

On motion the Conference proceeded to show its faith by its works. Spontaneous offerings being called for, a number of members of Conference headed by Rev. A. W. Nicolson, who placed Mrs. Nicolson's name first on the list, gave \$100 each; \$50 for themselves and \$50 for their wives. In this list were the President, ex-President Taylor, A. W. Tuttle, J. A. Rogers, T. D. Hart, J. Cassidy, and perhaps others. Rev. B. Brecken gave \$100 besides what his wife might give. Others gave smaller sums but not less nobly, and slips of paper being also circulated the whole was gathered up, when it was found that over \$2000, was subscribed on the spot. It is right to say that Bro. W. H. Heartz, a leader in all such enterprises was absent. Without doubt the aggregate from this Conference alone with all its poverty will not be less than \$2,500.

The Conference joined in singing, Lord in the strength of grace, With a glad heart and free.

and the Rev. J. G. Hennigar led us in prayer. This matter having been brought to so grand a conclusion, Rev. E. Smith introduced the case of the Annapolis circuit in reference to parsonage rent.

Whilst the discussion was proceeding the President called the attention of the Conference to the fact that a member of the New England Conference was present, Rev. W. J. Promfret. He was invited to the platform and introduced. He gave expression to his feelings of pleasure in being permitted to look in upon them and to watch for a time the progress of their work. He gave them a hearty invitation to visit the N. E. Conference and assured them of a hearty welcome if they should do so.

The discussion concerning Annapolis was then continued. This circuit some years since had burdened itself with a heavy debt in the erection of a parsonage, with the understanding that an allowance should be made for rent to cover occurring interest. Last year the circuit received no grant as it had ceased to be a mission. The whole matter was carefully considered in reference to the obligations of Conference, the means of relief available, and the action of the circuit in not paying the rent out of last year's receipt; but handing the whole over to Bro. Smith; thus burdening his successor with two years' interest. It was finally decided that (a) the circuit was out of the range of ordinary mission grants. (b) The Conference had no power over the funds and a recommendation would be of no service. (c) Bro. Smith volunteered to see that last year's rent was paid, thus settling the circuit right with his successor. (d) The Church Extension Fund Committee was recommended to afford some aid in the matter if possible. (e) The Conference letter writers were directed to express fully to the officials of the Conference in reference to the case.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Conference opened as usual. After reading of minutes the deferred discussion came up in reference to appointing Bro. Geo. O. Robinson to a circuit. There was a keen discussion, after which a vote of 51 to 26 decided that he should go into the work.

A long discussion ensued upon the action of a brother who had excluded a large number of members from his church on account of not meeting in class. This much discussed and long-discussed question was re-discussed. It seemed to be the almost general impression that it was in accordance both with the feeling manifested in General Conference and with the practice of our church in the past that the class meeting should not be made an absolute test of membership. A resolution having been carried to this effect, the brother appealed from return of conference to the Appeal Committee.

A number of the schedules were read, as reported from Committee on Statistics, and passed.

Rev. J. S. Coffin brought forward the resolution of which he had previously given motion as follows:—

Whereas, the system of invitations, as at present practiced, is inconsistent with our elective representative principles, and practically contravenes a fundamental point of our itinerant system, and is a fruitful source of discontent to both circuits and ministers, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this conference shall abstain from accepting invitations or otherwise committing themselves in advance of the action of the Stationing Committee, and that all requests from circuits shall only be regarded when they shall have been transmitted directly to the Stationing Committee through the proper representatives of the several districts. After having been ably spoken to by Brethren Coffin, Brown, Gaetz, T. Rogers and others, an amendment was submitted by the Rev. J. E. Hart excluding all applications, both from circuits and ministers. The subject was deferred from time to time and very fully and ably discussed. The present system was defended by Brethren Temple, J. A. Rogers, Shore, Brown and others, whilst Coffin, I Hart, Nicolson and many others took part against it. The following resolutions moved by Rev. A. W. Nicolson and seconded by J. S. Coffin, passed almost unanimously.

(1) That this Conference does hereby express its entire approval of the right of all Quarterly Boards, without exception, to invite their ministers, if so disposed.

(2) That the following question shall be submitted this year, for a definite answer, to all our Quarterly Meetings, viz.—“Do you, or do you not, approve the system of inviting ministers, as now existing in our church?”

(3) The decision of two-thirds of our Quarterly Meetings shall be regarded next year as decisive, in respect to whether or not the present system shall continue.

Resolved, also that the above resolution be entered in the printed Minutes, and be submitted by each Superintendent to his March Quarterly Meeting.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

After devotional exercises, and the dismissal of some routine business, the Re-

port of Committee on Children's Fund was taken up. Bro. Morton, the Secretary, read the report as follows:—

(1) That a Committee be appointed annually, consisting of the Secretary of the Children's Fund and one representative from each District, to be elected by the District, to make an equitable apportionment to each circuit for the succeeding year. The representatives for the present year to be the late Financial Secretaries of the several circuits.

(2) The Secretary of this Committee shall, upon the close of Conference, notify the Recording Stewards and the Superintendents of the circuits, the amounts estimated as necessary to be raised by their respective circuits.

(3) In case of demur on the part of any circuit, said circuit may appeal to the ensuing District Meeting, which District Meeting shall be empowered to relieve said circuit, upon condition that any reduction be made up by an additional levy upon the other circuits of the District.

(4) That the number of children at the present time is 200, who at \$36, require a Fund of \$7,200; or if children cease to be claimants at 18, about \$6,800 to meet the necessities of the current year.

The Report met with the general approval of the Conference, and was accepted with great satisfaction.

A motion having been made that children go off the Fund at 18 years of age, a long and earnest discussion arose. Several amendments were moved, and after a long and earnest discussion, participated in by Brethren Hemmeon, Coffin, T. Rogers, J. A. Rogers, Josh. Morton, Cassidy and others, the following conclusion was arrived at:—

“That the old custom of providing for children until they arrive at twenty years of age, be followed, unless such children are otherwise provided for.”

The case of Mountain Mission and Scott's Bay was brought to the notice of Conference as being unprovided with men, and it was resolved, that these circuits be left in the hands of the Chairman of the Annapolis District.

Report of Conference Special Committee read and adopted.

Resolution of Guysboro' District, in reference to the Heffernan will was referred to Special Committee.

A Committee was appointed also to take into consideration the case of the Blacklin estate.

It was brought to the notice of the Conference that the General Conference had directed a collection to be made annually, for General Conference expenses, leaving to the Annual Conference to fix the time, it was resolved that such collection be taken in December.

It having been moved by Bro. Nicolson, and seconded by Bro. Gaetz, that—

Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, in its session in September, 1878, did pass a resolution by which the Committee for the Transfer of Ministers and Presbyters is so changed in its composition as to infringe upon the rights and privileges of this Conference, we, therefore, record our disapproval of the action of the General Conference.

After some discussion it passed, a few dissenting.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

After some routine business, Bro. J. A. Rogers invited the Conference to meet at Truro next year. Conference accepted the invitation, and decided to meet the third Wednesday in June.

The report of the Supernumerary Fund Committee was read, and submitted clause by clause and passed.

As the Report contains matter of importance, we give it entire:—

(1) That the Central Board of the Supernumerary Fund consist of the representatives of the Central Missionary Board of the three Eastern Conferences.

(2) That Dr. Pickard be Clerical, and Dr. Inch Tay Treasurers of the Fund.

(3) That the thanks of the Conference be tendered to Dr. Pickard and Jas. B. Morrow, Esq., General Treasurers, for their valuable services for the past four years.

(4) That greater care and more earnest effort is requisite to bring up the circuit receipts for this Fund to the point contemplated at its organization.

A resolution approving a notice of motion for raising the Supernumerary allowance 20 per cent., was negatived almost unanimously.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Conference opened at 7 1/2 o'clock. After routine business the report of the committee on the Heffernan will case was submitted. As the conference had no authority, it felt the difficulty of giving any advice. It was the general opinion, however, that the trustees should use the legacy for payment of costs so far as it would, if it could be obtained. If it could not be done then the conference property should be mortgaged, and permission was given to this effect.

A most able and excellent pastoral address was submitted by Bro. Temple and accepted by the conference and directed to be read in all our churches on the second Sabbath of August. This address will appear in the “Wesleyan.”

A committee was then appointed to take charge of arrangements for raising the Thanksgiving Fund. Committee to consist of three ministers and three laymen as follows: The President, Rev. E. A. Temple, A. W. Nicolson, George H. Starr, J. B. Morrow and Joseph Burrill, Esquires. The President to represent this committee at the General Conference.

A resolution from the Annapolis District was considered, and in relation it was resolved

That class tickets be provided for all the circuits through the Book Room, and that the cost be paid out of Contingent Fund.

The balloting for the members of the Transfer Committee resulted in the election of Rev. J. Cassidy to that position.

The President was elected also by ballot representatives to the General Missionary Committee.

Rev. Caleb Parker was elected Corresponding Member of the Sabbath School Board.

Rev. Mr. Nicolson stated that he had this day given up his charge of the Conference Office. There had been a small loss on the year's work, and the business gave little prospect of immediate revival. There had been a falling off of sales of about one-third, and in the printing department of nearly one-half. He distributed Book Room Balance Sheet, showing the state of the business.

Some conversation ensued upon Book Room matters, and highly commendatory of the management of the business during the last six years. The following resolution was also carried by a rising vote:—

That the Conference hereby expresses its appreciation of the services of the retiring Book Steward and Editor, who has so diligently and effectively discharged the duties of those offices for a period of six years. We are gratified at the success that has crowned his efforts in managing the affairs of this department of Conference work, and trust that in the ministerial work in which he now engages he will be equally successful.

The Conference Special Committee was nominated by the President, and approved as follows:—President, Chairman of Districts, E. McMurray, E. Brettle, T. W. Smith, A. W. Nicolson, and T. Rogers.

It was resolved that the Supernumerary Fund Committee be requested to pay Rev. J. M. Pike his supernumerary allowance for the past year.

Rev. C. Lockhart brought to the notice of the Conference the camp meeting arrangement, and nominated as a committee of management the superintendents of the Berwick, Kentville, Canning, Aylford, Middleton, Bridgetown, Annapolis and Horton circuits. It was announced that the camp meeting would not be held over the Sabbath. It was hoped that a large number of the ministers would be able to attend. It will be held on the third week in August, commencing on Monday and closing on Saturday.

Several votes of thanks were passed after which the minutes were read, and Conference closed at a quarter to twelve.

GENERAL READING

THE STAGNATION OF TRADE AND ITS CAUSE.

What is commercial depression? Want of buyers. And how come buyers to be few and weak? Because there is an immense diminution of the means of purchasing. And in what does the power of buying consist? In goods to give in exchange—with the exception of a relatively small amount of articles previously made, in commodities produced for the very purpose of being exchanged with one another. This is the one characteristic peculiarity of the economical life of man. Particular goods, needed by the whole community, are made by special makers, and they are distributed to those who require them for use—that is, to consumers,—by the makers obtaining from each other what they want for their own needs. The baker makes bread for the town, and he gets from the butcher, the grocer, the tailor, the supply of his wants. When the various producers are fairly occupied with their several industries, many exchanges are carried out, much buying and selling takes place, and trade is said to be prosperous. Commercial depression is the exact reverse. It is stagnant trade—trade paralyzed, and mills and factories work on a smaller scale or are closed, banks and commercial firms break, wages are lowered, workmen and the families are reduced to destitution. All this misery comes from a single cause: there are fewer goods to buy with, less wealth to be exchanged, diminished supplies of food, capital, clothing, and raw materials wherewith to keep laborers at work. They are unable to maintain the full production of those commodities which society requires. In other words, simply and plainly, commercial depression is poverty—poverty among consumers and would-be buyers. This poverty first springs up among those who have been deprived of the ordinary products of their industry, and then it passes on to sellers who find that buyers fail them from lack of means wherewith to buy, lack of goods to give in exchange.

More truisms these, we shall be told; what help can they bring? The knowledge, be it answered, of the malady from which the world is now suffering, of the cure to be adopted, and of the bad practices to be avoided in future. They are every day truths, no doubt, but such common truths are emphatically the strength of political economy, and of the proper conduct of business. The practices which they speak of, known as they are to all, are the very things which occur to no one when an unusual pressure steps in, and are the very forces which make nations rich or poor. They reveal the essence of all industry and of all trade, common and obvious though they be. At the present moment they give rise to the critical question, How has it come to pass that the goods wherewith to buy have become so few?

Diverse answers are given to this question, which are not truisms—very far from it—especially when they fall from the lips of traders. “There is no

money to buy with,” exclaim shopkeepers; but such an answer does not throw the faintest light on the dark problem. Nations are not made poor, nor their mines and factories shut up, nor emigrant laborers driven back to their old homes, because gold and pieces of paper are in one place rather than in another. Money, whatever be included under the term, is a mere tool, absolutely nothing else. It renders no other service to mankind than to place property in different hands; it does not add to or diminish commodities. As well explain the badness of the wheat crop by talking of the farmer's carts. Whether a country is prosperous or depressed, the quantity of money contained in it varies by very trifling amounts. The means with which every man buys are his income, and incomes, be then rent, profits, wages, or dividends, are nothing else but the share each may obtain of the commodities produced. These shares may become much larger or much smaller by the common stock from which they are taken being increased or diminished, and yet no change will have taken place in the quantity of coin in the country.

Money, then, reveals nothing which will help us to understand the causes of the commercial depression. A far more favorite explanation is found in the phrase “over-production.” It seems supported by such visible evidence. Vast stocks are piled up at mines and factories waiting for buyers, but none come. Merchandise is offered in every market all over the world, but no orders for shipment arrive. Production, people say, has been overdone; the natural wants of consumers have been grossly exceeded by speculative manufacturers; can any one wonder that purchasers cannot overtake them? That there is over-production now going on, with much harm to traders, is an undeniable fact. The existence of the excessive stocks and the dismissals of workmen are proofs of over-making which cannot be gainsaid. How this over-production has been brought about will be explained presently. Nevertheless, it is not the cause of the commercial depression; it is the second stage of the disease, not the first.

It is a common occurrence that particular markets should be brought under severe reduction of prices and difficulty of sales by an over-supply of commodities; but this over-supply is local, temporary, and speculative. It tends rapidly to cure itself. Merchants and producers, with heedless eagerness, have taken an exaggerated view of the capacity of a particular market to dispose of a large amount of their goods. They make ventures, which are essentially experiments whether the market will take off the wares hazarded. Such miscalculations were frequent in the colonial trade when the colonies were smaller, and the steamboat and telegraph had not yet come forward to reveal the true state of the markets. But these miscalculations speedily cure themselves. Traders are not permanent gamblers, and this kind of over-production soon reckons up its losses and ceases.

The depression which now weighs upon the world exhibits features of a different kind. Its distinguishing characteristic is that it sweeps over many countries. It presses, so to speak, on the whole civilized world. It is easily conceivable that England should have produced more goods than China could buy under her circumstances, or India, or America, or Russia. She may have reckoned on the ordinary demand from one of these countries; it may have failed her through causes peculiar to each case, and then her goods may have found no buyers. The consequence to some may have been painful—factories for a while overstocked, and makers and men involved in temporary trouble. But general over-production, extending over many countries simultaneously, is a totally different matter; it cannot be regarded as possible. The world is far short, as yet, of that stage when there is already wealth enough—when no one desires to have more enjoyments, and when he will make no industrial effort to obtain them. The maximum of necessities and gratifications has not yet been reached by mankind. The reverse is true—millions of men and women have not enough to consume. They want more and work for more, and this means that by producing more there is more trade, and that all are better off. This increased production moves upon the old lines. Each branch of industry furnishes more goods, and these can be sold easily, because each producer has a large supply of his own products wherewith to purchase those of others. Great production on every side cannot imply scarcity of purchasing power and of buyers, but the direct contrary. The continuance of production after the means of buying have disappeared may easily become excessive, and generate mischievous effects, but that excess will be the offspring of under-production in some quarters which has suspended its ability to trade.

—Bonamy Price, in North American Review.

No ALCOHOL—Bearing is prepared without the use of alcohol or any other Hair killing ingredient. It preserves the hair and will be found the most delightful Hair Dressing in the market.

Nothing in the whole animal economy is so complex and so wonderful in its operations as the nervous system. All animals, even the lowest forms, are supplied with nerves of motion and sensation; but complication increases as we ascend from the lower to the higher forms of living organism, and with this increases the susceptibility to impressions from external surroundings, as well as from internal disturbances of the regular operations of nature in the support of animal life. It is only in the higher and more refined classes of animals that the nerve power can gain such complete control of the muscular fibers as to force them from their natural position and functions, and produce the distressing condition called spasms or convulsions. Who ever heard of spasms in a pig, or convulsions in a goose with its small brain. The cat and the dog, and other animals of a finer nervous development, are more or less subject to these afflictions.

The more cultivated of the human race are more susceptible to nervous impressions, and also to diseases and derangements of the nervous system, than the uneducated labouring classes. This arises from the fact that the brain and spinal column—the great centers of the nervous system—are often over-taxed, or are not allowed sufficient time for repose after severe exertion or mental labour.

These repeated strains without rest soon produce a disturbance of this wonderful system of minute lines of inter-communication through the whole body. This is immediately reported back to the nerve centers, and the whole nervous system sympathizes with the suffering part. By a reflex action on the vascular system an extra amount of blood is thrown into the disturbed part. This often results in pain and inflammation more or less severe, according to the strain put upon the affected locality. If, however, the breaking down is primarily in the nerve centers than the whole nervous system will suffer. It must be remembered, however, that nervous sufferings are not a necessary attendant upon intellectual culture and refinement. They are the result of exhausted energies. When the complicated network of the nervous system is considered, instead of wondering why we suffer so much from nervous diseases, the great surprise should be that we suffer so little.

If telegraph and telephone operators were as careless about their apparatus as many are about the healthy condition of their nervous system, all lines of communication would soon be thrown into confusion.

The human body is compared to a house—a dwelling place for our higher nature, and as such it has various compartments with marvellous means of instant communication from the center to the remotest parts of the habitation. How carefully do men handle delicately constructed machinery to keep them in good running order! Every cog and wheel and spring must be kept in their place. To neglect repairs would soon ruin the best constructed mechanical contrivance; but how roughly do many treat the finely attenuated nerve fibers. These proceeding from the brain and spinal column, meet at way stations called ganglia, distributed over different parts of the body, and from these meeting places—the distributing offices of the nervous system—the finer branches pass out to the parts for which they were intended from their original roots, retaining their peculiar functions to their minutest ramifications.

Among the marvellous things connected with the nervous system, is its action along the different branches in accordance with impressions made upon nerve centers through mental emotions. Our own experience and observation have taught us important lessons on this subject. A fit of anger may sometimes arouse the entire nervous force and stimulate the whole vascular system to such an extent that reason becomes dethroned, and a man for a moment is a mere furious animal, beyond accountability for his action; hence legal enactments make provision for this uncontrollable excitement. On the other hand, a pleasant remark, or a very trifling expression may cause the sensitive nerves to act on the small bloodvessels and send a beautiful blush to a young lady's face. Joy causes a nervous action on the heart, and kindles the eye into a glow of love and affection. Excessive grief will start a message along the line leading to the lachrymal glands and open the little flood-gates through which tears flow out. Hunger, in the presence of good things to eat, will immediately dispatch a message to the glands in the mouth, and the water flows, and mysterious nature says to the tempting food, Come on I am ready for you. A dread of some approaching calamity will often act upon the kidneys and urinary organs, or cause the sweat to flow from every pore. All parts of the body are under the influence of the nervous system, and so completely does it ramify every part, that if every other part and tissue of the body could be removed, and the nervous system left entire, we would

still have a complete being. We cannot dwell to any part sensitive nerve one can enjoy down nerve can retain the of his nerves neglected.

IN THE BIBLE SECOND QUARTER

A. D. 60. LESSON LIVES: OF 8. 28-38.

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33, 34. W shall bring elec? P” A apostles bo bring accus has account “God's cho has accepted givenness of that Godly I. In other wo risen again not condem in him. 7. Christ ente Gospel doct again. Not was of Grot that it aff love, since cessor befo us. This apostle's t for us now manner, n way we are sech divin only those intercessio behalf.