry her, and the other, that she would give me \$10,000 if I would marry her. She wanted me to have a mock ceremony performed," he testified, "and I refused to do so. She made two propositions to me: one, that she would give me \$10,000 if I would marry her, and the other, that she would give me \$10,000 if I would marry her."

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SPLENDID NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Some Recent Displays of Aurora Borealis in the Far Northwest.

ENONWORTH, N. W. T., Sept. 23.—The northern lights have been unusually bright and bright here for some weeks and the wise opinion is that we shall have a long, sharp winter. Others hold that the aurora dances only when a cold spell is breaking up in the north and that we may expect mild weather so long as they are active. But whether the propheta are true or not, the people here are excited just the same and are not taking any chances. Last winter the mercury dropped to 40° below zero and we don't propose to be left out in the cold in consequence of any northern lights.

On the night of Aug. 30 there was a remarkable outburst of polar lights that intensified until, at 10 o'clock next morning, the entire half of the sky was filled with them. A peculiarity of this display was that the arch was lifted so high and tilted, on our side of the earth, so far southward that it was seen to be an arch but an immense circle, girdling the northern hemisphere, with its axis somewhere along the Arctic circle. The aurora was electrical or magnetic pole, seemed to have shifted down until it was comparatively near us. A good many people imagine the north pole and the magnetic pole to be the same, but this is not the case, and in this case the aurora was seen to be a circle, and not a pole.

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ECHOED ROUND THE WORLD.

The Cry All the World Must Hear.

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