d by C. R THOMPSON, No. 166 the LONDON HOUSE,

SHOES. FACTURED BY OURSELVES L SCHOOL

sers the very best value for the hat we can give better value than call the attention of the public

HAND at the INDUSTRIAL better article than those made

lling them ourselves, you buy for the material and one small

s responsibility to you is greater was selling them again.

. vou can have them made at a cash only to keep strictly ty eing paid for before they are

return the money:

o pay those bills that are lost e with many other advantages

lots for Cash, would do well

OOTS a Specialty.

lace STREET.

ON HOUSE. A. A. BLISS.

LDING LOTS OR SALE.

LOTS for Sale to suitchasers. The LAND is near cademies, &c.

ALEX. FLEMING.

CE OF REMOVAL

D OF THANKS. SCRIBER having removed his old 122 Upper Water Street to

RANVILLE STREET.

orth of the Army and Navy Depot.) banks to his many Friends and Pasts in his new premises still to re-fidence by a more extended patronage. al Position, Superior Facilities, and. ed Stock of Cloths, &c., &c., he hopes atisfaction in Custom Clothing of all

ADES will be found remarkably ning Goods, in SHIRTS, COLLARS,

m Cunningham.



s for Rolling Stock.

re invited for furnishing the Rolreentred to be delivered on the c Railway, within the next four ig the delivery in each year of about

Engines ars (a proportion being sleepers.) Baggage Cars moking Cars

TO BE MANUFACTURED, IN THE NADA and delivered on the Cana-way, at Fort William, or in the

specifications and other infor-trained at the office at the Engi-Ottawa, on and after the 15th

received by the undersigned up SDAY, the let day July next. by order, F. BRAUN,

NEW YORK.

d. Camals june 30 nay be found on file at George Newspaper Advertising Bures where advertising contracts may

ATES, Newspaper Advertising ow [Times Building], New York, intract for advertisements in the

TISING RATES.

Four Three weeks months	Six months	One Year
\$ 1.75 3.50 7.00 14.00 18.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 25.00 3.00 6.00 12.00 12.00 20.00 28.00 28.00 28.00 38.00	\$ 4.00 8.00 16.00 30.00 37.50 40.00 56.00	\$ 6.00 12.00 25.00 48.00 62.50 70.00 90.00

week 50 per cent. added.

Reslevan.

Rev. H. PICKARD, D.D., Publisher. Rev. DUNCAN D. CURRIE, Editor.

Published under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid.

VOL XXXII.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1880.

No. 19

Fecisti nos ad Te, et inquietum est Cer nostrum, donec requiescat in To.

-ST. AUGUSTINE When I a merry little child. Slept on my mother's breast, I a-ked no sweeter resting place,

But that was not my rest. When I. a maiden, full of hope, Sought laurel for my crest, Its fair green leaves enwreathed my brow, But laurel was not rest.

A woman, in her summer strength, With face toward the west,
I found my hands with gifts o'erflow,
But not amongst them rest.

I weary grew-fast fell my tears, For sad and fruitless quest, From every voice the answer came, I cannot give thee rest.

At last-since I have looked through tears, The truth of truths I see:
"My God—the heart which Thou hast made,
Can rest alone in Thee."

PHIDIAS.

Only a genius recognizes a true genius. Thus Pericles discovered in Phidias a genius of the highest order—an architect, sculptor, painter, engraver, founder in bronze, gold and silver smith, carver in ivory, equally perfect in all these arts. Having chosen him in the first instance as his friend and confidential adviser. Pericles appointed him also general superintendent over the numberless artists and mechanics employed by the state, from architects and sculptors down to the carpenters and weavers. Phidias furnished them with plans, designs, or suggestions, as the case might be, for their respective works. Pericles house was the rendezvous of the great artists and thinkers of Greece. Here were presented and discussed the plans and de- of history; while the name and fame signs of those great works that were to of the still mere illustrious Pericles adorn the city. Any difference of opin-ion were generally settled by an appeal to Pericles and Phidias, whose decis ions were final. On the other hand, highest glory of Athens. He was Phidias's studio was visited by Pericles among the people what Zeus was among the evident subsidence of waters in the to the level of that same rock. The excution of his works and to make suggestions as were deemed necessary for enhancing their beauty and symmetry. Nor is this all. The handsome hend Phidias and his art.—National young men and women of Athens sat willingly for him as models for his artistic creations. Only this co-operation of the highest and the best among the people of Helles rendered it possible for the plastic arts to reach a degree of perfection never equaled before or

It appears, then, as if Zeus himself, in all his gloty and majesty as pictured by the Greek imagination, had been sitting for Phidias as a model. A legend says that the Olympic god had appeared to him in a dream in exactly the form in which the artist produced his statue. The same was said of Onatas. after having executed his celebrated statue of Ceres for Phigalia, and of Parrhasios, after having finished a painting of Herculus. We find similar legends recorded of Raphael and other artists of the Christian art-period. The meaning of these legends is simply this: the glorification of the creative genius of great artists. Macrebius, however, reports that when Phidias was asked from what pattern he framed so divine a figure, he replied that it was from the archetype which he found in the following lines of Homer:

"He spoke, and awful bends his sable brows; Shakes his ambrosial locks and gives the nod, The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god; High heav'n with trembling the dread signal took And all Olympus to the center shock."

[Homer's Iliad, Book I, lines 687-687—Popes's

"Revolving in his mind the ideal of Father Zeus as described in those lines Phidiaas," as Cicero said, "gave free Raphael, later on, in his thoughts and God who giveth liberally and upbraideth labors pursued a definite ideal as well as a definite idea.

For nearly eight hundred years this statue was the wonder and admiration Caligula, the personification of mean- social meeting in the country. The asgether with other works of Greek art, Saviour." For a time the reflection who dwells in the; and do great of A. D. 475.—National Repository for more than I could bear.—Bishop Mar- because of his mnipotence, which

THE AGE OF PHIDIAS.

Indeed, the period of Grecian history in which Phidias lived is a remarkable one. National independence and civil liberty were now in the full possession of the Greeks. They had become concitizenship. As it is now the case in the United States, so it was in Greece; -every citizen had the right and the opportunity to be and to become and to for what he had a special aptitude; unhampered by oppressive laws and unannoyed by useless police regulations. Hence the fine arts flourished and were brought to unparalleled perfection. Mind and thought were free, their freedom having for the first time been asserted and maintained by the incomparable philosopher Anaxagoras. In poetry, Homer's grand epic, the Iliad, had become the common property of the Greek mind and furnished the foundation for its education, while sculptors and painters were embodying his gorgeous imagery in splendid visible forms. Lyric song was brought to perfection by Pindar, and the drama by Æschylus and Sophocles, while a perfect histrionic art furnished ideal forms to the plastic arts, and the latter again in their perfection influenced the former. In short, whatever tended to increase the greatness and fame of Athens, enhance intellectual culture, intensity æsthetic enjoyment, beautify life, and adorn society, was concentrated in that marble-glittering city. In addition to all this, a number of statesmen-Miltiades. Aristides. Themistocles, and Cimon-graced their country, whose names shine with luster on the pages purage him in the ex- the gods, and his contemporaries called him the "Olympian." It is upon this man we have to direct our attention for a while before we are able to compre-Repository for May.

FAITH IN PRAYER.

Alexander the Great had a famous but indigent philosopher in his court. This adept in science was once particularly straightened in his circumstances. To whom should he apply, but to his patron; the conqueror of the world. He no sooner made his request must have been far shorter than has ually. than it was granted. Alexander gave been supposed,—While the question him a commission to receive of his treasury whatever he wanted. He immediately demanded, in his sovereign's knowing how long it is to remain on name, ten thousand pounds. The treasurer, surprised at sc large a demand, refused to comply; but waited upon the king and told him of the request, adding withal how unreasonable he thought the petition, and how exorbitant the sum. Alexander heard him with patience, but as soon as he had ended his remonstrance, he replied, Let the money be instantly paid; I am delighted with this philosopher's way of thinking, he has done me a singular honour; by the largeness of his request he shows me the high idea he has conceived both of my superior wealth and my royal munificence.' We cannot honour God more than by believing what He says, and act under that faith in all our requests at His throne. "All things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer believing, ye shall receive." "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus." "Hitherto ve have asked nothing; ask and receive. reign to his art and hand," and like that your joy may be full " Ask of

A THRILLING THOUGHT.

Soon after I had united with the of the ancient world. By a state de. Church I had an experience I am sure cree its preservation was intrusted to I can never forget. I was in the sadthe lineal descendants of Phidias. Even | dle on the Lord's day, on my way to a ness, malice and vice, was deterred pects of the autumnal scenery are as from transferring it to his palace at distinct in my memory as if it had Rome for the purpose of taking off its been only yesterday; the warm sun head and placing his own in marble on lay upon the mottled foliage, and there its shoulders. When partially injured seemed the hush of a hallowed peace by lightning and despoiled some of upon the face of nature. All at once miration to the Emperor Julian and the thought came to me: "I am in and one which we will not dilute by his contemporary artists (A. D. 361- the Church, and it is in my power now, any comment of ours: "Do little 362.) Thedosius II., it is said, caused by my unholy living, to bring a blot on things as if they were great, because of it to be transferred to Byzantium, to- the Church, and to dishonour the the majesty of the Lord Jesus Christ, where they all perished in the great fire seemed insupportable; it was almost things as if they were little and easy,

THE ICE PERIOD.

STEADFAST-UNMOVABLE. The New York Times says Professor We like reliable men. They are like Paige, of Illinois, in a lecture, declared springs of water whose sources are deep. that the belief is rapidly growing that Tue Bible says they are "like wells of the great ice period which has ground water." Palestine was full of springs scious of the dignity and worth of their the rocks into soil has been ascribed to which flowed in rainy seasons, but when the rains ceased and the land became a time too remote in the planet's histhirsty, they ceased. But there were tory. The almost universally accepted wells of water, perennial springs, never opinion had been that the great ice caps gushing in time of flood, and never faildevelop into what there was in him, or had been formed by a climate extremeing in time of drought. There are characters just like these springs. Some ly cold through changed cosmic relahave spasms of activity when everybody tions. It was known that the eccenis active, and then subside when the rest tricity of the earth's path around the grow dull. There are others who are sun was subject at long periods to consteadfast. What they are, they are always. They do not depend on the siderable change, resulting in removal, impulse about them for their impulse, at times, of the planet some 15,000,000 and so they do not vary with the temmiles further than it now is from the per of their surroundings. We say of sun. The earth's extraordinary aphesuch men we "know where to find sun. The earth's extraordinary aphe. lion, added to such alterations as are attributable to the procession of the equinox, was thought to have produced the great ice eras of the past. From such postulates it has been held by divers savants that man has inhabited the globe about 2 000,000 years, an opinion from which Paige dissents as not in harmony with the drift of con. not in harmony with the drift of con-temporaneous thought. During win-ter, in the northern hemisphere, we are a wave of the sea, but, like a wave of the sea, it will come down again. It is a rare and sensitive virtue. 25 000,000 miles nearer the sun than not hard to inspire a very penurious during the summer, which tends to equalize our climate, rendering our win-ter much milder and summer less inman with a spasm of liberality. After a fervio appeal for some object of charity, he often surprises us by the largetense than they would be were the conditions reversed. In the southern hemness of his gift. But this spasm of benevolent enthusiasm will be atoned for isphere the opposite is true. There people, being nearer the sun in summer and farther off in winter, have cold by months of intensified stinginess. They who apply to him in the interval will-realize the truth that everything winters and hot summers. At the south finds its level. Men are often urged up

in the northern hemisphere was proba-

bly not far from 150 centuries ago.

Paige maintains that, if these views be

isphere. Granting the hypothesis, the

UNHALLOWED RESIGNATION.

and say that the work is none of ours

are suffering the will of the Lord, be-

all his days. Because the neck and

arms of our tender infants are soft, and

white, and dimpled, we let them go

some day we leave the little one out un-

many cases, with a little more flannel.

the family circle might be kept un-

This is a noble sentiment of Pascal.

broken for many a year.

works through the."

Some of us really imagine that we

concern to individuals.

the equilibrium of the earth's center, moving the equator southward, and slow. It is the difference between drawing the waters of the north pole throwing a wave over a rock thirty feet the Sun of righteousness. These are the evident subsidence of waters in the to the level of that same rock. northern, and comparative absence of work of the gospel is not accomplished dry land in the southern hemisphere. by persuading men to perform certain If the ice ages can be traced to such Christian acts, but by planting in their causes, a glacial period is approaching souls the principles from which these the southern hemisphere, and will, it acts shall continually flow. It is not to is estimated, reach its maximum about 5 500 years hence. The last ice era to inspire them with a benevolent spirit which shall respond to every call. You can get money from bad men, as well correct, the ice period will recur in as good men, by fervid appeals. You can pump water from a stagnant pool. about 16,000 years in the northern hem-But it is the living fountain we want, time of man's existence on the globe which flows of itself, and flows contin-

The same is true in other things. It is of great importance scientifically, the is easy to move a people in the interest human family has greater interest in of education, so far as to persuade them to build a school-house and estab. the planet; but even this is of small lish a school, but it is not so easy to create in them a permanent appreciation of learning. It is easy to organize a political campaign, and carry an election on some grand principal, but it is not so easy to bring up a whole people It is well to have faith and trust. It to the level of that principle. A cenis well to be resigned to trials that cantury ago the French people were pernot be avoided; but it is not well to suaded to adopt a republican form of hide our talents is a napkin, to take government, but it has taken a hundred our fill of ease and pleasures, and bow years to bring this same people to a down to the gods of pride and fashion, condition where such institutions could then shrink back from the consequences be maintained. In a large number of our States prohibitory laws have been enacted, but in very few has the temperance sentiment been mature enough

cause the flower-barrel is empty, and to enforce and maintain such laws. our coats is out at the elbows, when a A genuine revival must touch the little more self-denial, a little less foldsprings of character, and a true coning of the hands to rest, would raise us version must turn the fountain of a out of the slongh of poverty, and set us man's life. The new purpose must peron our feet, crowned with the gift of a meate his whole being. It must be goodly heritage. We eat rich, unwholemore than a purpose to do certain some food, keep late hours, transgress things, to go to church, to read the all the laws of health, and when we pay Bible, and to pray; more than purpose the penalty with shattered nerves, and to respond to some call of charity, or broken constitutions, we wonder why do some deed of kindness. All this is we are not strong and vigorous as our very easy and very common. There neighbour, who has lived moderately are few men who do not have seasons of such repentance as this. But there needs to be a deep purpose of divine service in the soul, which shall branch bare and unprotected; then, when out all these special duties as the occasion shall open the way.

der the snow, we murmur that our This unchanging attachment to the Father bath bees unkind. In too Christ will produce an unflagging activity in his service. The service will not be stinted, as forced service always ters, 27,798 members, and 528 churches, is, but continuous and bountiful, as the valued at \$1,352,355. outflow of a man's character is disposed to be. We look for a steady stream from a steady fountain.

> An anecdote is told of Rowland Hill. that after preaching a sermon to prove that it was impossible for any man to fall away from grace, he leaned over the pulpit

HEED THE SPIRIT.

Were a young heart, just beginning the Christian race, or a soul, girding itself anew for the life of faith to enquire of me, "What shall I do to keep my peace with God, to retain the near sweet sense of spiritual things?" I should answer, as one of the most important lessons my experience has taught. Be careful to obey at once, and with a reverend spirit, all those sacred inward impulses that call to prayer and communion with heavenly things. Luy aside the charming book; steal away from the enticing friend; resist the harmless-looking temptation, and go to the closet and kneel down to talk with Jesus. Tell him all there is in your heart. Do this as often as you have any feeling that reminds you of prayer; and also make a closet of good

OUTRUNNING THE BRETHREN.

words, or evil deeds. This is, indeed,

Some of the planets finish their rotations in much less time than others. The nearer they are to the sun, the more speedily they recover. Mercury, for instance, is not quite eighty-eight days in accomplishing his year, while Saturn takes up considerably more pole the ice is vastly in excess of the ice at the north pole, and attracts there fore the meters of the count, unsuging gospel is so soon matured for glory, by their nearren, and (like John at the tomb of our Lord) to reach the sepulcher, finish their course, and ascend to their Master's joy at a very early period; while other saints, who do not ripen so fast, secure a particular sum of money for to occupy while on earth, are detained from their crown until they are full of years, and good works. Each of these is gathered as a shock of corn in its season. O believer! if thy God summon thee away betimes, his Spirit will perfect that which concerneth thee: nor will Providence apply the sickle until grace has made thee white for the harvest. Or, if he lengthens thy thread having much for thee to do, and much to suffer, he will show himself the God of thy old age, and not forsake thee when thou art gray-headed; for he hath invariably declared, "Even to your old age I am he; and even to hoar hairs will I carry you." Isa, xlvi. 4.

Miscellaneous Methodist Items.

The British Wesleyan Thanksgiving Fund, up to April 1, had reached a total

VICTORIA AND TASMANIA METHODIST CONFERENCE.—This Conference was held in Southern Australia Jan. 21-30. Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Geelong, was elected President, and Rev. Geo. Daniel, Secretary. Dr. Dare and Revs. J. Hutchinson. R. Hart, G. T. Howard, and J. B. Porteus were returned supernumerary for one year. The report of Wesley College indicated marked prosperity, and Dr. Waugh was re-appointed President. Rev. J. Watsford was re-elected Missionary Secretary. A resolution was adopted, directing that temperance sermons should be preached in all the Conference Churches on the second Sunday in December.

From India comes a collection of \$300 toward General Conference expenses.

The various branches of the Methodist Church in England and Wales provide for the spiritual wants of 3.138,000, or about one-eighth of the population.

The M. E. Church of Canada was or ganized in 1791 by the Rev. Mr. Losee, of the New York connection, in the Kingston district. In 1828 the Society became independent of the United States. It now boasts three Conferences, 300 minis-

An "Evangelistic tour around the world" is about to be undertaken by Rev. J. S. Inskip and wife and three or four others. They intend to leave New York June 26th. They will first hold a series of meetings in Great Britain, and then proceed to the continent. The party is composed of "higher life" people (so called), and they are quite heartily enand said, "I should not recommend any dorsed by the New York Conference of of you to try it."