

MARITIME BAPTISTS

Closing Proceedings of Fifty-third Annual Convention.

A Resolution Adopted Respecting Church Contributions to New Brunswick Home Missions.

The Plebiscite Not a Baptist Child—Liquors and Provincial Exhibitions—Caustic Report on Sunday Schools.

At six o'clock Monday morning a preparatory service was led by Rev. Dr. Chivers, and at its termination the B. Y. P. U. executive, with Rev. Dr. Chivers as centre piece, were photographed by W. M. Wallace on Douglas avenue. Dr. Chivers and Mrs. Chivers were escorted to the International pier by a large party and given the Chateaufort salute on parting.

The educational service at 7 o'clock was led by Rev. W. N. Hutchings of Canning, N. S. The opening exercises of Monday morning's session of the Baptist convention included prayer by the Rev. M. C. Higgins of P. E. Island. The report of the committee on obituaries was read by Rev. D. D. McDonald of Cape Breton. It referred in fitting terms to the life and Christian labors of Revs. W. T. Corey of P. E. I., D. W. C. Dimock, M. A. J. R. Skinner, R. N. Hughes, Aaron Cogswell, David Blakeney and A. R. Slipp, B. A. Rev. A. Colborn, treasurer for Nova Scotia of the denominational fund, read the fifth annual report. It showed some advance over the amount contributed last year, from which the Northwest and foreign missions had alone profited. In other departments there was a falling below last year's contributions. Following is a condensed statement of the receipts and payments:

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, listing various contributions and expenses with monetary values.

The report was laid on the table for future consideration. C. E. Knapp of Dorchester introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. Mr. Young: Whereas, at the provincial exhibition in this city in September, A. D. 1896, there were exhibited in one of the most conspicuous places and in the most ostentatious manner intoxicating drinks in all their varieties, and placards were distributed by the persons who had much exhibited in charge recommending their use as conducive to health and calculated to prolong life, such exhibits and placards being intended to increase the sale by advertising such drinks so as to make their use more general, and this convention believing that the use of such drinks injures every community where their sale is allowed and spreads temporal and eternal death as the result, and should be condemned by all who have the temporal and eternal welfare of their fellow beings at heart.

Therefore resolved, that this convention do not endorse, encourage, or approve of the exhibition of such drinks in this city at the exhibition held last September, and the action of those who had the management and control in allowing it to be done, now asks them to have the management and control of the exhibition to be held in this city next month, viz., the exhibition advertised as "Canada's International Exhibition, St. John, N. B., to commence on the 15th Sept., 1897, to positively exclude from said exhibition all exhibits of intoxicating drinks, and all advertisements of such drinks, so that the money of the citizens of St. John and that of the province of New Brunswick, given with the consent of the people for the purpose of encouraging trade, commerce and manufactures calculated to benefit society may not be used to enable men to advertise and recommend that the use of which is hostile to our social, political and moral welfare, and in all its forms evil and evil continually.

Mr. Knapp produced some of the whiskey placards that had been given him at the St. John exhibition, and read extracts therefrom, setting forth the alleged merits of a whiskey. He said the question of shutting out liquor from the Nova Scotia exhibition was being urged in that province.

E. D. King, Q. C. suggested that the resolution be broadened to cover the whole maritime provinces. R. G. Haley moved that the matter be referred to the committee on temperance.—Adopted.

N. B. DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS. The report of the treasurer of denominational funds for New Brunswick was laid on the table by Rev. J. W. Manning. Summarized, this statement shows total receipts as follows: Churches, W. M. Ais societies, 771; N. B. Scotia Assn., 1,721.70; N. B. Western Assn., 1,271.70; N. B. Eastern Assn., 561.29; P. E. Island Assn., 561.29; Total receipts, \$5,136.78; total disbursements \$2,573.67, to Acadia university.

\$519.21, to ministerial education \$125.41, to ministerial relief and aid \$124.21, to Manitoba and Northwest missions \$495.46, to Grand Ligne missions \$508.15; in each case minus a small expense charge for postage, etc.

ABOUT FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

When the report on foreign missions was taken up section by section, several speakers drew attention to the fact that the term of service of some foreign missionaries was not as long as the needs of the work demanded. Recently three missionaries had returned because of the breaking down of the health of their wives. Rev. Mr. Locke said this had an exceedingly depressing effect on the churches. They were beginning to compare this record with that of Judson, Gordon, Carey and other pioneers, who gave up all for Christ, and to ask if the missionaries of today were falling below the old standard. He had no desire to say a word against Mr. Shaw or Mr. Baras or Mr. Higgins, but he had regard to the saving of souls.

C. E. Knapp recognized the idea that his wife rapidly improved and that those like Carey and our own Kelly held fast to the work, and so should Mr. Higgins.

Rev. Dr. Trotter said it was inevitable there should be a depressed feeling about the subject, but before the debate went any further he suggested that Bro. Higgins be heard.

Dr. Carey asked if the board had the case clearly to Mr. Higgins. Had he been asked to go back and leave his wife here? Rev. Mr. Higgins then took the platform. He thanked convention for its frankness and kindness. In the first place there had been the fullest confidence and happy relations between the board and himself. At one time there some years it was discovered that the climate was very detrimental to his wife's health. When they came back to Nova Scotia, his wife rapidly improved and that those like Carey and our own Kelly held fast to the work, and so should Mr. Higgins.

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Rev. Mr. Cabell of Centerville, N. B., objected to the board sending to India men who were either married or engaged to women who could not stand the climate. Dr. Saunders said the effect of the acceptance of Bro. Higgins' resignation would be very depressing on the churches. He felt encouraged by Mr. Higgins' remarks and by the spirit he had just shown. As he had acquired the language, he could do good work for the three years more he proposed as a missionary. It might be for ever. Mr. Higgins would yet be able to go there, too. By all means accept his three years' offer.

Rev. Mr. Simpson of Berwick, N. S., had heard some strange remarks to-day, mostly very remarks they were. The Baptist body did not want to say to Mr. Higgins, let your dying wife go home alone. Rev. Mr. Locke said God was not the author of confusion, and this confusion in missions was very depressing.

Rev. Mr. Gordon explained the board's action and its propositions to Mr. Higgins. Rev. Mr. McDonald of Amherst held that God was showing the church by His providence that the foreign mission field was no more imaginary than the home field. He believed that worldly-wise resolutions would not settle this matter, and that it would be wise to approach God in prayer for a way out of this darkness.

The president called on Rev. Dr. Goodspeed to lead in prayer. Rev. Dr. Steele recognized the great trial that had been going on in Mr. Higgins' mind.

Rev. G. O. Gates said the board had every confidence in Bro. Higgins and were anxiously hoping that God would move things that he would return to the field in India. The brother had taken his cross in staying home. His heart was in India. He might go for two years and his wife might then join him in India, even if they had ultimately returned home. He believed Bro. Higgins would respond to God's wishes.

Rev. Mr. Higgins said that it was fear of putting an increased financial burden on the board by taking Mrs. Higgins to India to experiment upon there, that led him to be cautious and try to find out just what the Lord wills in this matter. After a couple of amendments had been suggested, the section of the report was adopted and the whole matter was referred back to the board for further consideration.

STATE OF THE DENOMINATION. The report on the state of the denomination showed that the number of churches reported last year as belonging to the eight associations was 405. It is now 414. The total membership last year was 48,800. It is this year 50,421, an increase of 1,621. The number of additions by baptism was 2,351, which was considerably less than last year's.

B. Y. P. U. At a business meeting of the B. Y. P. U. in the afternoon the committee appointed to consider the matter of a social organ, recommended that the question be not brought forward for discussion this session.

The report was adopted after remarks by J. G. A. Belyea, J. H. McDonald, Dr. Roberts, President Wall, E. H. McQuarrie and others.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Bayhadsarian of Kharpoot, Armenian, a graduate from the theological department of McMaster university, was invited to read, and briefly addressed the convention. With his father, he intends to travel the provinces in the interest of his suffering countrymen.

Bro. Goodspeed reported that he had opened his work amid great difficulties. He said the 200 families settled in and around New Denmark were in great need of the gospel.

Consideration of the foreign mission department in the afternoon session of convention, Rev. J. W. Manning, the board's secretary-treasurer, reading the report paragraph by paragraph.

When the item of \$100 succession tax was paid on the estate of the late G. F. Payzant estate was reached, C. E. Knapp asked why this tax had been paid by the denomination and not by the estate.

E. D. King, Q. C. replied that under the succession dues act, as amended in 1895, bequests for benevolent and educational purposes were taxed, that tax to be taken out of the legacy. Therein the Nova Scotia act differed from that of New Brunswick. The board of governors of Acadia had obtained an opinion from high legal authority to that effect.

Mr. Knapp hoped the Baptists of Nova Scotia would bear this part of the act in mind when time for action arrived. No doubt the government would remove the burden when approached on the matter.

A voice—It is evident you don't know the Nova Scotia government. Mr. Knapp asked if the trustees of the trust funds had not been submitted, Secretary Manning replied that owing to late litigation it had been found impossible to do so just now, but an effort would be made to have it ready for the next session.

The report of the treasurer of the denominational fund for Nova Scotia was then taken up for discussion. E. D. King, Q. C., found by this report that when an extra effort was made to thrust forward the claims of the Northwest, some of the churches, such as Annapolis Royal, Bridgetown, Lawrenceton, Nictaux, Wilmot, Yarmouth, etc., had done better for this session than for Acadia. This showed that the more loyal than those attacked by the resolution. Mr. Hall argued at some length that it was only equitable to permit New Brunswick to do its own home mission work.

At 11 o'clock a resolution from the Methodist ministers of the city was received and read by Rev. Mr. Gordon, thanking convention for the excellent supply furnished on Sunday and Rev. Mr. Gordon for his work in the city for them such worthy preachers.

Adjusted till 7.30 p. m. MISSIONARY MEETING. Foreign missions monopolized the evening session, which took on the character of a public meeting. The spacious edifice was crowded. After the singing of Abide With Me, and reading of scripture by President Keirstead, Rev. W. H. Porter of Brantford, Ont., led in prayer and afterwards conveyed the fraternal greetings of the brethren in the west. He paid a high tribute to the minds that the maritime provinces had sent to McMaster Hall and gave an interesting account of the growth of the Baptist churches in Ontario and Quebec.

By hymn 65, Amen was sung and the meeting was sung by choir and congregation. Miss Mabel Archibald was then introduced by the chairman as a graduate of Acadia, who had since been engaged in teaching. She now offered herself for work among her sisters in a foreign land.

Miss Archibald, before beginning her address, prayed God to guide and bless all present. Providence, she said, guided all things, and her decision was made eight years ago before her earthly witness. When twelve years of age she confessed Christ in baptism, but it was only when she said she would work for Christ that her real happiness began. The preparation of an essay at Acadia on Present Work in India, that led her to devote her life to her sisters in that land, was beautifully described by the speaker, who showed that to evangelize India the homes must be entered and that could be only done by women. The way had been more fully prepared for her within the last two years to do the work to which Jesus had called for her. True, there was work, great work for women to do here at home in reforming society, but India called and Christ showed the way. Miss Archibald was loudly applauded at the close, after which Rev. G. O. Gates, president of the foreign mission board, offered prayer in her behalf.

The German street male quartette sang, Nearer My Friend, Jesus. Rev. A. H. Hall spoke for fifteen minutes in the interest of the Baptists of Manitoba and the Northwest. Mr. Hall is a dramatic speaker, and held his audience enraptured with the magnitude of his theme and the brilliancy of his descriptive powers. The Kennedy fever, the wheat boom, the rush of prospectors, all things, said the speaker, pointed to a vast increase of population, and he urged the Baptists to fully prepare for the work in that mission field that was fast developing. There were sixty organized Baptist churches there, but a man would have to travel four thousand six hundred miles to visit them all, and would have to speak six languages to be in touch with all the congregations.

Rev. W. B. Hinson of Moncton said he would sooner go to India tonight than to heaven. He had many times prayed God to make him a missionary. The need of India appealed to us along patriotic, humanitarian, Christian, Baptist lines. We were cursing Africa with rum. We might

this nature required twelve months' notice of its introduction. Rev. Mr. Hughes wanted no reference to the past in the discussion, that ought to be brief and to the point of God, if the resolution were adopted it would boom Baptist interests in New Brunswick as never before.

Rev. W. E. McIntyre could see no difference from a constitutional standpoint in paying the money over to the New Brunswick convention instead of to a committee, as had been done for the past three years. Speaking of home missions, he felt encouraged, but the double-headed arrangement that existed in this province had created dissatisfaction. He could not see that the removal of this work from the maritime convention would work it any harm; on the other hand he understood the conditions and permit all to devote their energies to the work proper. He stood by the ground he had long ago taken on this question.

Rev. G. O. Gates, M. S. Hall and Rev. W. C. Goucher continued the debate. Mr. Goucher moved, seconded by Rev. H. Lavers, that the resolution lie on the table for one year, so that the churches might be consulted. Mr. Frost held this was a question that only affected New Brunswick.

Rev. John Coombs of Cumberland Point, Queens Co., N. B., thought it would be a very wise thing for convention to consider the removal of the New Brunswick people, and if possible to grant it. To postpone the resolution for one year would do no good.

H. C. Creed objected to a twelve month postponement. He wanted the resolution discussed as far as time permitted, as to reject it without consideration would be to strike a blow at the growing good will in New Brunswick towards the convention.

Rev. Mr. Simpson moved that both resolutions be referred to a committee to consider and report as soon as possible. Dr. Goodspeed held that Mr. McIntyre's resolution meant that with kindly sentiments and all home missions for P. E. I. and N. S. as well as for New Brunswick from the supervision of the convention. He pointed out that there was difference of opinion on the matter in New Brunswick itself, all the stronger churches wishing to continue the home mission work under the maritime convention. It seemed to him that the passing of the resolution would mean serious things to be done this afternoon.

T. H. Hall of St. John recited the history of this question, and showed that this was the banner year for home missions in New Brunswick, so that the session was well earned. He threw back Dr. Goodspeed's charge of delinquency, appealing to the records to show that no churches in the bounds of the association were more loyal than those attacked by the resolution. Mr. Hall argued at some length that it was only equitable to permit New Brunswick to do its own home mission work.

At 8.30 a. m., August 24th, a business session of the B. Y. P. U. was held, President Wall in the chair. The report of the committee appointed with reference to the support of the B. Y. P. U. in India by the maritime union was taken up and discussed by Revs. W. B. Higgins, D. Price, D. H. Simpson and D. G. McDonald.

A resolution moved by Rev. D. G. McDonald and seconded by Rev. D. Price, that each member of the societies do all in his power to encourage and educate the young people in the matter of missions in the respective churches was adopted.

At the session of the Baptist convention the report of the governors of Acadia university was submitted by Rev. Dr. Kempton. Four meetings of the board were held each month. On the 21st of May the senate met and disposed of the resolutions and matters submitted them to the best advantage.

The Associated Alumni acknowledged a donation of \$200 from the New England branch. During the year a branch association for New Brunswick was formed in St. John. The college last year had thirty seniors, thirty-two juniors, twenty-nine sophomores and thirty-three freshmen and twenty students. At the close of the term thirty seniors receive the degree of B. A., and certificates in the honor course were given to nineteen seniors, eight juniors and three sophomores.

Owing to the resignation of Rev. Dr. Trotter, Rev. Dr. Trotter was appointed president of the college. Horton Academy is in a good condition. Chas. E. Morse, a graduate of the college, was appointed teacher in the academy in place of S. J. Case, resigned, and Geo. D. McKinnon of Charlottetown in place of G. W. Bashaw. Acadia Seminary had eighty-four pupils, and one death occurred during the year, that of Miss Nickerson of Forbes Point.

The expenses for the year upon the books were in round numbers nearly \$70,000. It was divided as follows: College, \$3,226; Chipman Hall, \$4,556; Horton Academy, \$10,656; the seminary, \$46,170; gymnasium, \$1,094, making a total of \$65,602.

The board has decided to undertake a campaign to raise a special fund of \$75,000, of which \$25,000 is to be applied to the seminary for the reduction of its debt; \$10,000 to the academy for the erection of a new building and the reduction of its debt; and \$40,000 to the college for the increase of its endowment, the subscriptions to this fund to be payable in instalments extending over four years.

Rev. Dr. Trotter explained the disposition of endowment funds, and the manner of education in the institution. Prof. Oakes, principal of Horton academy, explained the workings of his departments.

Rev. Dr. Moorehouse, acting secretary of the Baptist Educational society of the United States, by request informally addressed the association on Christian education. There were many things in common on both sides of the line and in this connection the doctor briefly alluded to what the American association had done for missions in British Columbia and Manitoba. He felt while here as if he were one of many Canadian Baptists. Their united, aggressive motto was, "North America for Christ." He had had a charming visit to Wolfville. He had known something of Acadia's history and work. There was a magnificent college, a splendid corps of teachers, bricks, books and brains were put to work to equip a college. Some put bricks first, but Wolfville had put brains ahead of all. The fame of Acadia had reached the United States,

refuse to give the Bible, but men under the Union Jack were flooding India with atheistic literature. On the patriotic line in this jubilee year we ought then to rush to the rescue. After giving startling examples of heathen cruelty and cannibalism, the speaker urged a rush to the rescue on the humanitarian line. God speed Miss Archibald on her mission. India needed her. Along the Christian line the appeal came most forcibly. God has given us the story of the Christ to convey to these victims of cruelty and sensuality. The appeal came along Baptist lines still more strongly. We had said to all other denominations to go and minister to the hosts on earth, leave these two millions to us. And what are we doing in that field? One great trouble was that the Baptist people did not understand the conditions of the heathen. There was a horrid abhorrence in the attitude towards heathendom as to the value of a soul after all, and his destiny. Christ had died for that heathen soul. Christ had said he that believed in him should live. He was tired of hearing Baptists say they were a poor people. More was spent in the maritime provinces last year on tobacco, more money than on foreign missions. The B. Y. P. U. as represented in this house tonight had enough invested in bicycles to send out to India the help asked for this year. The women had enough invested in jewelry. But we are poor. (Applause.) You had headed man applauded when I spoke about the bicycles, because your bones are too stiff to ride." (Laughter.) And you applauded when I talked about jewelry. But there is enough money invested in this audience to send out to India all the help we need and still leave enough to supply all with good timekeepers. Applaud that, will you. (Applause.) And you have got the money in your pockets now. The Moravian churchman gives \$5 a year to foreign missions. The maritime Baptist gives a little over 20 cents. He solemn and get some of the shame drawn out that has been in me for you. We have got into such an ungodly spiritual condition that our sole idea of salvation is missing hell. Why that is one of the little things connected with the full life of a Christian.

The meeting closed with singing, and prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. Manning.

The convention then resumed business and sat till a late hour considering the report of the committee appointed to confer with the ministers' annuity fund board.

T. H. Hall suggested possibly wind up the business of the convention.

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It had sent Dr. Corey, Dr. Schurman of Cornell and others. He told how college endowment funds had been marvellously increased in several of the western states, no stronger financially and numerically than the Baptists of the maritime provinces, within the past few years; and he saw no reason why the same degree of advance could not be paralleled here. Baptists should be pre-eminently an educated people. Evangelization without education ended in evaporation. It was a slander that Baptists generally had been against an educated ministry. This was a progressive age and to hold their own the church must have educated preachers. He would have schools not for ministers alone, but for laymen as well. Education given for the development of our God-given powers, so that we might understand God and better do His work. As the maritime provinces through Acadia had supplied the United States with many spiritual warriors, he thought of St. Paul, they might in the near reap a harvest of American carnal things, and so far as his personal efforts went he could pledge them in support of Acadia's endowment.

Hon. Judge Buchanan of Trenton, N. J., and Mrs. Buchanan were invited to sit in convention.

Rev. Dr. Pope expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present and to have heard Dr. Moorehouse's able address. Speaking for himself and each member of the Methodist preachers' association, he was pleased to convey the greetings of that body and its nomination. Personally, being a son of a Baptist clergyman across the border, he wished the denomination every success.

Rev. John Reed of Centenary Methodist church also briefly addressed the convention.

On motion of Dr. Carey, the convention unanimously requested Dr. Moorehouse to postpone his departure for home till tomorrow and take part in the evening meeting.

Adjourned till 2 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION. The discussion relating to New Brunswick home missions was the first business after dinner. A motion had been made by Rev. W. C. Goucher, seconded by Rev. A. H. Lavers, that the matter be laid over for one year to enable the churches interested to be consulted.

President Keirstead asked the convention to temper the discussion with moderation of language and to avoid personalities.

R. G. Haley moved as an amendment for the current year the home and foreign mission boards be instructed to pay over to the New Brunswick conference the interest of trust funds held by these boards for home mission work in New Brunswick.

This was seconded by Thos. L. Hay of St. John.

The mover and seconder of the motion to postpone for one year withdrew it, and Bro. Haley then moved as an amendment to Bro. McIntyre's original resolution.

Rev. J. A. Gordon stated the point as to who were entitled to vote on this question.

The chair said he did not think any one would vote who had not the right to do so.

Mr. J. Parsons of Halifax wanted to understand the question at issue. He took it that the convention was the head of the board, and he objected to delegating that power to boards as McIntyre's resolution provided. He favored giving the dear New Brunswick brethren the home mission money to handle. Indeed, he would let them handle all the mission money of the convention, feeling sure that the poor Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island churches would fare as well as in the present arrangement. He was continued. He suggested moving the foreign mission board to Yarmouth and the home mission board to St. John, thus exchanging the work for a time. He moved that the home mission board be located in St. John and the foreign mission board in Yarmouth or elsewhere. In respect of loving hearty co-operation our home missions in New Brunswick had a grievance by the removal of the work from local hands. It might be largely sentimental, but nevertheless it existed, and he wanted it removed.

Prof. Barse held that this money was first God's, and next belonged to the people to whom it was sent. He did not regard the request from New Brunswick as a cry for separation. There were churches in New Brunswick that were unwilling for the maritime convention to have their contributions, and on the ground of Baptist liberty, how, he asked, could A direct how he shall spend his own money? It was absurd twenty years after to consider that sort of an inter-provincial jealousy, but to remove any ground for it in this case he would let New Brunswick handle her own money.

Rev. W. N. Hutchings of Canning pointed out that on the other hand there were churches in New Brunswick that wanted their money handled by the maritime convention.

Rev. A. Colborn of Wolfville felt that the best way to conduct home missions was by one board, and that was not possible, by two boards, one from Nova Scotia and one from New Brunswick. Convention ought not to fight and wrangle over this question. He saw nothing in Bro. Haley's resolution to which exception could be taken. It was competent for convention to order the boards to pay over the proceeds of trust funds to whoever it chose, restricting the expenditure to the object set forth in the trust deeds. Some way must be found out of the question, rather than this perpetual quarrelling.

Rev. D. H. McQuarrie of Port Maitland, N. B., would let the New Brunswick delegates settle the question themselves, while the delegates from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island went back to their homes.

Rev. G. W. Schurman of Charlottetown pointed out that the constitution of the New Brunswick conference only those churches which contribute shall be entitled to send delegates. Only \$4 out of 170 churches in New Brunswick contributed to the New Brunswick convention.

H. C. Creed of Fredericton said the constitution of the maritime convention that some churches did not contribute did not contribute to the objects of the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Secondly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Thirdly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Fourthly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Fifthly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Sixthly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Seventhly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Eighthly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Ninthly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Tenthly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Eleventhly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Twelfthly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Thirteenthly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Fourteenthly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.

Fifteenthly, only 64 in the province convention, leaving 10 identified themselves with the convention. This year, by Rev. W. E. McIntyre, home W. Schurman said the constitution of convention only the objects of the convention.