

The Christian Messenger.

A RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXIX, No. 29.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Wednesday, July 16, 1884.

WHOLE SERIES.
Vol. XLVIII, No. 29

The Christian Messenger,

A RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT 69 & 71 GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.
STEPHEN SELDEN, Proprietor.

TERMS—\$2.00 a year in advance. If
payment is delayed over 3 months \$2.25;
if over 6 months \$2.50.
To Pastors of Churches acting as agents
in their localities, \$1.50 a year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One inch, first insertion, \$1 00
" each subsequent insertion 0 25
" three months, 3 00
" six months, 4 50
" twelve months, 8 00
Discount of 20% allowed for cash pay-
ments in advance.
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Notices of Marriages or of Deaths from
non-subscribers inserted at 25 cents each,
when not exceeding 25 words. ALL over
25 words charged at 2 cents a word, pay-
ment in advance.

ATHEISM.—It would cause me less
pain to deny immortality than to deny
God's existence. In the former case,
what I lose is but a world hidden by
clouds; but in the latter, I lose this
present world, that is to say its sun.
The whole spiritual universe is shattered
and shivered by the hand of atheism,
into innumerable glittering quicksilver
globules of individual personalities, run-
ning hither and thither at random, coal-
escing, and parting asunder without
unity, coherence, or consistency. In all
this wide universe there is none so
utterly solitary and alone as a denier
of God. With orphaned heart—a heart
which has lost the Great Father—he
mourns beside the immeasurable corpse
of Nature, a corpse no longer animated
or held together by the Great Spirit of
the Universe—a corpse which grows in
its grave; and by this corpse he mourns
until he himself crumbles and falls
away from it into nothingness. The
wide earth lies before such an one like
the great Egyptian sphinx of stone,
half buried in the desert sand; the im-
measurable universe has become for
him but the cold iron mask upon an
eternity which is without form and void.
—*Wit, Wisdom, and Philosophy of
Richter (Standard Library No. 117).*

The New York Evangelist gives the
following as specimens of changes which
may be expected in the Revised Version
of the Old Testament:—"The unicorn,"
which never existed outside the English
Bible, will at last be killed, and the 'wild
ox' substituted in its place. The 'Book
of Jasher' will be changed to the
'Book of the Upright.' Sunday-school
children will be no longer troubled by
the doubtful ethics of the Israelites in
'borrowing' jewellery from the Egyp-
tians and then running away with it.
The revised translation will rightly
state that they asked for gifts, not loans.
Joseph's many coloured 'coat' will be
a 'tunic.' The celebrated passage in
the book of Job, 'Yet in my flesh shall
I see God,' will be changed to 'Yet out
of my flesh,' &c. 'Judgment also will
I lay to the line, and righteousness to
the plummet,' will read, 'I will make
judgment for a line, and righteousness
for a plumb line.' In Psalm vii, the
passage, 'Thou hast made him a little
lower than the angels,' will be, 'Thou
hast made him a little lower than God.'
In Psalm xxxvii, the passage, 'Fret
not thyself in any wise to do evil,' will
be changed to, 'Fret not thyself; it
tendeth to evil.' And in Psalm lxxviii,
the passage, 'The lord gave the word;
great was the company of those that
published it,' will be made to read, 'The
Lord giveth the word, and the women
that bring glad tidings are a great host.'
'These,' says the same paper, 'are fair
samples of changes which will be made.
The aim of the translators has been to
reproduce the meaning of the original
as closely and accurately as possible.
It is pleasant to know that this object
will be attained without affecting any
of the great dogmatic statements con-
tained in the Authorized Version. The
revision will simply clarify the present
venerable translation.'

Does Death End Probation?

BY JOSEPH COOK.

Give me no guess for a dying pillow.
Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my
mouth, and my right arm drop from its
socket, rather than that either should be
employed in putting under the head of
any man, woman, or child a mere con-
jecture, however plausible, as a support
in death. For one, I have made up my
mind that I will not go hence trusting
my chances of eternal peace to the op-
portunity of repentance after death.
What I will not do for myself I will not
directly or indirectly recommend others
to do. Governor Corwin, of Ohio, once
met a negro who had run away from Ken-
tucky, and was living in rags in the free
State. 'You made a mistake in run-
ning away,' said the Governor to the
black man. 'You had friends and
clothes and money enough south of the
Ohio, as I happen to know; for I was
acquainted with your master. Are
you not now in need of all these
things?' 'Yes,' said the negro.
'Then,' said the Governor, 'you made
a mistake in running away.' Governor
Corwin, said the negro, 'the
situation in Kentucky is open, with all
its advantages, and if you choose to go
and occupy it you can do so.' I say to
any one who holds the doctrine that
there is an opportunity for repentance
after death—the situation is open with
all its advantages, do you propose to
go and occupy it? Not you, not I, in
our senses. If we are not sure (and
no man is sure) that there is an oppor-
tunity after death for repentance, and
sure that we can use it in our own
cases to advantage, it remains true that
'now is the accepted time, and now
the day of salvation.' It is at least
possible that death may end probation,
and it is therefore the dictate of
supreme wisdom to repent at once. I
do not make anything depend upon
supposing that a distinction between
real and apparent death is important.
All I say is that before the separation
of soul and body, whether rapid or
otherwise, is complete, the light of
eternity may have dawned on the soul:
I do not mean the full light of eternity,
but the light coming from the serious-
ness which the king of terrors does
notoriously inspire, through certain
exalted conditions of the soul in its
parting from the body. It may be
said that I am bringing forward
'guesses.' There is a great difference,
however, between a negative and an
affirmative guess. To guess that
probation does not close at death, and
to lean on such a negative guess, is
the hugest insanity. But an affirmative
guess that probation may end at death
is enough, under the dictates of practi-
cal wisdom, to make us repent now.
And now I read twelve passages from
Holy Scripture affirming, directly or
indirectly, that death does end proba-
tion: 2 Cor. v. 10, compared
with Matt xxv.; 2 Peter ii. 9; Luke
xvi. 26; Prov. xxix. 1; Mark viii.
38; Matt. xvi. 19; 2 Cor. vi. 2;
Rom. viii. 13; Heb. ix. 27; Rom. ii.
12-16; John viii. 21-24; Rev.
xxii. 11, 12. The implication in these
passages, as everywhere, is that we are
to be judged by the deeds done in the
body, and under the laws, by which
character tends to a final performance,
good or bad.

Intelligence has been received from
Nizhnee Novgorod, Russia, of a serious
conflict between Christians and Jews.
A rumor was circulated through the
suburbs that a Jew had kidnapped a
Christian child and taken it to a syna-
gogue. A mob quickly collected and
attacked the synagogue where the child
was supposed to be. Many of the Jews
were harshly handled, and nine were
killed. Six houses belonging to Jews
were wrecked, and many were plundered.
A large force of police and a detach-
ment of Cossack infantry succeeded at
last in restoring order. About 150
arrests were made.

News from the Churches.

AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH, HALIFAX,
July 14, 1884.—*Dear Editor,*—
It was my privilege to administer the
ordinance of believers' baptism at the
close of the evening service on Sabbath
last. We are moving on slowly, but I
trust surely. Our Sunday services as
well as the meetings for prayer and
praise during the week are largely
attended, and are becoming more and
more interesting and profitable. As I
endeavor to preach the gospel to this
people, I am made to feel more and
more the grandeur of Christ's words to
Nicodemus, "Except a man be born
from above he cannot see the kingdom
of God." To Him be glory and domi-
nion for ever and ever.

ARTHUR W. JORDAN.

NEW CASTLE CREEK, QUEENS CO.,
N. B., July 9th, 1884.—*Dear Messen-
ger,*—The cause of Christ is advancing
amongst us, we had become very low
when last winter we called Rev. W. P.
Anderson then at McMaster Hall,
Toronto. Since the installation of Bro.
Anderson into the pastorate of the
church, things have assumed a new
aspect. Bro. Anderson is a gospel
minister. Many are anxious, we are
holding services now every day. We
pray that many may be saved.

D. J. B., Church Clerk.

SPRING HILL.—Four received the
hand of fellowship and were welcomed
into the church yesterday. Our mem-
bership is now forty-one.

Truly yours,
S. E. MILLS.

CANAD, CORNWALLIS.—Four
young persons were baptized here yester-
day, on profession of their faith in
the Lord Jesus. A good degree of in-
terest in the weekly prayer meeting is
manifested, especially by the young
people, and our hope is, that the Lord
has an abundant blessing in store, for
which He is moving His people to pray.
May it descend as the rain upon the
thirsty fields. Brethren, pray for us.
—*Com.*
Canard, July 14th, 1884.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.
Mammoth Temperance Picnic
IN HONOR OF THE 40TH MEETING OF NA-
TIONAL DIVISION, S. O. T., OF NORTH
AMERICA, HELD AT BERWICK JULY 12.

Cars from West and East were crowd-
ed. Hundreds of carriages centered at
Berwick. An immense concourse of
people listened with deepest interest to
the thrilling addresses of the world-
famed Carwell, of Ontario, and Genl.
Cary, of Ohio. It would be vain to at-
tempt here even a synopsis of the
stirring facts uttered; the past, present
and future of the great work; the line
of action marked out; the unsoundness
of our governmental license laws, and
their inconsistency in their operation
in both countries; the general public
sentiment on the subject of Total Ab-
stinence; the walls of the deep-rooted,
heart-piercing sorrow ascending heaven-
ward for redress; and the appalling evil
of the hideous traffic in intoxicants and
in souls; the modes of cure proposed, &c.
But the repeated applause, the riveted
attention given for hours evinced, on
the part of the people, not only respect
for the speaker, but a determined will
to press on to the contest and to victory.
These men are fit representatives of
the two great English speaking nations
of our world on this subject—Temper-
ance—ever elevated to the high moral
standard aimed at in this glorious tem-
perance reform. It must be accom-
plished instantly by these two nations.
(Deafening applause.) Genl. Cary's 52
years of Temperance labor, and expendi-
ture of \$40,000 of private funds in this

noble cause proves his real interest; yet
he remarked, "I am well paid, and
would not, if I could, recall a dollar of
the money thus spent in such a cause."
Evidently to do good to man, and so
honor his Divine Master, is Genl. Cary's
highest ambition.

As we bid good-bye to our American
and Canadian visitors, they passing
down west, homeward bound, we could
but feel that the influence on our people
must be for good, and the two nations
brought closer together in feeling and
sympathy by such a union.

Long may these two English speaking
nations labor side by side in this noble
cause—"the cause of all mankind."

Yours in L. P. & F.,

W. J. G.

P. S.—Rev. D. O. Parker, in a fitting
speech moved a vote of thanks to the
speakers, which was seconded by a Wes-
leyan minister from the extreme west of
the province in stirring call to work, work
for the cause. The military band per-
formed finely, and the national anthem
rang out full and clear at the close.

July 12th, 1884.

For the Christian Messenger.

Denominational Literature.

Your committee, in view of the
immense power for good or evil that is
exercised upon the minds and hearts of
the young by the literature that is put
into their hands, would emphasize the
importance in every instance of dis-
seminating a literature that is pure,
healthy and Christian.

They would express their approval of
the Messenger, their desire for its wider
circulation, and the hope that at no
distant day, an arrangement satisfactory
to all concerned may be made by which
the Messenger and Visitor may be con-
solidated, or one strong paper be started
to take their place.

They would record their pleasure and
gratitude to God in view of the good
already accomplished through the
agency of the Baptist Book & Tract
Society; would commend this society to
the confidence and support of the
Baptist public generally, and urge
parents, Sabbath School teachers and
others desirous of obtaining excellent
books on the most reasonable terms, to
patronize this society.

D. M. WELTON, Chairman.

News of the World.

The Attorney-General of England
holds that colonial lawyers are entitled
to the same standing in English courts
as English barristers.

A London despatch says the judge
on Saturday liberated Lord St.
Leonards, the peer who some weeks
ago was convicted of having criminally
assaulted a servant girl. The judge
thought his lordship had been punished
sufficiently already.

The Duke of Albany left only
£10,000, and the Queen has consented
to pay a portion of his debts, including
a share of the funeral expenses. There
is a clause in the grant to the Duchess
which takes away her \$6,000 a year
if she re-marries.

**EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFER-
ENCE.**—It is now definitely settled that
the Conference will be held at Copen-
hagen from August 30th to Sept. 7th.
Judging from the names of a large
number of eminent men who are
expected to be present from all parts
of the world, the Conference promises
to be one of the most important ever
held.

The present Queen of Madagascar
was for some time in her girlhood under
the care of Helen Gilpin, an English
Quakeress.

There has been an outbreak of
typhoid fever at Muller's Orphanage,
near Bristol, which shelters 2,000
children. There have been seventy
cases and four deaths.

Scotland is well educated. Glasgow,
with its population of nearly half a
million, had not a single illiterate voter
in 1880. Neither had Edinburgh,
with a population of nearly a quarter
of a million, nor Dundee with its
population of a hundred and forty
thousand.

Two great engineering projects are
about to be undertaken on the Conti-
nent. The Spanish and French
Governments have agreed to authorize

the construction of two new railways,
which will involve the cutting of two
tunnels through the Pyrenees.

While the smallpox recently visited
Morsovan, in Eastern Turkey, about
150 died, but of these only one, a child,
was a Protestant. The Mohammedans,
who are fatalists, would take no pre-
cautions, but the Protestants added
works to their faith, and vaccinated.

The cholera scare is becoming
general in Europe, and has even
reached this continent. The situation
at Toulon and elsewhere may not be
as bad as is stated, but making every
allowance for the exaggerations of fear
it is apparent that there is sufficient
cause for alarm. Everywhere there
should be the exercise of the utmost
precaution.

The fact, so often borne in upon
the mind of the world of late years,
that the helplessness of one section of
the world is at the mercy of the
impurity and unhealthy living of
another section, is slowly but surely
settling on a scientific basis, the great
truth that the interests of all men are
bound together by indissoluble ties,
that each man is, in a far-reaching
sense, his brother's keeper.

Egyptian news is meagre but distinc-
tively bad. The Mahdi's forces are
continually moving northward. Mr.
Clifford Lloyd's letter has elicited an
angry answer from Sir Benson Maxwell,
and a long letter from Mr. Wilfred
Blunt, both confirming the general
opinion that Mr. Lloyd was sacrificed
by the intrigues of the anti-English
and anti-reform party.

The opinion is gaining ground that
a fight with El Mahdi is close at hand,
and the belief prevails that there will
be a peaceful settlement of the franco-
Chinese difficulties.

It is estimated that 120,000 people
have left Marseilles since the outbreak
of Cholera there, and the distress
consequent upon such an abnormal
exodus from that city and Toulon is
pitiful. It is now feared that a similar
panic in Paris is imminent, many of
the wealthier families having already
made arrangements to depart. Dr. Boch's
belief that the cholera must spread
throughout Europe is taking firm hold.
In England great uneasiness is begin-
ning to manifest itself in the large
cities, because of the negligence of the
authorities in taking necessary pre-
cautionary measures against the intro-
duction of the plague.

London is already in a bad condition
as regards health, the number of small-
pox cases aggregate fourteen hundred,
and some of the city slums are in a
frightful condition. Certain parts of
Clerkenwell invite the Plague.

The conflict between the two Houses
of Parliament in England over the new
franchise bill continues to rage with
unusual bitterness. There is a prospect
of an early appeal to the electors to
decide the question.

The Democratic Convention at Chi-
cago has adopted a compromise platform
as far as free trade is concerned. Butler
tried to commit the Convention to Pro-
tection but failed.

Cleveland, Governor of New York
State, and Hendricks, of Indiana, have
been nominated for President and Vice-
President, respectively. The former
has a good record in his own state, and
latter was the candidate for the same
office eight years ago. The ticket is
considered to be an unusually good one
with good prospects of success.

A forest tree in Georgia was recent-
ly cut down at 6 o'clock in the morn-
ing, made into pulp at the factory in
Augusta, and into paper at 6 o'clock
in the evening, and at 6 o'clock the next
morning was distributed as a printed
newspaper.

Five hundred and one Mormon con-
verts, 401 Scandinavian and 100 Eng-
lish, arrived at New York recently in
charge of twenty-five missionaries.

The valuation of real estate in New
York city for 1884 is \$1,119,761,000 an
increase of \$40,630,000 over last year.
The value of personal estate is \$218,
536,000, an increase of \$21,045,000.

A number of Chinese farmers in
Merced county, California, have begun
to cultivate the opium-yielding poppy.
As they are making a success of it, it
is likely that others will follow in their
steps.

An epidemic of measles is raging in
the tenement houses of New York.
The number of deaths last week was
156. One morning 22 new cases were
reported. St. Joseph's Home and the

Protestant Orphan Asylum, have been
invaded by the disease.

Miss Ella Thompson, aged 15 years,
whose father keeps a drug store at Park
Hill, near Scranton, Pa., on the morn-
ing of Friday last, playfully took a
grain and a half of strychnine, putting
it up herself and joking with the clerk
while she did it. Two hours later she
lightly remarked that she was going
upstairs to die. She told her step-
mother "I've taken enough strychnine
to kill me, but I prepared the dose for
you." She died at 4 P. M., suffering
intensely.

The New Yorkers are hoping that
Mr. Vanderbilt will help them out of
their disgraceful position with reference
to the pedestal for Bartholdi's statue of
"Liberty Enlightening the World." They
have for eight years been trying
languidly to raise \$200,000 to construct
a pedestal on Bedloe's Island for the
great statue. The statue is ready, and
now the French Government has an-
nounced that it will be shipped at an
early date on board a French war ves-
sel to New York. The pedestal will
not be ready, nor is sufficient money
secured to pay for it. No wonder New
Yorkers, who are beginning to appreci-
ate the disgrace of their rich city, are
casting around for some means of deliv-
erance. The statue was given to them
and they should certainly take care of it.

James Street, for many years engi-
neer of the fastest train on the Lehigh
and Susquehanna railroad, was taken
to an insane asylum in Philadelphia,
July 8th. His insanity developed
itself last week. When approaching
Mauch Chunk the mania suddenly
broke out and instead of slackening up
he opened throttle-valve wide and train
dashed past at the speed of a mile a
minute. The terrified passengers
thought the engineer had lost control
of the engine. After running a few
miles at this thrilling rate of speed the
conductor signalled to stop and the
madman obeyed the order. He was
ordered to back the train to Mauch
Chunk, which he did, and was then
seized. Yesterday he manifested a
desire to kill some one. Excessive
pondering over some mechanical ap-
pliance for railroad engines caused his
mind to give way. He had long been
regarded as one of the best engineers
on the road.

A very sad case of practical joking
has occurred at Philadelphia. Joseph
Landess, a sailor on board the Italian
barque Martini, in this port, was arrested
for some slight act of insubordination on
Thursday. The prisoner was taken to
Point Breeze, where the Martini is
lying, but as the captain was not on
board the chief mate refused to take
him back to Messina in chains. He
was brought back to the police head-
quarters and locked up. He spoke
no English, though he understood some
words. That night he was visited in
his cell, the turnkey alleged, by a clerk
at the Italian consulate. 'You are to
be hanged,' said the clerk jokingly,
significantly closing his hands about
his throat and protruding his tongue.
The Italian was overwhelmed with
terror. 'You canna meana that,' he
gasped. Then he fell in a fit, and has
been delirious ever since. He crouches
in the corner of his cell and presents
a pitiable object of terror. He sits
and mutters by the hour. 'Whata
for they taka me life?' Several speci-
alists in mental diseases visited the
poor fellow yesterday, and all pro-
nounced him hopelessly deranged. All
efforts to dis-abuse his mind have failed.
Several Italians spoke to him in his
native tongue, but he heard them not,
and only wailed piteously, 'Whata for
they taka me life?'

The Standard says: "Baptist mis-
sioners as a general thing, appear to live
to a good old age. There are 102
deaths reported in the 'Year Book'
during 1883. Of these the ages of 18
are not given, 2 were under 30 years of
age, 7 between 30 and 40, 9 between
40 and 50, 8, between 40 and 60, 20
between 60 and 70, 33 between 70 and
80, 20 between 80 and 90, and 2 over
90. More than one-half of the whole,
55 out of 102, were about 70 years of
age. From another source we learn
that in the British Islands 39 Baptist
missionaries died, and 23 were about 70
years of age."

Mr. Sankey has arrived home from
England. Though so worn by over-
work that he had to abandon it before
the meetings were over, he is not so
broken in health as reported, and ex-
pects to be able to join Mr. Moody in
work in the fall—probably somewhere
in the States.