

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., October 3, 1883.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

Our brethren in the United States have been moving along in their arrangements for supplying the Home and Foreign fields with the Word of Life. After the Saratoga Convention, when it was decided to give the foreign portion of the work to the Missionary Union, and the Home field to the Baptist Publication Society, a meeting was held by the Board of the latter Society, at which a series of resolutions were adopted. These resolutions provided that the Bible Committee be instructed to raise \$50,000 as a Thankoffering with which to commence, and the donors to designate what Version they would prefer to be distributed with their donations. The Bible Union Version was adopted as one of the Versions from which to choose.

By our United States exchanges of last week, we find that the action then taken has been reconsidered. At a special meeting of the Board of the Publication Society, held on the 20th ult., a free, earnest, fraternal discussion took place, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The purpose of the Board of the American Baptist Publication Society, in adopting on the 7th day of June, 1883, a series of resolutions relating to the Home Baptist Bible work, has been misunderstood to such an extent as seriously to impair the unity of Baptists in that work,

Resolved, That alike in the interests of harmony and of the Bible work committed to the Society by the Saratoga Bible Convention, this Board does hereby revoke the series of resolutions adopted by it on the 7th day of June, 1883.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted at the Saratoga Bible Convention, so far as they relate to the Home Bible work, are the basis and the law of the Bible work of the Board of the American Baptist Publication Society.

"THE UNIVERSAL CHRIST."

The first lecture of the course before the Acadia Athenaeum was delivered in College Hall, Wolfville, on Friday evening last, by Egbert M. Chesley, A. M., on the above subject. The lecture gave evidence of a thorough acquaintance with the original text of the New Testament, and a conscientious study of the sources and effects of the moral forces operating upon the human race. Every point made was thoroughly fortified by quotations from the Scriptures. The lecture was well delivered, and held the attention of the audience to the close. We give below a summary:

We read in the Sacred Scriptures that the Christ, the Word was not only with God in the beginning, but that He is also to be with His Church even unto the end. The Essential Christ is therefore a universal Spirit, even as God is Spirit. The Historical Christ is one of His manifestations. In the universality of the Spirit has been the abiding presence of the Christ in the life of humanity. The Holy Spirit is to be identified with the present Christ, in vital union with the souls of men. So also is the Christ, as the Truth, the Life of God, in the "innermost holiest of the conscience." As the universal sunlight is the very power of life and growth in all the vegetable and animal kingdoms, so is the universal Spiritual Christ the very Divine Life and Light of all moral and spiritual beings and principles. The Christ as the Jehovah Angel, the Holy One of Israel, guiding His ancient people in all their wanderings, the Christ inspiring the utterances of the prophets, the Christ in the flesh and in the whole glorious dispensation of the Spirit, the Christ writing His Divine law in the hearts and consciences of men, has at all times been manifested for the conservation of the Divine Life in our world, for the giving it more abundantly, and for the leading humanity out of the darkness, which is spiritual death, into the glorious light.

A gradual advance is to be observed in the modes of the appearing of the Son of Man in human history, in accordance with the progressive needs and conditions of our race. The Truth of God is not given for display but for the good of its recipients. And the promised Spirit of Truth is to take of the things of the Christ, that is, of the universal Truth of God, and declare them unto the Church, or to the consummation of the age.

The Scriptures tell us that the judgment of the whole world is to be by or through the Christ; that it is the Word of the Christ that shall judge us in the last day; and that the condemnation of the world is in its loving darkness rather than light. The judgment of the world is therefore henceforth, as always, in its

acceptance or rejection of the Truth of God. This is the declaration of the Christ: "I am the way, the Truth, and the Life." The Christ is God manifested to man, and the true faith in the Christ implies the love of the Truth, the assimilation of the Truth, the life in the Truth. Faith and works are one and inseparable.

It is because of the veritable spiritual identity of the Christ and the Word, it is because of the veritable presence of the Christ in the Word, that it has in it such perennial power of regeneration and sanctification and consolation for all men. The thought expressed by the Word is a part of the Divine Thought. It is the Eternal Reason brought down to the comprehension of man. The Word rests in the Universal Spirit even as the Son was in the beginning with God and was essentially God.

When any man enters into a knowledge of God, enters into the kingdom of heaven, through the Word, he of necessity comes through the one only way, the Christ. All Divine Truth everywhere in the world is a part of the universal Truth of the Christ, and all men shall ultimately reverence him from the least unto the greatest. This broader thought of the Christ meets the universal reason and moral sense.

THE N. B. PRESS ON DR. RAND.—The Religious Intelligencer the organ of the Free Baptist body says:

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. RAND, Chief Superintendent of Education in this Province, has been referred to in these columns. The mere announcement of the fact, however, is not enough in such a case. We feel that we would not be doing Dr. Rand justice were we to record our deep regret that he has determined to sever his connection with the educational affairs of the Province. He came to the office at a most critical time in the history of the Province, a time when great changes were being inaugurated, and when at the head of the education department was required a man of much wisdom, great courage, great patience, and large executive ability. Dr. Rand was the right man for the place and the time, as has been abundantly proven in the years since his appointment. During his tenure of office, his administration of the department has shown him to be without a superior, and, we think, without an equal, as an educationalist, in these Provinces.

New Brunswick has now a school's system which has no superior anywhere; to the building up of this system Dr. Rand has contributed more than any other man. He was by when the foundations were laid, and the whole superstructure has been under his wise direction and careful superintendence. Good as his work appears even now, it will show to more advantage twenty years hence, and its grand character be appreciated as it cannot be to-day. His name must be inseparably connected with educational progress in this Province; he has left his impress on the country in a way that will always be to his honour.

While his retirement will, we think, be very generally regretted, it is most regretted by those who know most of the fine work he has done. Who may succeed him has not yet been announced but who ever he may be it can scarcely be hoped that he will be equal to the retiring superintendent. Nor is this view any disparagement of the gentleman who may be appointed to the position. We trust that Dr. Rand may find the new position to which he goes both pleasant and profitable. That he will adorn it there can be no doubt.

OUR United States neighbours have stolen a march on Great Britain and her dependencies in the matter of Postage. On Monday last the new law, making the single letter rate Two cents instead of Three, came into operation. The Two cent stamp will bring a letter from the States to any place in Canada, as well as in that country. It is not certain that this will be satisfactory to Canada, but the rule of mutual delivery will of course remain until some further enactment shall be made. Possibly the change in the Dominion of Canada will be the adoption of the same rate of Two cents, after a short time. This would, doubtless, entail considerable loss for a time, greater than in the United States, seeing that the population is so much more limited and scattered.

The Dartmouth Agricultural Society's Exhibition opened yesterday and is continued to-day. It has a large number of exhibits, far beyond that of last year. It is well worth a visit, even from the people of Halifax. Our city being without any such display this year will doubtless induce many to go and see what the County can furnish in the way of agricultural supplies.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT TRURO.

has been the centre of attraction of the past week. It was opened on Tuesday last by Lieutenant Governor Ritchie. Col. Blair, M. P. P., occupied the chair, and briefly introduced His Honor who gave the opening address, which for its sentiments and neatly expressed sentences and its very appropriate and not undue length, may be regarded as a model speech for such an occasion. This being the first occasion of our new Governor appearing in public, it may be regarded as an indication of what we may hope to be a very satisfactory term, and creditable to our city and its former representative. After a few introductory remarks, he said, for agricultural pursuits, in all their varied forms, it would, he should say, be difficult to find anywhere lands better adapted than those of the county in which he was now speaking, and, indeed, of all the central counties of the Province; while our mineral resources have ever been our boast. The shipping of Nova Scotia gives to the Dominion of Canada its place—a very high place—among maritime nations. Our orchards may fairly challenge competition; our fisheries have taken first rank in the recently held World's Exhibition, and manufacturing industries, for which our Province seems to offer special facilities, either already exist or are being introduced among us, I trust with fair prospects of success. If in my brief and incomplete enumeration of certain industries of our Province, I have mentioned agriculture first, it is because that to it as a national interest we naturally, I may say inevitably, accord the foremost position. It is the very basis of permanent progress and prosperity. Land and labor constitute the prime conditions of national wealth and success. "The king himself is served by the field," and that people whose climate does not enervate but brace to vigorous exertion, and whose soil yields a fair reward to honest labor, have for themselves the best guaranty of happiness, security and independence. The praises of agriculture have been sounded by orators and sung by poets in all ages. In ponderous treatise, in glowing essay, in epic verse and in lighter lyrical song men have sought to convey its lessons and extol its worth, and by practical proofs have those who were placed at the head of affairs and realized its claims and their own duties to their people, sought to manifest their sense of its importance. Various methods have been resorted to, to stimulate improvement in agriculture among the nations. Some have established professorships in their colleges to teach the science of agriculture; others contend for schools of agriculture, pure and simple, and many approve the establishment of model farms, where all the operations of scientific farming may be practically illustrated. All, I think, merit attention; but it is plain that that which is theoretical only can be of little avail unless combined with practice and experience. With the increased and increasing dependence of the old countries of Europe upon this Western hemisphere for supplies of food, it becomes us to study well how we can best avail ourselves of the advantages of our position to prosecute a remunerative trade. I have been glad to note in casual visits to some parts of the country what I regard as evidence of an enlightened appreciation of the situation with respect to this matter, and of a decided advance upon not many years ago in the processes of agriculture; I trust that a kind Providence may bountifully reward the labors of those husbandmen who set this example of thorough cultivation. Among the means of extending its influence I know of none better calculated to effect the object, than the course which you are pursuing in holding these exhibitions from year to year. Thus men following a common avocation are brought together at regular intervals in a generous rivalry and competition, which cannot fail to result in advantage to themselves and for the general good. Any one who will go back in memory to our exhibitions of many years ago, and think over the representation made in those former days and compare it with that which now greets your eyes, will need no other reminder that this is an age of progress. May it so continue for us, and may you, who are accustomed to meet on occasions like this, experience

all the pleasure and reap all the profit which I am sure they are well calculated to afford. Permit me to repeat my congratulations upon the excellence of your exhibits.

Ex-Governor Archibald being present was invited to speak and declare the Exhibition open. He embraced the opportunity of referring to his recent journey to the far West. He spoke of those extensive grain growing districts, as the great backbone of the country, furnishing homes for thousands of a future population. Its greatness is, and will be, largely due to its especial facility for raising grain, and so supplying food for the mother country, whose present inhabitants will gradually come across to settle and raise their grain for themselves while obtaining new and better homes in our new and better country. Yet, although he admired the vast extent of territory and its grand facilities there, and if a young farmer with the thews, sinews and enterprise of a young farmer, he would go there and achieve success and independence, yet when he came back from his trip his feelings were that no temptations could induce him to resign his home in his native Province. Of all countries he had inspected he saw none better for a home than dear old Nova Scotia, our native land of which we were all so proud. He would say, however, without any desire to cause the depopulation of this and the Maritime Provinces, that if a farmer wished to live comfortably and have a better chance to prove successful he would recommend him to go where he could have his farm around him of 160 acres or more, all of one kind of land, as can be had in the North-West. At least that would be his choice. Of course there were other attractions in our older Province, its better facilities for manufactures, its diversified scenery, where a lover of the aesthetic could easier indulge his tastes; but these provinces he would more appreciate as a home for older people. So, then, his feeling was to let the young men go West, and the more elderly, like himself, remain at home. There was truly no place like home, and in his estimation no place like Nova Scotia for a home.

There were present on the platform a number of the leading men of the town, and many from a distance, besides quite a fair show of ladies. After the addresses, these moved to different parts of the building and grounds to admire the grand display of the results of high culture and industry brought together from all parts of the Province. The horses were more numerous, we believe, and were considered superior to any previous Exhibition that has been held in the Province.

It is a great pity that the Exhibition could not have been held without the adjunct of horse-racing. The demoralization connected with this part of such shows detracts largely from the benefits of the Exhibition, and tends to divert the attention of the people from its legitimate objects.

On Wednesday the number of visitors was considerably increased. It is said that about 3,500 were present, whilst on the opening day there were but about 800 visitors. A large number of persons carelessly left parcels and satchels in the cars, but these were taken care of by the conductors, and given to the owners on application. This should be spoken of to the credit of those officials.

In the way of cattle there was an excellent showing. Col. Starratt, of Paradise, had some fine animals—one yearling Jersey bull weighing 1,200 lbs., and several cows. C. P. Blanchard, of Truro, had a fine herd of Ayrshires, and Henry Townshend, of New Glasgow, thirteen head of Jerseys. Prof. Lawson's Shorthorns were greatly admired. J. W. Margeson, of Kings County, showed a pair of fat oxen, weighing 4,740 pounds. The Sheep and Swine were not remarkably fine nor numerous.

The show of Poultry was very good. Halifax and Dartmouth contributed to this department some fine specimens. Messrs. Albert and Henry Keeler took several prizes. Frank H. Willett, of Tupperville, took a number of first prizes for Ducks and Fowls.

Dairy Produce was shown in abundance and of superior quality. Of course the exhibitors were not all satisfied with the awarding of the prizes, but such

things always occur at public exhibitions. The Truro Milk Canning Company showed a fine trophy of condensed milk.

The Plants and Flowers, especially the latter, were very beautiful. The best bouquet for the table was from Mrs. Henry Keeler, of Dartmouth. The best collection of wild flowers was from Bessie McC. Johnson, of North River, and second from Mrs. H. Keeler. The best collection of cut flowers, 1st prize \$10, to Alex. J. Campbell, of Truro; 2nd \$6, to Mrs. H. Keeler.

Annapolis County took several prizes for Grain. Colchester and Pictou Counties, however, received the largest number of prizes in this department.

The Fruit comprised apples of every variety. Of course Kings County led, and was followed closely by Annapolis, then Hants, Colchester, Cumberland, and Antigonish and Inverness were represented by handsome dozens.

Grapes grown in the open air appeared only from Cornwallis, Kings County.

Vegetables were from all parts. Dartmouth supplied a good variety.

The gallery had a good display of woollen manufactures from the Union Manufacturing Co., the Hope well Woolen Mills, and the Eureka Mills Co. Some exhibits in the fine arts drew forth admiration from many.

Mr. Charles W. King, of Antigonish, took a first prize for a fine collection of fretwork. The Gates' Organ and Piano Forte Company had some very superior specimens of their instruments in Italian walnut and ebony.

Agricultural Implements of the latest improvements and styles were there, which showed what advantages are now possessed over the hand labor of former times.

The Exhibition closed on Friday after a Concert which lasted about an hour and a half. The chairman of the Exhibition Committee after a few suitable remarks introduced the Hon. W. T. Pipes who gave the closing address. He said he should not attempt any detailed remarks about the exhibits themselves, as the audience were quite familiar with them. He was pleased to observe that farmers all over the country were finding out that in all branches of agricultural production quality is superior to quantity. In stock raising this was especially true. Only this morning he learned with pleasure that an exhibitor from Cumberland had sold a calf three weeks old for the handsome price of \$80. Farmers were now seeing that ten acres well tilled were better than extensive lands going to waste and only half cultivated. Within the past four years, a new and important trade has been commenced, namely, the exportation of beef, mutton, &c., to England. This is destined in the future to assume proportions of which at present we have no idea. We require to improve in the cultivation of a nationality. We are too much inclined in our zeal to be loyal to the mother country to forget our nearer interests. Let us first be Nova Scotians, then Canadians, and then, if we will, Englishmen.

If we wish to witness progress in agriculture we have only to look around at the splendidly kept farms about Truro. If for Educational advantages, he would point to the fine institutions of learning also to be found here. If for mineral wealth we need go but a short distance to Londonderry, where a great wealth of iron is being rapidly developed.

He congratulated the people of Nova Scotia upon the splendid display to be seen here to-day, and the committee of management on the executive ability which had made the affair so completely successful.

A special train took the exhibits to St. John for the Dominion Exhibition this week.

The preparations for the Dominion Exhibition at St. John, have been going on for some time past, and as the day approached the excitement gathered strength till Monday afternoon, when it was formally opened by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Wilmot, surrounded by a brilliant assemblage of members of the government Civil officials and Naval Officers from H. M. S. Garnet, and the U. S. ship Alliance. The exhibits were not all in place, but were in the greatest profusion and

variety possible. In consequence of an accident to some of the apparatus the Phoenix Electric Light could not be got into operation, and gas fittings had to be supplied at the last moment.

It is quite amusing to notice the records of the government Patent offices and the almost infinite variety of little devices, for which patents are taken out. Sometimes an improvement for the shank of a button, or a loop by which to hang up a coat, but in the last Scientific

American we find an invention patented which is to accomplish what has before been next to an impossibility—the prevention of one losing his umbrella. It is described as follows:

Mr. Gustav H. Moll, of St. Louis, Mo., has patented an umbrella that may be attached to its owner without trouble, as it will be useless to any one but the owner. The invention consists in a detachable handle which may be carried in the pocket, the withdrawal of which locks the ribs of the umbrella, and the insertion of which unlocks the ribs. Changes may be made in the construction of the inserted handles to correspond with the combinations of the Yale lock keys, so that two fits to handles may reach near an impossibility.

PERSONALS.—Rev. W. L. Parker wishes to inform his friends, that having accepted the Pastorate of the Wilmot Mountain, and the Hampton Churches, he wishes all letters and papers addressed to him at Port Lorne, Annapolis Co.

Rev. L. B. Gates has received an invitation to the pastorate of the Hill Grove, and 2nd Hillsburgh Churches, and will succeed Rev. W. L. Parker.

THE SCHOLAR'S QUARTERLY, Fourth Quarter, 1883, published by Howard Gannett & Co., Tremont Temple, Boston, is an excellent help for Teachers or Scholars in Bible Classes. 25 cents a year. It has a beautiful map of Palestine and several good illustrations.

THE SIDEREAL MESSENGER Sept., 1883, has the latest things in the Stellar World. It is an able monthly at \$2.00 a year, published at Carleton College Observatory, Northfield, Minnesota.

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News of the World.

The Queen's health is greatly improved. She takes long walks daily. Her cheerfulness has returned. She will remain at Balmoral till November and has ceased to require medical attendance.

Orders now issuing to the Government dockyards denote great activity and the instant addition of several ships to the fleet.

Capt. Harvey, late of the English navy, has been engaged by the Chinese Government. A number of retired officers are following him, it being the intention of the Government at Peking that the Chinese iron-clad fleet shall be officered almost entirely by Europeans.

It was reported that Parnell had been shot. A despatch from Dungannon, County Tyrone, states that a covered cart containing a supposed Parnellite was fired into, but the occupant was not hurt. This probably explains the rumor.

Mrs. Carey, wife of James Carey, landed on Tuesday morning at Greenhithe, eighteen miles from London.

O'Donnell was brought to the Bow Street Police Court on Tuesday morning. The court-room was filled and a large crowd collected outside. Special precautions were taken by the police to prevent any attempt at rescue.

Mr. Simeon Charles Hedley, Alderman for Castle Boynard Ward, was on the 25th elected Lord Mayor of London.

At Dungarvan on Wednesday last, Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P. for Galway, and Mr. Small, member of Parliament for Wexford, visited Unionsday Market for the purpose of holding a political meeting. They were unable to speak, however, as a body of Orangemen took possession of the place and compelled them to remain within doors. The orangemen held a meeting in the principal streets. Shouts of "No Home Rule" were raised and cheers for the Queen were given. The mob announced their intention of keeping possession of the town until Messrs. O'Connor and Small should withdraw, and declared that they would remain up all night to prevent the Parnellites from erecting a platform.

Three thousand Orangemen paraded the streets of Armagh on Saturday last and held a meeting, at which they passed a resolution denouncing the Irish National League, as a body of treasonable conspirators against the Government. The resolution also condemns inaction of the Government towards the league.

On Friday last Grattley, a landlord, was shot dead at his residence in