

Home Mission department, I suppose that we ought not to be content with an expenditure of less than from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars per annum.

Now let us pass to the third department of our Convention work, viz. that of

EDUCATION.

Of the immediate and pressing demands of our Educational Institutions it is scarcely necessary for me to speak, since the Governors of the College keep the matter so clearly and persistently before the denomination. The endowment of \$100,000 for the College, proposed and undertaken in 1877, should either be completed, or, the equivalent of the interest on the balance should be paid annually by the churches. Enlargement of the College in the line of additions to its Faculty of Instruction, and also to its sphere of operation should be provided for. For the law of simple life is ever to demand continuous growth.

This has been demonstrated in the history of Acadia, and we must not only provide liberally for the maintenance of the Theological Department, but at no very distant day arrangements must be made for a Scientific School,—and some day the sturdy, progressive Baptist yeomanry of our land will demand that provision be made for the scientific training of their sons in that culture which is rapidly becoming a most popular and profitable form of culture,—I mean, Agriculture.

I foresee that one day, Acadia College must have a department of instruction in Agriculture, and in connection with it a Model Farm.

Thus, it must inevitably happen, that as one generation of instructors and patrons bring the sphere and work of the College up one rise or plane higher than did their predecessors, there will still be looming up other Alps upon whose successive heights, each generation will not only aspire to place,—but by the logic of events, will be actually forced to elevate our Educational Institutions. Therefore, sober as the fact may seem to be, there will never be a period when our Institutions of Learning will not acquire steady accretions of pecuniary resources.

In the Academical Department which now has special claims on the interest of the denomination, there needs to be at least one new Academy established to serve as an additional feeder to the College.

The Governors of Acadia should be directed by this Convention to report to this body at an early period on the feasibility and practicability of establishing and sustaining an Academy in the Province of New Brunswick in such location as promises the most success. Unless this be done soon many promising students and many substantial friends may be lost to the College who might otherwise have been attached to it.

Of the Theological Department, its necessity and status, so much has been ably presented to the denomination by the facile and graceful pens of Drs. Crawley and Welton that little more is requisite to be said. As to the location of that department, I imagine that the great masses are willing to continue it at Wolfville, because there it can be sustained more cheaply, and perhaps under the present circumstances, more efficiently than in any other place.

An annual appropriation of not less than \$2500, however should be forthcoming for its support. But now having presented a view of the necessities of those Departments of enterprise which this Convention has actually obligated itself to support, let us glance at the means by which this obligation may be fulfilled. In other words, let us approach the question of

FINANCE.

And permit me just here to express the conviction that the period has now arrived in the history of this Convention when our increased responsibilities render the question of Finance more prominent and imperative than ever before and the consideration of the wisest and ablest business men of the denomination is absolutely necessary.

The Convention has now assumed the control of the three great leading benevolent interests of the denomination. By this consolidation of our work in the Convention, we have expected to increase the harmony and strength of the body.

Now that Home Missions work is to stand with Education and Foreign Missions on the basis of perfect equality, so far as its claims to the pledged support of this Convention are concerned, we must see that whatever efforts are put forth to secure the necessary financial support of each department, shall not bring the respective Boards into any collision, or that any one department be permitted to flourish at the expense of another. Hence the need for the immediate initiation of some general financial scheme whose merits shall command the general co-operation of the whole denomination, and while the burdens be made to bear equally on the brotherhood; the cause of Education, of Foreign Missions and Home Missions should each have its just proportion of support,—no more and no less. And this proportion of support should be measurably determined by this body, and so settled as to shape the course of the respective Boards and the benefactions of the churches.

Measures should be adopted whereby the collection of financial resources should be effected in the most economical manner consistent with success, and with the least friction possible. If this be not attended to, the result will be jealousies, unholy rivalries, and differences between the respective Boards, and finally, the disintegration of the Convention itself.

In considering the financial question, we ought at the outset to remember that any general financial effort which hopes to prove successful, must, first of all, recognize a fact which is ever patent to any careful observer, namely this, that as a denomination, we have comparatively few who may be considered very wealthy, and that our hope of sustaining our benevolent operations should not rest on the wealthy as a class, nor even on those whose circumstances are a little beyond moderate. Modern events, such for example, as the manner in which the severe financial crises of nations have been met, show conclusively that even the most adroit financiers, when they require large sums, must look to the common people for a response. This was illustrated in the time of the recent civil war in the adjacent Republic, and at a later period in France at the close of their contest with Germany. To the surprise of the world, the people in moderate circumstances, and not millionaires or capitalists, it was that poured in the millions called for, even to the extent of superabundance. As so it is with us as a denomination. The money to sustain our denominational enterprises is among the people, among the masses. To get the money we must go where it is. And we must not ask them for too much at once, nor for too little, but for just what we can make them see is necessary.

There are 35, or 36,000 members in our 350 churches, and I believe I can see in their possession an average sum of one dollar each, which they will cheerfully give, if rightly approached, to sustain the objects which this Convention has taken in charge, and for which they must procure pecuniary support. Already a large number of sisters in the churches have been trained by our wise and thoughtful W. M. A. Societies to give their two cents a week or one dollar a year to support Foreign Missions. Can we believe that other sisters and the brothers, would under right treatment, prove less tractable than those who for some years' past have been presenting us all with such a noble example? Will not this Convention therefore be pleased to consider some scheme whereby we shall secure this \$36000, which would furnish aid on a scale approximating to the following:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, and Provinces.

The balance of \$3500 ought to pay expenses of collection and leave over \$2000 to be expended in aiding Infirm Ministers and indigent students, not only those destined for this ministry but for other professions and callings. For I believe we need educated men in the pews as well as in the pulpits, and worthy Christian young men should be assisted to obtain an education even if they do not feel it to be their duty to enter the ministry.

I know there will be difficulties arising in executing any plan that may be devised to raise this large sum by small contributions from the many. But I believe it can be done, and principally by an agency which has not yet been as fully employed as it should be. The pastors of our churches and many an intelligent member of the church might be drafted into this service, who would help to evoke the requisite enthusiasm and call out the Christian liberality of their brethren.

Fathers in Israel, brethren and sisters of the churches, I implore you to aid in making ever memorable in our history this session of the Convention held in Truro, with a church which is I am happy to say, a prime leader in sustaining our benevolent enterprises. Let us, pastors and delegates, who are present enter into a solemn covenant before God that we will sustain and carry into effect any resolution which may be passed here looking to the accomplishment of the result I have indicated.

Let us no longer be willing to receive gold from God and pay out brass. No longer let us allow the habitual rule of our expenditure to be dollars for self and cents for Jesus and suffering humanity. By all that is august in the authority of God's Word, by all that is affecting in His mercy and love, whose footsteps from heaven to earth, from Bethlehem to Calvary were all toward wretched sinners;—by all that is momentous in the destiny of human souls ready to perish, are we summoned to go up and possess the land in the name of Jesus, and to make the sacrifices that God demands at our hands.

Let us no longer fritter away our time and strength in frivolous and unprofitable debate, but remember the Apostolic injunction:—"But foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strifes."

Certainly we have no longer any ne-

cessity to test the solidity of the objects or organizations comprised in the work of this Convention. Have they not all passed through ordeals sufficiently severe to prove that none of them are mere beautiful bubbles that will not bear handling without being dissolved into thin air and insupportable moisture?

Let us determine on a general armistice, and not re-open the discussion of questions which most of us had fondly believed were settled.

It is not seemly in us as Christians to become the imitators of the ancient pagan Greeks who mutually suspended hostilities that they might enjoy the pastimes at Olympia, and then when the games were concluded, abstemiousness having whetted their appetite for war, they resumed their animosity and bloody frays.

At the last Convention many of us yielded to what seemed to be the only possible adjustment of a vexed and vexatious question, and we felt ourselves henceforth bound to keep the peace. Why should we then renew the contest? Let us who live in the largest Province of the three, be generous, for we ourselves in the hour of overwhelming calamity but two brief years since, were the recipients of a world's wonderful generosity.

Let us be as loving and as wise as was that ancient mother who stood in the presence of Israel's royal sage, and when she saw the glittering sword about to divide her living child, demonstrated beyond doubt her manifest right to the child, by accepting of the alternative less dreadful than death, of yielding possession of her child to the other claimant. There is no profit, brethren, in death, or what leads deathward. There may be in life.

Let us try and obliterate those geographical lines that may interfere with our blessed work of home evangelization. Let that couplet of the poet be rendered as inapplicable to our Maritime Provinces as it now is to the England and France which filled the eye of the poet Cowper as in fine frenzy it was rolling, and he exclaimed,

"Lands intersected by a narrow frith Abhor each other."

As we look on our broad fields of labor, "white unto the harvest," let us bear in mind that among agriculturists, he would be considered but an indifferent and thrifless farmer who spent most of his time and resources each year in erecting new fences, or in raising higher his old ones. Such a farm, under such management, that yielded but little else than fences, would not prove to be a profitable one, I ween.

Brethren ascend some Pisgah's height from which you may view our goodly field which the Lord our God hath promised to us for a possession.

On that Nebo's peak strive to obtain the spirit of consecration. Hear there the Divine Spirit inviting you to "Go up higher." Get higher in piety and nearer to God, so that you may have power to elevate men, and to lead them to Christ. And above all the din of busy life and all the alterations of the potsherd of earth as they strive with each other, listen ye, and be inspired by the divine of Him who sitting on the circle of the heavens, says to us to-day, "Behold the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee, go up and possess it as the Lord thy fathers hath said unto thee, fear not, neither be discouraged."

Let us from this day, put forth all our united energies to hasten on the glad day of the world's redemption, when the "mountains and hills shall break forth into singing, and all the trees of the wood shall clap their hands, and instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree, and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off?"

"O blessed power! O glorious day! What a large victory shall ensue, And converts, who thy grace obey, Exceed the drops of morning dew!"

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State at Washington, was last week on a visit to Toronto. He was the guest of the Marquis of Lorne. At a visit to the Toronto University he was addressed in highly complimentary terms by the Hon. Mr. Blake. In reply he referred to the value of international courtesy, and noticed many important cases which had been settled by an appeal to the law instead of to the sword as in former years.

The following is from the *Globe* correspondent: "London Sept 11th.—Sir John Macdonald and Sir Alexander Galt sailed for Canada by the Peruvian to-day. Sir Alexander Galt returns to assume the position of Canadian Commissioner in Great Britain with a permanent residence in London. Hon. Mr. Annand, the present Canadian agent, will be retained."

Chief Ansoothkah has arrived at Ottawa. He has just returned from England where he was presented to Her Majesty and afterwards appeared at Court in war paint and feathers.

The Grand Trunk's second report of the crops, published at Montreal on Thursday is most encouraging all over the country. From one end to the other the prospects are most encouraging, such a crop not having been obtained for twenty years or more, if not the largest ever harvested in Canada. Out of 95

reports in which fall wheat is mentioned, forty are average crops, two below, and 53 above. Spring wheat—of 142 reports 57 are average, 66 below and 19 above. Oats of 159, 68 average, five below 75 above, &c.

Rye is being bought extensively for the Belgian market.

The Mayor of Ottawa on Thursday received a telegram from Redfield Proctor, Governor of Vermont, accepting the invitation to be present at the opening of the Dominion Exhibition.

Lieut. Governor Robitaille has signified his intention of being present, and it is expected that the Lieut. Governors of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, will also participate in the proceedings.

Mr. S. Wilmot has telegraphed accepting the offer of the executive committee to make a display of live fish at the Dominion Exhibition.

Toronto has been greatly troubled by a party of Kidnappers. On Tuesday last a cave was discovered in which they met. Constable Player and an assistant broke down the heavy door of the cave, which is situated off Winchester Street Bridge, on a road leading up to the brick works, a distance of about 150 yards from a tree on the left of the main road, near where the struggle took place with Mr. Jaffray and his assailants. The location of the cave is said to have been chosen with great skill, as strangers pass up and down there at all hours of the day without attracting notice.

The recent heavy rains is said to have much to do with the discovery of the cave.

On Saturday last Detectives Cullen and Murphy arrested two young men about 20 years of age, who answered to the description of Deals, in the Jaffray kidnaping case. A book found on them showed they belonged to a kidnapers' association called the Canadian League, which seems to have made arrangements to operate in Hamilton, St. Catharines, Guelph, London, Brantford, and Toronto.

UNITED STATES.—On Wednesday last nearly five million dollars in gold arrived at New York on four European steamers. This is the largest amount ever imported in one day.

It is stated that Admiral Ammen received a letter on Monday from General Grant, endorsing the Nicaragua Canal and accepting the presidency of that company.

The Greenback Labor Convention has nominated Benj. F. Butler for Governor of Massachusetts, Wendell Phillips for Lieut. Governor and a full State ticket.

A fatal fever is raging in the counties of Polk, Paulding and Harrison, Georgia. Within a few days over 50 men died among the rural population. A prominent physician reports that of 29 cases under his treatment not one recovered. The greatest alarm and distress prevails, as the fever is steadily spreading. Physicians think it is spotted typhus.

Thomas Clifford has been arrested in Brooklyn for throwing his wife out of a three storey window. She is dying.

The Norwegian barque *Columbia*, from London for Quebec, on 4th inst., felt a sudden shock. Looking over the side, the captain and crew saw the water discolored with blood, and either a fish or sea monster making away. The vessel began to fill immediately, and being unable to stop the leak they took to the boats. Half an hour later the ship sunk. They were picked up by the steamer P. Coland 12 in number, and landed in New York on Tuesday last.

ENGLAND.—The cotton operatives at Ashton and that neighborhood held the largest meeting on Wednesday ever known in that district, and unanimously decided to strike. Operatives will not have to resort to the funds of the Trades Union for a fortnight.

A delegation of farmers, who sailed on Thursday from Liverpool for Canada to investigate the advantages of settlement in the Dominion, represent Roxburyshire, Berwickshire and Dumfrireshire, Scotland; Durham, Cumberland and Yorkshire, England; also the Eastern and Southern counties of England and several districts of Ireland.

The *Manchester Guardian* says:—"In consequence of the cheapness of provisions the fall in wages is not anything like so serious in its effects upon the condition of work-people as the reduction appears to indicate. Though at the present moment the cotton industry is overshadowed by a menacing cloud, there are already clearly discernible signs of returning prosperity."

All the Directors of the West of England and South of Wales District Bank except one, Mr. Payne, have been committed for trial for publishing false balance sheets.

FRANCE.—A despatch from Paris on Friday said the transport Vendre would arrive at Port Vendre that day with annexed communists.

GERMANY.—Von Putt Kanmer, replying to the petition of the Catholic clergy for the removal of hindrances to religious instruction in schools, says he can do nothing until the Catholic church formally acknowledges the inalienable right of the state to make its own laws. It is now stated that many persons were drowned in late inundations at St. Petersburg.

HOLLAND.—A new association of capitalists has been formed in Hamburg with the view of starting an additional line of

steamers to the United States and West Indies, which will compete for goods traffic only. Two new steamers specially adapted for this description of business have been ordered.

SPAIN.—The Government will apply to the Pope for a dispensation before the King's marriage on account of the relationship between the King and the Archduchess.

The steamship line from Cadiz and Barcelona has been advised that transports will be required in the autumn to carry 18,000 men to Cuba.

Spanish politicians express much apprehension about the news from Cuba, but only a small group of Radical members of the Cortes would approve of a system of self-government similar to that of Canada, which it is understood would be a solution most favored by the Havana Liberals.

A Madrid despatch to the *Standard* says: Important despatches are daily passing between the Spanish cabinet and the Captain General of Cuba. If the condition of the colonial treasury will permit, the Government intends that reforms should include a reduction of the export duties of Cuba and of the sugar duties of Spain.

RUSSIA.—The *St. Petersburg Gazette* says the massacre of the members of the English mission to Afghanistan obliterates the scientific frontier between that country and India, and necessitates the occupation of the whole of Afghanistan by the British. But this is incompatible with the assurance given by England to Russia.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent positively announces that Persia will cooperate with Russia in the Merv expedition, and will contribute 1,000 infantry and 300 cavalry.

TURKEY.—A collision occurred on Thursday near Aidos between some Roumelian militiamen and Mussulmans. Two officers and eight men of militia were wounded and ten men missing.

INDIA.—A serious riot was on the 12th proceeding in Cabul. Many traders and citizens had been killed. Messages reached Candahar from Cabul urging a general rising against the British on the 15th. Similar despatches had been sent to other Afghan cities. The frontier tribes were still quiet.

Shingharpor merchants report that the revolution at Cabul is due to Russian intrigues. Russian agents have been most active at Herat. They have for some months urged the Ameer's brother to declare against him, promising the support of the Herat regiment. They were charged by the Ameer's brother with being the cause of the revolt against the Ameer and the English Minister.

Two regiments at Chatham and 8 batteries of artillery are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to India. Several battalions will, if necessary, be ordered from the Cape of Good Hope to India.

The Secretary of the Indian Government has issued a notice that no correspondents will be allowed to accompany the troops into Afghanistan, but that regimental officers may communicate with newspapers.

The *London Times* points out that the Government of India is systematically concealing news concerning military instructions and rumors, which are plentiful, but must be accepted with reserve. All that is certain is that the plan of operations successfully followed last autumn will be repeated this season.

Gen. Massey, upon first hearing of the massacre, pushed forward a regiment of pioneers to Shutergharden Pass and formed an entrenched camp. Previous accounts from Gen. Massey seem to show that he has not sufficient force for any further advance.

The *Times* says that nothing is known up to the present time to confirm rumors of a general rising in Afghanistan. Gen. Roberts telegraphed to Simla for 4 additional regiments. The military authorities decided to increase both Kurmo and Khyber columns to 12,000 each.

Although the Afghan mutineers have declared a desire to fight they are wholly unorganized and without leaders.

A despatch to the *Standard* says Ali Kheyl has given the following account of the massacre of the British Legation at Cabul:—"Four thousand men attacked the residence in which the British Embassy was quartered. The mutineers brought up artillery against it. Major Cavagnari was stabbed in several places, and all the bodies of the dead were mutilated. The Afghan loss exceeded three hundred. The Ameer had other troops who remained faithful, but made no effort to interfere, owing to intimidation by priests."

A telegram from Lapore reports the Ameer begged for the lives of the members of the Embassy.

A VALUABLE CARGO was cleared on Friday last, the barque M. J. Foley, of P. E. Island, Capt. Townsend, chartered by Mr. I. H. Mathers, for London, taking 14,427 cases of canned fish and other cargo, making a total value of \$74,491.

The brigantine *Zulu*, of Barrington, which arrived on Wednesday last from Inagua, while beating up the harbor, went ashore on Ives Point, McNab's Island. Part of her cargo was taken out and on Friday with the aid of the tug boat "A. C. Whitney" she was got off.