HOLMES' BAPTISM.

A Lucid Consideration of His Case.

By Rev. Father Lambert—Protestants and Baptists—Some are Careless; Others Assume an Awful Responsibility Before God.

Rev. Father Lambert in The New York Freeman's Journal writes as follows concerning the conditional baptism of the convict Holmes:

The New York Christian Advocate, speaking of the baptism of Holmes, who was executed last week in Philadelphia, says:

"It was another case of that peculiar practice among the Roman Catholics Holmes, the dispatch says, had been presously immersed by a Protestant. The Roman Catholics admit the validity of any sort of baptism by any one who has himself been baptized, provided it can be proved beyond doubt that it was performed with the Scriptural formula. When they are not sure of that they perform what is called 'conditional baptism': 'If thou hast not been baptized, I baptize thee,' etc."

If the practice of administering baptism conditionally, where there is a reasonable doubt whether a person has ever received it, be peculiar to Catholics, it is much to be regretted. For the reason of the practice should make it common to all Christians. The reason rests on two facts: First, that baptism is necessary for salvation. "Unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." (John, iii., 5.) Second, that a sacrament that leaves an indelible mark on the soul should not be repeated, such repetition being an abuse of a holy thing, of one of the means of salvation instituted by our Lord. Now, suppose a man has a reasonable doubt as to whether he is baptized or not, what is to be done? He has a right to have that doubt removed, a right to be certain that he is baptized. To condemn him to live in that doubt is a cruelty great enough to unbalance his mind. How make sure and yet risk no indignity to the holy sacrament? Plainly, the way to remove the doubt and yet risk no indignity to the sacrament is to administer it conditionally by using the form, "If thou art not baptized, I baptize thee," etc. By this means the doubt is removed; if he was formerly baptized the baptism stands, and if he was not baptized the second administration has its full effect. In either case he is sure that he is baptized. If this practice be peculiar to Catholics it is a sad comment on the common sense of those non-Catholic Christians to whom it is not common.

The Advocate errs when it says: "The Roman Catholics admit the validity of any sort of baptism by any one who has himself been baptized, provided it can be proved beyond doubt that it was performed with the Scriptural formula."

"Any sort of baptism" is too vague to convey a definite idea. Catholic theologians do not admit that any sort of baptism will do. There is no science where the use of clearly defined, unequivocal terms is more necessary than in theology. No kind or sort of baptism is valid that has not the essential conditions of a sacrament. These conditions, in case of baptism, are: 1, a moral agent—that is, one capable of forming an intention; 2, a right intention; 3, a proper subject; 4, valid matter; 5, proper form. Any attempt to administer baptism without these five conditions has no effect—that is, no sacrament has been administered.

As to the agent or ministers, it is evident that lunatics, persons in the state of somnambulism or hypnotism cannot baptise, for in that state they lack the necessary freedom of will to form an intention. Nor do actors or those who mimic the ceremony baptise, for they have no intention farther than to mimic. When the Advocate says that only those who are themselves baptized can administer valid baptism, it fails to state correctly Catholic teaching. In the fifteenth century Pope Eugene IV., in his decree receiving into the Catholic Church the Armenians who sent ambassadors to solicit that favor wrote: "In case of necessity, not only priests and deacons, but also laymen and women, and even pagans and heretics can baptize, providing they observe the form of the Church and intend to do what the Church does." And, treating of this same point, the Catechism of the Council of Trent says: "Those who may administer baptism in case of necessity, but without solemn ceremonies, hold the third and the last place, and in this class are included all, even the laity, men and women, to whatever sect they may belong. This power extends, in case of necessity, even to Jews, infidels and heretics, provided, however, they intend to do what the Catholic Church does in that act of her ministry." Already established by the decree of the ancient fathers and councils, these things have been again confirmed by the Council of Trent, which denounces anathema against those who presume to say, "that baptism, even when administered by heretics, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, with the intention of doing what the Church does, is not true baptism."

As to the intention, the minister in baptising must have the intention, the deliberate will to do at least what the Church of Christ does; in other words, to realise in the recipient the effect intended by our Lord when he instituted baptism. It is clear that those who believe baptism to be a mere external ceremony, having no interior effect on the soul, that it does not purify from original sin and change the relations of the soul to God, do not have from such a belief a proper intention. Though the right intention does not flow from their erroneous belief, they can have it by wishing to do what the true Church of Christ does, though they may not know that Church. Example: A is dying. He knows the necessity of baptism, and ardently desires to receive it. He has no one near him but his friend B, who is a Jew or a Methodist. He asks this friend to apply the water and use the form with the intention of doing what the Church of Christ does. The friend complies, and the dying man is validly baptized.

As to the subject of baptism, it must be a human being—a child of Adam; and in the case of one having the use of reason there must be consent. Hence, baptism administered to a person against his consent is invalid.

As to matter, it is two-fold, remote and proximate. The remote matter is natural water and the proximate is its actual application. This application of the water may be made by immersion, by pouring or by sprinkling, and a baptism by either method—the other conditions being present—is valid.

In whatever way the water is applied it must be accompanied by the form which gives it its meaning, character and efficiency. This form in the Roman Catholic Church is: "I baptize thee (naming the person) in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." In the Greek Church the form is slightly different, but equally valid. It is, perhaps, well to say that the water should be applied and the words pronounced by one and the same person.

It will be seen that where there is a question of the validity of a baptism in a given case, there are many things to be considered, and that "any sort of baptism" will not suffice. To determine the case of Holmes, the priests who dealt with it had to take all these things into consideration. The fact that he was immersed is important, and leaves no doubt of validity on that point. The fact that he was immersed by a Protestant minister is of no consequence in solving the case, for the Church looks upon the Protestant minister as a layman—very respectable and learned he may be, but a layman. And she, as we have seen, recognizes baptism administered by a layman to be valid. Next, they had to consider the intention of the minister, if he had any definite one, and if he believed baptism to be anything more than a mere external form. Next, did he believe in the necessity of baptism to salvation? If not, he might be careless in his administration. Next, did he use the proper form? And did he use it when applying the water, so that there was a moral union between the act and the declaration?

All these things had to be looked into, and the priests very wisely concluded that to permit a man, who left it to their judgment, to go into eternity under such a load of doubtful hypotheses would be an act of injustice to him. It was too serious a matter to be left to guess.

The doubt in the Catholic mind is not whether Protestants can baptize, but whether they do baptize—that is, bring together all the essential conditions. Some are careful in this matter, such as the Episcopalians; others are criminally careless and assume an awful responsibility before God.

THANKFUL FOR SPEEDY ASSISTANCE.

The Testimony of Thousands Who Have Used South American Kidney Cure.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. It has been said the way to test our friends is to try them. It is so with a medicine. So many medicines are tried, but found wanting. This is never the case with South American Kidney Cure, if it is kidney trouble that is the ailment. It does not cure anything else. There is not a case of kidney trouble, however, be it ever so distressing, where quick relief will not be given, and by a little patience altogether removed. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and what is here said is what thousands say who have used this medicine. Sold by druggists.

It is not the proper thing to say that a man will make a good husband. It is the wife who makes the good husband. The bad ones are only self-made articles.—Boston Transcript.

Magistrate (severely, to prisoner)—"Last time you were here I let you off with a caution." Prisoner (coolly)—"Yus, that's why I'm 'ere ag'in; it sort of encouraged me!"—Fun.

"We'll, of all the impudence! Asking me to help you because you have three wives to support!" "They don't belong to me, mister—nothin' of the sort. They belong to me son-in-law."—Tit-Bits.

He will take no Risks.

Shrewdness of a wellknown City Merchant.

HE KNEW WHAT WAS GOOD FOR HIM.

In the winter when Canadians spend a large portion of their time indoors and cannot have the same variety of fresh food as in summer and fall, indigestion and dyspepsia afflict a majority. "If anybody will tell me that dyspepsia in its advanced stages is perfectly curable," said a Toronto merchant, "I will take his word. Personally I run no risks. As soon as I feel a sense of weight in the stomach, after a meal, I know that my blood is sluggish in circulation. In my business I cannot take much exercise, and I fight the first sign of stomach trouble with Scott's Sarsaparilla. It has never failed me, and has saved me many a doctor's bill.

Scott's Sarsaparilla possesses medicinal properties superior to other so-called sarsaparillas made. As a remedy for indigestion, rheumatism, pimples, scrofula and all blood diseases, physicians state that its equal was never known. Sold at $1 per bottle, of all dealers.

CURED OF SCIATICA.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A BRUCE CO. FARMER.

Suffered So Severely That He Became Almost a Helpless Cripple—Is Again Able to be About His Work as Well as Ever.

From the Walkerton Telescope

During the past few years the Telescope has published many statements, giving the particulars of cures from the use of Dr. William's Pink Pills. They were all so well authenticated as to leave no doubt as to their complete truthfulness, but had any doubt remained its last vestige would have been removed by a cure which recently come under our personal observation. It is the case of Mr. John Allen, a prominent young farmer of the township of Greenock. Mr. Allen is so well known in Walkerton and the vicinity adjoining it, that a brief account of his really remarkable recovery from what seemed an incurable disease will be of interest to our readers. During the early part of the summer of 1895, while working in

the bush, Mr. Allan was siezed with what appeared to him to be rheumatic pains in the back and shoulders. At first he regarded it as a passing attack, and thought that it would disappear in a day or two. On the contrary, however, he daily continued to grow worse, and it was not long before he had to give up work altogether. From the back the pains shifted to his right leg and hip where they finally settled and so completely helpless did he become, that he was unable to do more than walk across the room and then only with the aid of crutches. Of course he consulted the doctors, but none of them seemed able to do him any good. People in speaking of his case, always spoke pityingly, it being generally thought that he had passed from the world of activity, and that he was doomed to live and die a cripple. We are free to confess that this was our own view of the matter, and our surprise, therefore, can be readily imagined when some few weeks ago, we saw the subject of Mr. Allan driving through the town on the top of a large load of grain. Great however, as was our surprise at first, it became still greater when on arriving at the grist mill, he proceeded to jump nimbly from the load, and then with the greatest apparent ease began to unload the heavy bags of grain. Curious to know what it was that had brought this wonderful change, we took the first convenient opportunity to ask him. "Well," said he in reply, "I am as well a man as I ever was, and I attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to nothing else." Mr. Allan then gave us in a very frank manner, the whole story of his sickness, and his cure, the chief points of which we have set forth above. After consulting two physicians and finding no relief, he settled down to the conviction that his case was a hopeless one. He lost confidence in medicines, and when it was suggested that he should give Pink Pills a trial, he at first absolutely refused. However, his friends persisted and finally he agreed to give them a trial. The effect was beyond his most sanguine expectation, as the Pink Pills have driven away every trace of his pains and he is able to go about his work as usual. As might be expected Mr. Allen is loud in his praise of Pink Pills, and was quite willing that the facts of his case should be given publicity, hoping that it might catch the eye of someone who was similarly afflicted.

Dr. William' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes the wrappor around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Look here, John, we have now been married some time. Why don't you leave the Bachelors' Club?" "They want to keep me as——" "Honorary member?" "Oh, no—as a warning example."—Fliegende Blatter.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and stength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM,
DISTILLER AND MILLER
WATERLOO, - - ONT.
MANUFACTURER OF THE
CELEBRATED BRANDS OF WHISKIES
"83," "Old Times," "White Wheat," "Malt."

TRY Robt. Powell,
336 YONGE STREET,
Opposite Gould street,
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS, &c.
PHONE 1627.

25c. OAKVILLE 25c.
STEAMER "GREYHOUND"
On Monday, 18th May, and until further notice weather permitting, this steamer will leave Oakville at 7.45 a.m., and Toronto at 5 p.m., from Yonge street wharf (east side) Saturdays and Holidays excepted, additional trips later.
R turn tickets, adults, 25c.; children, 10c. Books, 20 single trips, either way, $2. Tickets for sale on board.

The Staunch Sidewheel Steamer Eurydice....
is now open for charter for excursions to any port on Lake Ontario or Thousand Islands. This steamer is newly painted and put in thorough repair, and lighted by 50 incandescent electric lights. For further information apply to W. E. SLAGHT, 138 Major street, Toronto.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Angloman	May 23, daylight.	May 24, 2 p.m.
Scotsman	May 30, daylight.	May 30, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	June 6, daylight.	June 7, 9 a.m.
Ottoman	June 13, daylight.	June 13, 2 p.m.
Labrador	June 20, daylight.	June 21, 9 a.m.

St. Canaria.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin—Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry, $60 to $80; return, $109 to $150, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin—$30; return, $53. Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50 and $25.50.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For all information apply at Toronto to A. F. Webster, corner King and Yonge Sts., or G. W. Torrance, 18 Front St. West.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament street. 17

Fred G. Steinberger & Co.
DEALERS IN
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
37 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.
MAPS AND CHARTS OF EVERY COUNTRY.
Every School and Library should have one of our famous Library Globes. Real Slate Blackboards should only be used in schools.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DISCOUNTS TO SCHOOLS.

SMOKE THE BEST
GOLD POINT AND BOARD OF TRADE 5c. CIGARS.

ROYAL CROWN
The KING of 10c Cigars.

SPILLING BROS.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
137 JARVIS STREET.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CARPENTER WORK
Executed promptly by
JOHN HANRAHAN,
No. 25 MAITLAND STREET,
TORONTO.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
Telephone 2598

TELEPHONE . . . 1729
TELEPHONE 2596.

P. J. BROWN, M.D.
Cor. Queen St. East and Carlaw Ave.
Office hours—10 a.m. to 12 a.m.; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

ESTABLISHED 1864.
Church Pipe Organs.
EDWARD LYE & SONS, TORONTO.
SEND FOR LIST OF ORGANS AND TESTIMONIALS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, notice is hereby given that the 30th annual meeting of the

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASS'CE CO

will be held in the Town Hall, Waterloo, Ont., on THURSDAY, May 28th, 1896, at one o'clock, p.m.

WM. HENDRY, Manager.

April 30th, 1896.

GRENVILLE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Advertisement calling for Tenders to be received on the 23rd instant, for the enlargement of the Grenville Canal, is hereby withdrawn.

By order,
J. H. BALDERSON,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 1896.

... MOVING SALE ...
TORONTO GRANITE CO. LTD.
MONUMENTS.
We are now offering special inducements to intending purchasers before moving to our new premises, 710 YONGE STREET. Call and see our work and get prices before placing orders
TORONTO GRANITE CO., LTD., 524 YONGE ST.
Phone 4318.

THE DOMINION BREWERY CO. LTD.
BREWERS AND MALTSTERS,
QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
White Label Ale, India Pale and Amber Ales, XXX Porter.
Our Ales and Porter are known all over the Dominion. See that all the Corks have our Brand on
ROBT DAVIES, Manager. WM. ROSS, Cashier

OFFICE AND YARD: FRONT ST. NEAR BATHURST. TELEPHONE No. 132
ESTABLISHED 1856.
OFFICE AND YARD: YONGE STREET DOCKS. TELEPHONE No. 190
P. BURNS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
COAL AND WOOD.
HEAD OFFICE: 38 KING STREET EAST TORONTO, TELEPHONE No. 1311
BRANCH OFFICES 3881/2 YONGE STREET, TELEPHONE No. 151. 546 QUEEN ST. W. TELEPHONE No. 139.

THE HOME
SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
CAPITAL, - $2,000,000.
Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.
DIRECTORS
HON. SIR FRANK SMITH, SENATOR, President.
EUGENE O'KEEFE, Vice-President.
WM. T. KIELY, JOHN FOY, EDWARD STOCK.
SOLICITOR: JAMES J. FOY, Q.C.
Deposits Received from 30c. upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon.
Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment, on Mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures.
Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures purchased.
No Valuation Fee charged for inspecting property.
Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m.
JAMES MASON, - - Manager.

SEE THE NEW UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY
ISSUED BY THE
Confederation Life Association
OF TORONTO
IT IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTION from the date of issue.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY AND AUTOMATICALLY NONFORFEITABLE after two years.
Full information furnished upon application to the Head Office or any of the Company's Agents.
W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS
DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

Residence 3 D'Arcy st. . . . Telephone 2077.
CALL UP
JAS. J. O'HEARN,
FOR YOUR PLANS ON ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING
Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging.
Shop, 161 Queen Street West,
Opposite Osgoode Hall

TINGLEY & STEWART MFG. CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
RUBBER AND METAL STAMPS
Corporate and Lodge Seals of Every Description.
10 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

GAS STOVES
RICE LEWIS & SON,
(LIMITED),
COR. KING & VICTORIA STREETS
TORONTO.

Ask for
BOECKH'S BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
Always Reliable and as Represented.

TELEPHONE 3007.
DR. JAS. LOFTUS.
DENTIST.
Cor. Queen and Bathurst sts. . . Toronto.

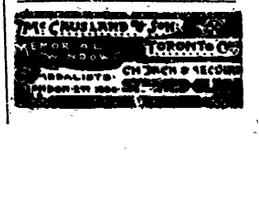
POST & HOLMES,
ARCHITECTS,
OFFICES:
MANNING ARCADE,
TELEPHONE 601. TORONTO.

JOHN REGAN
. . TAILOR . .
ROOMS 1 & 2,
83 KING ST. EAST, OVER LEADER LANE
TORONTO, ONT.
Over Ed. Sullivan's Cafe.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of May 1896, mails close and are due as follows:

	Close. a.m.	p.m.	Due. a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.00	7.45	7.20	9.40
O. and Q. Railway	7.45	9.00	7.20	7.40
G. T. R. West	7.30	2.25	12.40	6.20
N. and N. W.	7.30	4.15	10.10	3.10
T. G. and B.	7.00	4.30	10.55	3.00
Midland	6.25	2.35	12.25	9.50
C. V. R.	8.30	2.00	12.2	3.50
G. W. R.	8.30	1.45	12.10	8.00
	6.30	4.00	10.45	5.35
		9.30		
U. S. N. Y.	8.30	4.00	10.45	12.00
		9.30		
U.S. West'n States	6.30	12.10	9.00	
		4.00		5.30
		9.30		

English mails close on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8.30 p.m. and on Saturdays at 7.30 p.m. Supplemental mails to Mondays and Thursdays close customarily on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails during the month of May: 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, and 1 June.

N.B.—These are only the most prolific issues in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their savings bank and money order business at the most convenient to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

T. C. PATTESON, P.M.