

This is the Church which Bro. Hartley received into the F. C. B. Conference a few months ago.

Tuesday morning we left for home, feeling weary in body, having been engaged in revival meetings since the early part of January. The results make us in some respects forget the toil. The leading of souls to Christ is a work we love.

Bro. Swim, licentiate, supplied for us in Portland, and his labours were appreciated and blessed. We met with Bro. J. N. Barnes. He was holding special meetings at Fair Haven, and on Sunday the 11th, baptized two persons.

Summary.—During our visit to the Island we held twenty-two meetings, preached at many times, baptized nine men and three women—12 in all—added fourteen to the church; eleven backsliders were reclaimed. This, if nothing more, was a victory when we consider that those reclaimed had been in a backslidden condition from 10 to 30 years. Those baptized ranged in age from 20 to 60. We made between 35 and 40 visits. Truly, then, God was in the movement, the brethren and sisters rejoiced greatly, for a few faithful ones were found here, who were deeply anxious for the welfare of Zion. They feel now as if they could go up and possess the land. They are very anxious that some one would come and labor with them. The reasons why is known to those who have visited the Island. Licentiate Swim went to their assistance Thursday, the 22nd. Our prayer is that God may go with him and make him a blessing to the people. Received for the Mission \$21.00. W. J. HALSE.

Portland, April 24.

NOVA SCOTIA.

PORT MEDWAY, N. S.—I thought perhaps some readers of the INTELLIGENCER might like to hear about my first trip in the Master's work, therefore I write this brief report. On March 31st I sold out my business, and the next day started for Port Medway. I met Rev. A. Kinney at Mill Village coming to Halifax. He gave me a few lines to the brethren at Port Medway. I arrived there at 11 A. M. Friday. That night Rev. Mr. Hawkins (Methodist), held a meeting in the Old Free Baptist Church. All were made to rejoice when those who were seeking the Lord took part for the first time and backsliders returned home. Sunday, 10.30 A. M. I preached in the Free Baptist Church, at 2.30 P. M. I attended the Sabbath-school, which is a very good one, and at 7.30 P. M. we had the house filled (about three hundred or more) at another meeting. This was the largest meeting I ever led. After speaking for a few minutes I called for testimony, and it came from all sides. Meetings were continued all that week. The next Sunday I preached in the morning and in the afternoon at East Port Medway, and in the evening we had another blessed Gospel meeting. Monday night was a Conference, and three offered for baptism and membership and were accepted. The regular weekly prayer and social was held on Thursday; it was a glorious time. In most every meeting we heard some one return to the blessed Lord. They "thanked God and took courage." I reached home on the 17th inst. The trip was a great blessing to my soul. The people were kind and good. I will have a few months to work for the Master before going to school, and am willing to work wherever He shall call me. LICENTATE G. M. WILSON.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

—The C. T. Act was adopted in St. John County by the small majority of 25. The vote cast was light. The defeat in the city the day before probably had the effect of lessening the vote.

—It is estimated that there are about 20,000 associations of various kinds in this country for the promotion of temperance, and that 10,000 meetings are held from week to week for the promotion of the cause.

—The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has "very considerable doubts whether the public houses are suffering from the depression of trade." It is said that there is spent in the Scottish capital every Saturday on strong drink no less than £20,000!

—Sir Charles Warren, the new chief of the London police, is a thorough-going teetotaler. Regarding the issue of rum as part of the soldier's rations, he stated some time ago that if his advice were asked he should recommend the men to apply it to the soles of their feet instead of to their stomachs.

—Hon. John B. Finch propounds this question to husbands in the habit of spending their earnings at saloons: Tell me what would you think if your wife left you to take care of the house and put your baby to bed, and went off down to the saloon to spend her time and money there while you were suffering for the need of it, and then come home to curse and beat you? You would be horrified at the idea, but let me tell you, my friend, vice is never respectable because it wears breeches.

—The Nova Scotia Legislature has passed a law something like that recently adopted in New Brunswick to provide for the enforcement of the Scott Act as follows:

In every municipality where the second part of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, has been or shall hereafter be proclaimed and come into force, the Council shall appoint one or more persons for the purpose of enforcing and carrying out the provisions of said Act,

and to every man so authorized to pay out of the funds of said municipality all costs, charges and expenses of enforcing and carrying out the provisions of the said Act.

—About two years ago the Bengal Government appointed a Commission to inquire into the cause of the increase in the consumption of spirituous liquors among the people of India and to suggest a remedy. After spending some months in visiting various parts of the province, the Commission submitted a report. They recommended the establishment of central distilleries in large towns, fixing a maximum capacity for the stills in each district, and a minimum price for the cheapest sorts of liquor, the reconstitution of the excise establishments and the exercise of greater care in the selection of retail shops. The recommendations of the Commission are almost entirely approved. Central distilleries will be established in certain large towns.

RECEIVED.—The Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada for year 1885; Criminal Statistics for the year 1884; Report on Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farm Stations, with suggestions relating to experimental agriculture in Canada.

PERSONAL.—Ex-president Arthur continues in a very precarious state of health. His friends fear he may not recover. Sir John A. Macdonald is better. He was in his place in Parliament on Tuesday for the first time in several weeks. He is not likely to take much part in the work of the session. Sir Leonard Tilley, who has been under surgical treatment in Boston, is reported improving.

JOURNALISTIC.—Several Montreal newspapers have suffered considerably by the flood. The *Gazette* press, engine and electric light rooms were five feet deep. The *Herald* cellar was affected in a minor degree. So is the *Post* basement. The *Witness* establishment on Bonaventure street was surrounded by water and the cellar, as well as those of other buildings in that locality, flooded. The *Star* office on St. Nicholas street was in a like fix. All were more or less dependent on their more fortunate rivals for assistance in making their regular appearance.

PARLIAMENT.

Monday.—Mr. Foster, replying to a question by Mr. Robertson (Shelburne), said the government was making inquiries into reports of depredations by American fishermen upon the traps of Shelburne County lobster fishermen, and until these inquiries were closed, it could not determine upon its course in the matter.

Mr. Charlton moved for the adoption of certain resolutions favoring shorter speeches in Parliament. He spoke briefly in favor of the resolution, contending that long speeches were neither reported nor read, and cited the practice of other legislatures, pointing out that the delivery of unusually long speeches was almost peculiar to the Dominion Parliament.

Sir Hector Langevin favored moral suasion, and moved in amendment that all but the preamble be struck out. This would affirm the principle of the resolution without accepting the details. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Macraney moved a series of resolutions respecting the cost of the governor-general's maintenance, Rideau hall repairs, staff and travelling expenses, etc. A debate took place upon each of these resolutions, in which the growing expenditure attached to government house and its maintenance was attacked. Most of these motions were refused upon the ground that the expenditure of the sums voted for these services was entirely the governor-general's own private business.

Mr. Blake paid a touching tribute to Mr. Thompson, the deceased member for Haldimand, which Langevin reciprocated.

Tuesday.—On the motion to go into supply, Laurier spoke on the half-breed grievances as to titles of land. He entered at great length into the history of the half-breeds' claims and the legislation had from time to time since 1879, and said the government is blameable that for six years they did nothing for the solution of the half-breed question. All parties had urged the government to find a solution. The policy of the government had been to-morrow, to-morrow. He closed by moving in amendment that it was the duty of the government to proceed with diligence to settle the claims of the half-breeds of the Northwest and also the half-breeds of Manitoba, who were temporarily absent from that province, and that the government is to be censured for neglect, delay and mismanagement, prejudicial to the peace and good government of Canada.

White, Minister of Interior, said that the further the opposition went in investigation of the causes of the Northwest rebellion the less they find to censure the government. Louis Riel did not for the first time last year attempt to raise a revolt. Crowfoot had declared to the correspondent of the *Mail* that Riel had tried years before to rouse the Indians to revolt. Riel had gone to the Fenian centre in New York in 1878 to obtain aid to get up rebellion. In 1876 the McKenzie government asked Ryan to deal with the subject, but failed to send Ryan any instructions to act till months after, so careless were they in settling these grievances. He then turned to the action of the present government.

No Indian or half-breed had been prevented hunting the buffalo or fishing where he pleased. That class of claims therefore need not be considered. He showed that the Northwest council objected to Archbishop Tache's plan of

entailing estates of half-breeds, yet this government had been attacked in and out of the house because they did not carry out the Archbishop's plan.

He quoted from Mr. Jackson to show that the real object of the rebellion was to reconquer the whole Northwest from Canada. He showed that in every respect the government treatment of the half-breeds has been kind, considerate, and such as the public sentiment of Canada demands and has demanded.

Davies followed, declaring that White had not dealt with the issue raised by Laurier, and made an effective speech.

Foster replied to Davies in a clear and strong speech.

Laurier's amendment was lost, 64 to 106.

Wednesday.—In answer to questions, Bowell said the quantity of sugar in bonded warehouse, Montreal, on the 31st March last, was 2,742,000 pounds.

In answer to Cameron's question, Is it the intention of the government during the present session of parliament to provide for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from the Strait of Canso to Sydney or Louisbourg? Pope said negotiations are now going on and he hoped to be able to make provision.

Davies described the efforts Prince Edward Island made to have the terms of union carried out respecting continuous communication. The record of the government had been a record of delay and inaction.

Hackett said the question was one of great importance to the people of the Island. He thought honest attempts had been made, and the conclusion of the committee in 1883 was that no steamer could be made that would secure continuous communication. He advocated the construction of a tunnel as the only means.

Foster said the government had endeavored to keep faith with the Island. Davies had said it was an impossibility to maintain continuous steam communication. The government could not perform impossibilities. The communication was fifty per cent. better than it was during the Mackenzie administration. The recommendations of the special committee of 1883 had been carried out.

Mitchell said the contract of confederation with P. E. Island, was an impossibility, but neither of the political parties had tried their best to reduce the difficulty to a minimum.

On motion for the second reading of the act further to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases, chiefly with a view to permit persons having doubts to affirm instead of taking an oath, a division was called for. The vote stood: for second reading 86, against 52.—Carried.

In answer, Sir Hector said that the government proposed to cause an investigation to be made by competent engineers with a view to suggest such measures as may prevent the recurrence of the disasters inflicted upon the city of Montreal, and neighboring districts from the overflowing of the St. Lawrence river.

In answer, McLellan said the government are taking steps to protect the public from fraud of counterfeit two dollars dominion notes.

Sir John moved the introduction of the bill respecting representation of the Northwest territories in parliament of Canada. He said it was proposed in the bill to give the provisional district of Assiniboine two representatives, and Alberta and Saskatchewan one each. These representatives would have the same privileges as members from other provinces, the right to vote included. He stated the franchise under which the representatives would be elected would be the same as that under which members of the Northwest territories are now elected. He moved that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty representing that for the good government of the several territories, not included in any province of the Dominion, it is expedient that provision should be made for their representation in the Parliament of Canada and praying that she be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be laid before the Imperial Parliament to empower the Parliament of Canada from time to time to make provision for such representation. He stated that in 1871, the Imperial Parliament passed an act to enable the Dominion to form provinces out of the territories and then to proceed to confer representation on them. The act does not provide that a territory while remaining a territory can by act of Dominion Parliament be given representatives. The proposed address asks for the conferring of such power on the Dominion Parliament as will enable it to make provision for representation of territories as such. He moved the appointment of a select committee to draft an address in the terms of the resolution. He said he had prepared a bill for Imperial Parliament and that it would be submitted to commons of Canada; not to pass it, but for inspection.

Mr. Stairs gives notice of intention to move resolutions to the effect that as the fish trade in Canada is not in as satisfactory a position as desirable, and as it is imperative that every means should be taken to improve it by providing new markets and preventing Canadian fishermen from being placed at a disadvantage in the markets now possessed by them, that it is expedient that the government of Canada should take steps to reopen negotiations with Spain for a reciprocity treaty with Porto Rico and Cuba, and should enter into negotiations through the Imperial Government with the governments of all the British West India Isles and British Guiana for such a commercial arrangement as will secure to the people of these countries free commercial intercourse.

Marriages.

PERRY-PARSONS.—In Fredericton, on the 22nd inst., by Rev. Jos. McLeod, Mr. James Perry and Miss Rebecca Parsons, both of Oromocto, S. Co.

Business Notices.

Students' Fund Receipts.

Rev. John Robertson.....\$5 00
Hon. G. E. Foster.....20 00
Fredericton Church.....25 00
St. John Church.....25 00
A Friend.....10 00

G. A. HARTLEY, Treasurer.

April 19, '86.

Home Mission Receipts.

Mrs. Geo. Stickney.....\$1 00
Mrs. M. Fenwick.....2 00
A Friend.....10 00

G. A. HARTLEY, Treasurer.

April 19, '86.

Foreign Mission Fund.

Received from a friend, Bridgewater Center.....\$10 00
WM. PETERS, Treasurer.

A VALUABLE FEATURE.

One of the most valuable features of Hagyard's Yellow Oil is that unlike ordinary liniments it can be safely and effectually taken internally as well as applied in cases of pains, inflammation, sore throat, rheumatism, and all painful complaints and injuries.

The rock on which many a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise overcomes bilious maladies, female ailments, and those coupled with impurity of the blood.

COMPULLED TO YIELD.

Mrs. Salter, of Franktown, Ontario, was for four years afflicted with a fever sore that baffled all treatment until she tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Four bottles cured her. All chronic sores and humors of the blood must yield to B. B. B.

SEVEN YEARS.

Of suffering relieved in as many days. Corns cause in the aggregate as much suffering as any single disease. It is the magic solvent power of Putnam's Corn Extractor that makes it speedily successful in removing corns. Take no substitute, however highly recommended. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. Sure, safe and painless.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE is an article of too great value to housekeepers to be undervalued by any. No similar article has come into general use in so short a time, simply because it always speaks for itself on trial. Sold by all grocers, but see that counterfeits are not urged upon you.

JACK FROST CONQUERED.

Although during the cold season "Jack Frost" gets in his work lively, yet Hagyard's Yellow Oil beats him every time, curing chilblains, frost bites, and all their painful effects. It also cures croup, sore throat, rheumatism, and most painful affections.

Mr. G. W. Maculley, Pavillon Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c."

A life saved by thirty-five cents! A lady in Boston had Diphtheria and was almost dead from strangulation, but was instantly relieved and finally cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Every family should have a bottle ready for instant use.

THE LOST RESTORED.

Ira McNeill of Popular Hill, Ont., states that his brother, aged 12, was afflicted with a terrible cold, from the effects of which he lost his voice. Hagyard's Pectoral Balm cured the cold and restored his voice in the most perfect manner. He says it cannot be exceeded as a remedy for coughs and colds.

Profitable investment. One dollar's worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders fed to a coop of thirty hens will yield a profit of three dollars, besides preventing all manner of diseases. Be sure to get Sheridan's. The large packs are worthless.

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

Mr. Frank Hendry, writing from Sault Ste. Marie, says: "I purchased one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did purify it and now I have excellent health." As a blood purifying tonic and system regulator the result of taking B. B. B. is always successful.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Geo. W. Platt, of Pietou, says he can confidently recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to any who suffer from loss of appetite, constipation and general debility, that remedy having cured him, after severe illness from the same complaints.

NOTICE.

The Harmony Quarterly Meeting of Free Baptists, of Nova Scotia, will meet (n. v.) at Port Medway, Queens County, N. S., Friday, Saturday and Sabbath, May 14th, 15th and 16th, 1886.

Business Conference, Friday, 2.30 P. M.

Social Conference, Saturday, 2.30 P. M.

Brethren, at P. M., will make arrangements for services Friday and Saturday evenings.

Will brethren from Yarmouth and Shelburne Quarterly Meeting meet with us? S. N. ROYAL, Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.

Q. M. Clerk.