

the churches which have mid-week prayer meetings attend them.

6. The church property in the District is worth \$13,400; money reported raised for the ministry \$945.10; for home missions \$11.50; for foreign missions \$31.41; for church expenses \$137.83; for building and improvements \$115.54; total \$1241.39.

7. We suggest that churches keep track of non-resident members as far as possible, by correspondence, at least once a year.

We find no place in the reports for the Conference Fund, and we recommend that the blank forms have a place for this item of church contributions.

The missions cause is not very well supported, so far as the reports show. Is this lack of promptness in having collections ready for District Meeting?

8. We find the following to be the state of the churches as to the observance of the Lord's Supper,—one church once a month; one church three times a year; three churches once a year; four churches "occasionally"; one church once in four years; six churches not at all, or no mention of it.

This, we think, shows a sad neglect of this important ordinance, and must result in loss of spirituality and fellowship in the churches.

9. We suggest the S. S. reports be taken up immediately after this report is dealt with.

The report was considered, some speeches were made, but no action was resolved upon.

Bro. G. J. Worden, from the committee on the Otnabog church, reported that it belongs to the Fourth District, and recommended it to report to that meeting.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved that this District meeting desires to put on record its appreciation of the character and services of the late brother Albert Palmer, who for sixteen years was the painstaking and efficient Clerk of the District. His devotion to Christian work, and especially to the interests of the denomination with which he has connected, was marked and unwavering, and is now remembered with gratitude to God. The meeting also expresses Christian sympathy with Mrs. Palmer and her son in their sad bereavement, and commends them to the grace of Him who is the widow's God and the Father of the fatherless.

Resolved that the District meeting feels that it has suffered serious loss by the death of Bro. L. S. Vanwart, a member of the D. M. Executive, and for many years a deacon of the Wickham church. He was much interested in all work, not only of his own church and this District, but of the denomination at large, and will be missed from our various meetings. To his widow and family in their great loss and sorrow they express sincere sympathy.

Balloting for the D. M. Executive resulted in the choice of brethren G. J. Worden, O. N. Mott, Jas. McCrear, T. W. Perry and J. R. Vanwart.

Two delegates to General Conference—Jas. McCrear and Bradford Palmer—were appointed, with Thos. Corcoran and Stephen Smith as their substitutes.

The committee on Sabbath School reports presented the following summary:

1. Nine Sabbath Schools have reported by letter, and one verbally. Seven, mentioned in church reports, have not reported. The number of S. Schools in the District is seventeen. 2. The number of officers in the schools reported is 39; teachers 29; scholars 278; average attendance 25 scholars. The number of schools open all the year is two, the others being open but part of the year. All open with devotional exercises; six use the International lessons; and the average of church members attending is 35 percent.

License was granted brother David Patterson, of the Perry Point church.

..... A vote of thanks to the people of Hibernia for their hospitable entertainment of the meeting, was heartily adopted. Two delegates from the Westfield church arrived. They did not bring a written report, but spoke of the work done by Rev. T. O. Deg Witt, of the present condition of the church, and desired that care be extended to it.

At 2 p. m. there was a prayer meeting, led by brother Foster. At 2.30 p. m. the chairman took the chair, and business was resumed. Roll call showed that many delegates had left for home after the morning meeting. An hour or more was spent in discussing Sabbath School work, and several good speeches were made. Adjourned at 4 p. m.

A business meeting of the District W. F. M. society was held in the school house in the afternoon. We presume the secretary will send a report for the department devoted to the women's work. At 7.30 a public missionary meeting was held, presided over by the chairman of the District. Scripture lesson by Rev. O. N. Mott; prayer by Rev. Jos. McLeod. Recitation, "My Penny," by Ida Williams. Rev. J. H. Erb made an interesting speech. Miss Clark read an extract from a recent letter from Miss Gaunce. Rev. Jos. McLeod spoke. "A Message from India" was read by Miss Maggie

Hamilton, Brother E. W. Slipp, treasurer for foreign missions, made a practical speech, giving the people some information which ought to help them. "The Mission Box" was read by Herbert Nickerson. A collection was taken, amounting to \$6.36.

Sunday was a beautiful day. The services were as follows:

9 a. m. prayer meeting, led by Bro. Mott; 10.30 a. m., preaching by Rev. Jos. McLeod; 2.30 p. m., preaching by Rev. J. H. Erb; the Lord's Supper administered by Revs. J. G. McKenzie and J. McLeod; 7.30 p. m., preaching by Rev. C. B. Lewis; at Jerusalem, 7.30 p. m., preaching by Rev. J. McLeod. There was a large attendance at all the meetings, and there was marked interest in all the services of the day. We have no doubt that lasting good will result from the truth preached and the gracious influences that were manifest during the day. In the evening meeting a number rose for prayers.

The kindness of the people of Hibernia was all that could be desired, and we trust they may not be unwarded for their hearty entertainment of the people.

The church building underwent some repairs preparatory to the meeting, and is now a very neat and pleasant house of worship.

The pastor of the church, Rev. G. W. Foster, is highly thought of by his people, and by the people in all the communities in which he ministers. We heard many expressions commendatory of his life and work in the pastorate. His labours have been blessed in good revivals during the year.

Rev. J. G. McKenzie's home is in Jerusalem, which adjoins Hibernia. He was good enough to take us to Jerusalem, and thence to the steamer on Monday, after spending a night under his hospitable roof. He is in very good health, and is happy in the blessing which is reviving the Blissville church and people, where he has been labouring for some time.

Home Religious News.

—Rev. N. McKinnon has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church, St. John. He intends to pursue his studies at Harvard Divinity school.

—Mr. Joseph Bullock, of St. John, has made the Reformed Baptist Alliance a donation of \$500. That body has appointed Rev. W. B. Wiggins home missionary, and Rev. G. W. McDonald Evangelist.

—Rev. Dr. Boggs, one of the band of Baptist Missionaries in India who has been home on furlough, is shortly to return to his sphere of labor. Dr. Boggs is a Nova Scotian.

—The cornerstone of the new St. Jude's church (Episcopal), Carleton, St. John, was laid on Wednesday last.

—Adam Rutledge was ordained a minister of the Baptist church, at Golden Mount, Albert Co., last week.

—The centennial of the organization of the Pictou Presbytery was celebrated on the 10th inst at New Glasgow. There were about fifty visiting ministers in attendance at the celebration, among them Principal Grant, of Queen's University.

Denominational News.

FROM REV. J. J. BARNES.—We rejoice to be in a position to report encouraging things about the spiritual life of the churches in this pastorate. The spirit of revival is in constant operation in the Rockland church, the fruits of which are often manifested in conversions and additions to the church. Last Sabbath was a glorious day, and must long be remembered in the history of this church. On the 7th inst a son of the late deacon Charles Boone was baptized and received into the church. Others will no doubt soon follow his example. It is most gratifying to me, as it must be to all of God's servants, to see fruit bearing in the churches, as a result from our labors, going steadily on, in the converting of sinful men and women.

Cold Stream and Gordonville are doing well, and reaping the good fruits of last spring's revival. Gordonville, especially, is holding on, and doing well in their circumstances. This church is in much need of a few special meetings, which I am planning to hold there soon.

Some change has occurred in my plan of work of late, enabling me to get to Foreston once in a while. It is a great pleasure to me to be able to go there. I hope and pray that these occasional visits may prove a blessing to them. They were so far discouraged when I went to see them, that they were at the point of losing all hope of ever being revived again. I do not know that much can be done to help them with the little time I have in my power to give them. We can only do the best we can, and leave the results with God.

I am yet undecided about remaining in this pastorate another year, and, therefore, do not now know with any certainty where I shall labour during next year. I am free to correspond with churches needing a pastor next year.

J. J. BARNES.

July 8th, 1895.

Letter From Rev. E. C. Crowell

The Free Baptists of N. B. Maine and N. S. held their Annual Conference at Wicklow Carleton Co. N. B., beginning July 6th. There was a good attendance, especially on Sunday afternoon, when an overflow meeting was necessary.

Over fifty churches were on their list, of which many neither reported nor sent delegates; seven or eight ministers were present; the additions to membership were estimated at seventy eight. On Sunday Elder Stephen Currie preached in the morning, Elder C. D. Turner in the afternoon and Elder E. Crowell, visiting delegate from Nova Scotia, in the evening.

The routine business was attended to, and reference made in their past minutes and by visiting delegates Connor and Crowell to the question of union between the three bodies. Satisfactory explanations were made to the Conference for the first time, of the failure of the N. S. F. B. delegates to meet with the other Committees in Nov. 1894.

A resolution was offered to approve the principle of union, and to provide a Committee with authority to co-operate with Committees of the F. B. S. of N. S. and the F. C. Baptists in arranging a basis of union. This resolution was lost.

Delegates Turner and C. M. Orser were appointed to attend the N. S. F. B. yearly meeting. Delegates were appointed to attend the F. C. Baptist yearly meeting.

E. C.

Parliament.

Monday.—That something beyond the ordinary was about to happen was evidenced from the crowded state of the galleries in the commons. Representatives of the ultra-Protestant element and long-robed priests were there cheek by jowl, anxious to know what decision had been come to by the government. They had not long to wait.

Mr. Laurier rose and reminded the leader of the house of his promise the other day to make a statement as to the course of public business.

Mr. Foster made the following announcement: "I desire to state that the government has had under consideration the reply of the Manitoba legislature to the remedial order of the 21st of March, 1895, and after careful deliberation has arrived at the following conclusion: Though there may be differences of opinion as to the exact meaning of the reply in question, the government believes that it may be interpreted as holding out some hope of an amicable settlement to the Manitoba school question on the basis of possible action by the Manitoba government and legislature and the dominion government is most unwilling to take any action which can be interpreted as forestalling or prejudicing such a desirable consummation."

"The government has also considered the difficulties to be met with in perfecting legislation so important and intricate a question during the last hours of the session. The government has, therefore, decided not to ask parliament to deal with remedial legislation during the present session."

"A communication will be sent immediately to the Manitoba government on the subject with a view to ascertaining whether the government is disposed to make a settlement of the question which will be reasonably satisfactory to the minority of that province, without making it necessary to call into requisition the powers of the dominion parliament."

"A session of the present parliament will be called together to meet not later than the first Thursday of January next. If by that time the Manitoba government fails to make a satisfactory arrangement to remedy the grievance of the minority, the dominion government will be prepared at the next session of parliament to be called as above stated to introduce and press to a conclusion such legislation as will afford an adequate measure of relief to the said minority based upon the lines of the judgment of the privy council and the remedial order of the 21st of March, 1895."

In the upper house the premier made precisely the same statement, adding, however: "This is clear and sufficiently distinct, indicating the policy of the government upon this very important and intricate question. It must be for the houses of parliament and the people of the dominion to say whether they approve of this policy or not."

In the commons, immediately after Mr. Foster sat down, Mr. Lariviere arose and said: "In the name of the minority whom I represent, I emphatically declare that the present attitude of the government is unacceptable to them." He could proceed no further with his observations, as the speaker promptly called him to order, and Mr. Taylor rose to submit his motion for the reservation of certain islands in the St. Lawrence as a national park.

During Mr. Taylor's observations there was not much attention paid to the subject. Members cared nothing just then about the Thousand Islands; they wanted to compare notes upon the situation.

The French conservatives fear lest when parliament is prorogued something will intervene to prevent the government from carrying out its policy.

Added to the divergent views which were freely expressed in the corridors of the commons was the report that the three French-Canadian ministers, Messrs. Oulmet, Caron and Angers had resigned. None of these ministers were present in their places in the house.

At the evening session Mr. Mulock resumed the debate on Mr. Flint's motion concerning the South Shore Railway Co. of Nova Scotia.

Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton) moved in amendment that the documents asked for be extended to include all correspondence between the South Shore Railway company and the government from the date of the proceedings taken in court to wind up the

affairs of the company down to the present.

Mr. White (Shelburne) corrected Mr. Mulock's statement of no work having been done on the road, pointing out that the records of the local government showed that considerable work had been done. Not only that but large sums had been paid out for right of way.

Mr. Forbes argued that the Coast Line people were first in the field.

After the hon. member had spoken for some time he moved the adjournment of the debate.

The motion was agreed to.

Tuesday.—There was an exciting half hour in the house this afternoon, but for another day at least the public will be deprived of an official announcement respecting the situation.

It is reported that the French ministers will not now be satisfied unless a remedial bill be presented and passed this session.

On the order of the day being called in the commons, Mr. Laurier rose and said: "I now renew the question which I put last evening to my hon. friend with regard to the resignation of certain members of the administration."

Mr. Foster said all that I can say to my hon. friend and to the house is that I have not any authority from his excellency the governor general to make a statement other than this, that no resignations have as yet been received by him.

Mr. Laurier moved the adjournment of the house and the motion to adjourn was negatived by 111 to 72.

Several government measures were advanced a stage.

The evening session was spent in committee on the criminal code.

Wednesday.—In the senate this

afternoon at the opening of the sitting Senator Scott said:

"Before the orders of the day are called, I should like to ask the premier if he is able now to relieve the tension of opinion on an important question, the rumors outside, which are somewhat confirmed by an empty chair. I think parliament is entitled to some explanation under the circumstances. It is the usual practice in the British parliament, and our parliament when a crisis arises that both houses are taken into the confidence of the government."

Sir MacKenzie Bowell.—The hon. gentleman is quite correct as to the parliamentary and constitutional practice of a question of this kind. I am not, I am sorry to say, in a position to relieve the tension of the hon. gentleman's mind at the present moment, but I promise him that there is no doubt I shall be enabled to relieve him of all anxiety as to the matter tomorrow at three o'clock.

In the commons Mr. Laurier said: "I would now ask the minister of finance whether he can give any information to the house today with regard to the resignations of three members of the administration."

Mr. Foster—Mr. Speaker, I think I will have to ask my hon. friend to cultivate the virtue of patience for a little while longer. To-morrow when the house assembles I shall make a positive statement in reference to the matter.

Mr. Laurier—My hon. friend has asked me so often to cultivate that virtue that I think I have it to perfection now. As evidence of it I will wait until tomorrow.

The house spent most of the day discussing the customs bill.

Mr. Lister made an attack on Mr. Wallace's administration of the customs department.

Mr. Wallace made reply, quoting from official records.

After considerable cross-firing the subject dropped.

In the senate on the third reading of the bill to amend the law respecting the lobster fishery, Mr. Power submitted an amendment compelling the lobster packers to put their names and addresses, together with the year of packing, on all cans. The amendment was defeated. The French treaty passed.

Thursday.—On motion of Hon. Mr. Foster, Mr. Lennan's bill for the branding of butter and cheese was added to the list of government orders.

Mr. Girouard rose and said: I wish to put the following question to the leader of the government: Will the negotiations to be entered into with Manitoba relating to the schools, unless they bring in an acceptable arrangement in the lines of the remedial order and the terms of the judgment of the privy council of the 29th January, 1895, preclude or postpone the introduction of the remedial legislation announced in your statement of Monday last?

Mr. Foster—My answer simply is, they will not.

Mr. Laurier—I see that everything is serene once more in the atmosphere of the cabinet. Perhaps the hon. gentleman will be able to give us information as to the non-existing crisis which was supposed to exist.

Mr. Foster—I am glad that my hon. friend shows such skill in reading political weather predictions, if I may so dominate them. I have but very few remarks to make in reply to the questions which have been put by my hon. friend on previous occasions and repeated today. Some differences arose between members of the cabinet with reference to the question of remedial legislation. The statement which I made the other day to the house gave the position of the government on that matter. The differences in the cabinet arose chiefly on two lines. Some of our colleagues were of the opinion that it was useless and consequently unnecessary to prolong negotiations or to enter into further negotiations with the Manitoba government with a view to a settlement of the question by that government themselves. The other question of difference arose consequently from that. They believe that remedial legislation should be introduced at once, starting from the promise that there was nothing to be hoped for from the action of the Manitoba government and legislature itself. I need not re-

iterate the position of the government. That was shown in the statement I made the other day in this house. Both those positions were taken in that statement. The one that we would grant to Manitoba a certain amount of time in the hope that negotiations would be entered into and an amicable settlement of this question arrived at. The other was that in so intricate and important a question the greatest deliberation was necessary in the perfecting of legislation in the matter and that no remedial legislation should be introduced this session. Those differences of opinion were canvassed by the different members of the government. I regret to say that one of our colleagues who has not a seat in this house finds it impossible to accede to the view of the majority of the government, while still holding very firmly and strongly to his view that remedial legislation should be undertaken and pressed to a conclusion at once. As he finds it impossible to accede to the view of the majority in that respect, his resignation has not only been sent in, but accepted, and he is now no longer a member of this government. I regret to say.

With reference to our two colleagues from the province of Quebec who had seats in this house, I must say that they showed a disposition to canvass and discuss and look thoroughly into the grounds of difference between their own views and the views of the majority of their colleagues, as expressed in the statement I made the other day to this house, and in the end these differences proved to be rather a misunderstanding than a real divergence of opinion. As regards the principles that were involved. At the most, it was simply a question of disagreement as to details. As to the question of principle that remedial legislation was necessary and that it would be introduced by this government at the next session of parliament to be called before the 3rd of January, in the event of the province of Manitoba not making a reasonable and satisfactory settlement of the question, it was a matter of divergence upon details and not upon principles. On the principles all were agreed. All members of the cabinet stood side by side with my two hon. friends upon my left, and my hon. friends have wisely and patriotically, I believe, acted in that line. It was a misunderstanding or a disagreement simply upon details, and they have been able to come to the conclusion that in the statement which was made on Monday last by me, remedial legislation was actually and positively promised, and that there is no variability or shadow of retracting so far—that quotation is for the special benefit of my hon. friend from Norfolk (Mr. Charlton). That there is no intention at all of going one single jet outside of that statement, but to carry out in perfect good faith the statement of the government on Monday last. Having come to that conclusion, my two hon. friends, the postmaster general and the minister of public works, have believed it to be their duty which they owe to their party, their country and to the cause which they themselves have deeply at heart, to work in harmony with their former and present colleagues, and that we should stand together and carry out the policy of the government in this way. I do not know that it is necessary for me to make any further remarks at present and my honorable friend I know is anxious to take the floor and make sundry and various observations.

Sir Adolphe Caron said: I have very little indeed to add to what has just been said by the leader of the house. The question as I view it, is one of the gravest that parliament has been called upon to consider since confederation. Believing, as I do, that minorities must be protected under the constitution and being anxious for the settlement of the school question after repeated interviews, and to my mind satisfactory assurances from the premier and from my colleagues, I consider that these assurances, by refusing to help the government in carrying out remedial legislation upon the lines of the government of the privy council and of the remedial order in council, I would have been sacrificing the interests of the minority and jeopardizing the settlement of the question. This induces me to continue to act with the government to secure, as I believe, remedial legislation in accordance with the pledges given by the premier and by the leader of the house.

Mr. Oulmet said in substance what Sir A. Caron had said.

Mr. Laurier rose and said, I move the adjournment of the house.

A discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Laurier, Girouard, McCarthy, Dr. Welden and others, and the motion was negatived by 116 to 82.

Dr. Welden took occasion to declare his intention to vote against remedial legislation whenever introduced.

NOVA SCOTIA MINISTERS.—We were glad to meet two Nova Scotia ministers in St. John a few days ago.—Rev. J. K. West, of Barrington, and Rev. D. T. Porter, of Advocate. Both are in very good health, and are having a good degree of encouragement in their work.

The INTELLIGENCER office had a pleasant visit from Rev. E. Crowell, of Canning, N. S., last week. He was returning from the Conference of the F. Baptists of N. B., N. S. and Maine. He enjoyed his brief visit up the St. John river—his first one. Of the object of his visit, and the impressions received he writes in another column.

Denominational Notices.

HOME MISSION RECEIPTS.

Received from:

Ch. French Lake.....\$1.03
G. A. HARTLEY
Treasurer
H. M. S.

Carleton
July 12, 1895.

FOREIGN MISSION FUND.

Rec'd from:

Charles Ebbett.....\$2.00
Rev. J. G. McKenzie.....1.00
Ch. French Lake.....1.29
" Oromocto.....2.00
" Waasis.....1.00
E. W. SLIPP,
Treasurer.

St. John, July 13, 1895.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Third District Meeting at Lower Queensbury, York Co. the Third Friday in September. Ministers to attend: Revs. Dr. McLeod, A. G. Downey, S. J. Perry. Rev. G. W. Foster to preach the annual sermon.

Fourth District Meeting at Upper Gagetown, Q. C., the Second Friday in September. Ministers to attend: Revs. A. H. McLeod, B. H. Nobles, N. B. Barnes, Dr. McLeod, Rev. G. A. Hartley to preach the annual sermon.

Seventh District Meeting at Wilson's Beach, Campbellello, the First Saturday in September. Ministers to attend: Revs. A. M. McNinch, O. N. Mott, Rev. J. W. Clarke to preach the annual sermon.

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—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by Druggists in every part of the World. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Intense heat prevails throughout Italy and several deaths caused thereby have been reported. At Palermo the mercury Monday registered 111° in the shade.

"How to get Sunlight Books."

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers, to Lever, Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St. Toronto who will send postpaid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at 6 cts. per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cts. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.



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the new vegetable shortening and you will be surprised at the delightful and healthful results. It is without unpleasant odor, unpleasant flavor or unpleasant results. With COTTOLENE in your kitchen, the young, the delicate and the dyspeptic can all enjoy the regular family bill of fare. Cottolene is sold in 5 and 8 pound tins, by all grocers.

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Wellington and Ann Sts.,
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READY MIXED PAINTS.

The market is now crowded with ready mixed paints of various sorts, some are good, some not so good, yet all make strong claims. The recourse to buy only goods made by well known manufacturers who will stand back of the goods.

You demand an article of this class. We are prepared to furnish a line of standard colors that will satisfy your want. The price is consistent with the quality of the goods. It is easy to apply, put up in half pint, pint, quart, half gallon and one gallon tins. Orders filled promptly.

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