BAPTISM: IN A NUTSHELL.

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Concluded.

8.—BAPTISM OF THE JAILER.

The jailer and all his family were baptized in the night and in the prison (Acts xvi. 33), where it is most unwarrantable to presume that there was enough water to immerse. Very few if any city jails, even in these days of modern civilization, have bathing arrangements for prisoners; much less can we suppose that in those times, proverbial for neglect of all conveniences for the comfort and health of such unfortunates, bath tubs or tanks of water were provided for them. They had been "thrust into the inner prison." The jailer brought them out into his house, which must have been in the outer prison, as is often the case in our jails nowadays. If Paul left the prison premises to go to some river or pond to immerse, he was, on the next morning, guilty of deception; for when the magistrates sent word to let him and Silas go, he refused to stir from the prison (verse 37, as if on that supposition he had not been out already) till they should come and fetch them out. Besides, by the Roman law, the penalty for letting prisoners go out was death to the jailer. Would Paul so have exposed him?

9.—ISRAELITES BAPTIZED UNTO MOSES.

The Israelites "were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." (1 Cor. x. 2.) They could not have been immersed in the cloud, for it "went from before their face, and stood behind them." (Ex. xiv. 19.) It would be natural that, as it passed over their heads, drops from it should fall upon them. Referring apparently to this very event, Psalm lxxvii. 17 says: "The clouds poured out water." Besides this baptizing, Paul says, "They were baptized in the sea." Moses says, "They went through the midst of the sea on dry ground." Suppose some one had asked some of those Israelites, "Where were you baptized?" Answer, "We were baptized on dry ground." Then evidently people may be baptized without going into the water. So the Israelites must have been baptized by being sprinkled by the spray form the walls of waters as they went through on "dry ground." They certainly were not immersed in the sea, but the Egyptians were.

10.—BURIED WITH HIM IN BAPTISM.

"How shall we, that are dead to sin, live any longer therein? Know ye not that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death? Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death." (Rom. vi. 2-4.) "Buried with him in baptism." (Col. ii. 12.) In these passages there is no allusion whatever to the mode of baptism. The meaning is evidently this: that in receiving baptism by any mode, we attest our faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and in the design and efficacy of his death; and "by," or "in," this act declare ourselves dead unto sin, and buried with regard to it, indicating that our separation from it should be as complete as would be the separation of our bodies from the world if they were dead and buried.

But if our immersionist friends still insist that the mode is here referred to let them bear in mind that, in burial, the earth is sprinkled, poured, put upon the body, which is left there in the ground. So, if "buried by" or "in baptism" means immersion, the body should be left there in the water.

11.—"ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, ONE BAPTISM."

In Heb. vi. 2, Paul says, "Of the doctrine of baptisms;" and in chapter ix., verse 10, "Divers baptisms;" Mark vii. 4, 8, "Baptisms of cups, and pots, brazen vessels, and of tables;" the baptism of suffering—Matt. xx. 22, 23. So of other kinds there certainly were several. The one baptism here alluded to, therefore, must have been that of the Holy Spirit, for Paul says, in 1 Cor xii. 13: "By one Spirit are we all baptized into one body." We have already seen how he baptized—he "came upon," "fell on," "was poured upon." But if any insist that it means of water, the argument remains the same—a baptism, by whatever mode, sprinkling or pouring, being the most scriptural, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

12.—IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO MODE.

The Lord's Supper, as well as baptism, is admitted to be a divine ordinance. In adherence to what is presumed to be the original mode of administration and reception is essential in the latter, it must be equally so in the former. Now, we know that the ancients, in taking their meals, reclined on broad couches; with the feet extending at full length out behind, and supporting the body on one elbow, they took their food from the table before them with the other hand. The posture was that of nearly lying down. This explains how the woman could come behind Jesus at the table, and wash and anoint his feet. Now, to be at all consistent with themselves, immersionists should adhere as rigidly to this mode of celebrating the Lord's Supper as to what they assume to be the mode in baptism, and should never administer or receive it in any other position than reclining on a wide couch. Why attach great importance to following the example of Christ, as they say, in baptism; why not follow his example as closely in the Lord's Supper?

13.—REASON AND COMON SENSE.

Again, consider the extreme difficulty and almost impossibility of immersion among the inhabitants of the frigid zones—regions of perpetual ice—difficulties and dangers often very great, even here in our milder climate during the winter. To those in delicate health, it has been known in many cases to prove fatal, as several physicians of long practice have told the writer of this yet. On the other hand, how can it be practicable in great deserts, as Sahara, and in Arabia, where the only water the numerous wandering tribes see is in deep wells?

Once more: must those who repent on sick beds, or in their dying hours, be denied baptism because immersion is out of the question? We have know of some in that condition who received baptism by sprinkling or pouring, and were satisfied with it though they had been led for years to think immersion the only way, and then died rejoicing. If pouring was sufficient just before entering heaven, is it not sufficient for our Christian life on earth?

Now, can any one believe that the Lord would enjoin a mode of performing an ordinance, that cannot be practised in all seasons, in all climates, in all countries, on all persons, at all times, in all places, in all condition, and under all circumstances? It is impossible. For what is commanded to all must be practical to all, always and every where. Immersion is often impracticable, dangerous and impossible; it cannot, herefore, be the proper mode of baptism.

14.—IS BAPTISM REQUISITE TO THE REMISSION OF SINS?

About sixty-five passages in the New Tetament declare that we are forgiven, justified, pardoned, etc., by faith in Jesus Christ; and about one hundred and forty more declare that this favor of God comes through believing in him—both terms meaning the same thing—and not one word about baptism as a prerequisite. Why, then, does this one and only text (Acts ii. 38), out of some two hundred, seem to imply that baptism is a condition of pardon? Peter evidently meant this: "Repent and be baptized every one of you [believing] in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins;" for he said not long after (Acts x. 43), "that through his name whosoever believeth in him should receive remission of sins,' before being baptized.

The reason why he enjoined it upon the Jews in that connection on the day of Pentecost, and never again anywhere else, was manifestly because they were the very ones who had crucified Jesus; and now repenting, they should be baptized as a public expression of their faith in him whom they had, a few weeks before, publicly rejected and put to death.

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* The Cleveland *Plaindealer* chronicles the following fact: "On that cold Monday, the 30th of December (1882), the rite of baptism was administered to three ladies by a minister of the Disciple persuasion in one of the towns in this country. A hole was cut in the ice, and with the thermometer down to zero, the minister entered the creek tightly enveloped in a waterproof suit, and immersed the three ladies. The ladies had on their usual wearing apparel—no waterproof vestments for them. Before the ladies could be taken to the nearest house, their hair and clothing were frozen stiff. One of them is confined to a sick-bed, with the chances against her recovering, and the other two are ill from the effects of their immersion."

LANGUAGE OF THE INDIANS.

One singular fact is the infinite diversity of language. Not only every tribe, but every band, of which there are sometimes fifty in a single tribe, has its own dialect or jargon, perfectly unintelligible to all who do not belong to the band. In all times the Indians have disdained to learn even a word of an enemy's language. Stranger yet, the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes for three quarters of a century have been firm friends, camping and hunting together and making war upon the same enemies at the same time. The children constantly romp and play together in the common camp. Yet not one in ten of either tribe can hold the most ordinary conversation in the language of the other. Unable to speak each other's language, the Indians of the West have constructed a wonderful sign language by which they hold intercourse. Gestures, signs, are more or less natural to every one. Among the plains Indians alone have there reached their most wonderful development. So complicated and elaborate is the sign language and consisting of countless gestures and movements, the slightest variation in which marks wide differences in the meaning, that only a few Indians in the tribe are complete masters of it, and the masses can only use it slightly. The signs do not indicate letters, nor words, as with the deaf and dumb, but ideas. There is one sign to indicate hunger, another for "stop talking," another for summer, and so on infinitely. Yet an expert sign-talker will either make or interpret a long speech, which consists of an infinite number of signs, following each other with lightning like rapidity. Two strange Indians will meet on horseback, each unable to understand a spoken word of the other, and while holding the reins with the left hand, will converse for hours with their right, telling stories or relating their experiences, without a single misunderstanding.

AS A LUBRICATOR.

A long yellow ice cart, heavily laden, slid the other day into a gutter in Chambers street, West Broadway. The rear wheel stuck firmly against the curb. The driver lashed his horses and swung them around, but to no purpose. Ingenious philanthropists offered all kinds of suggestions, patted the trembling, sweating horses, and some put their shoulders to the side of the truck, but without avail. A barefooted little colored boy had watched the proceedings with a child-like look of sympathy for the over-strained animals. He suddenly ran down Chambers street and returned panting, carrying in his arms a lot of banana peels.

"Say, boss," he called to the driver, "I'll make yer wheel turn with these 'ere, if yer'll let me put 'em down."

"All right, sonny," said the driver.

The little darkey sprang under the wheels, and carefully laid down the skins. He pressed some close to the curb, where the wheel was jammed. Then he sprang back and shouted, "Now, boss; pull away."

The crowd laughed; the driver pulled taut his lines and gave his horses a lash. The animals sprang forward, the wheel glided along the layer of banana peels, and the heavy wagon rolled out of the gutter. The onlookers cheered as it drove away.

"Oh," said the little darkey, "I've seen pop move barrels and big boxes with oil, and pop tole me a little oil makes hebby dings go round. I seen hebby men fall on banana peels, and I guessed dey'd move dat wheel. My name, boss, am Abraham Lincoln George Brown."

A TYPE OF UTAH.

An intelligent writer of Salt Lake City, Mrs. Paddock, in a letter tells this story: "A few years ago an educated young journalist came to Salt Lake City from Europe with his young wife. Both became sincere believers in Mormonism. Then strong pressure was brought to bear by the priesthood upon the husband to force him into polygamy. The wife, finding opposition in vain, at last gave her nominal consent. A second bride was brought into the house. In a short time the first wife became a mother, but the infant never cried aloud. It came voiceless in the world. But it wept in secret all the time. Sleeping or waking, the tears flowed from its eyes, and in a few weeks it died. The mother said it died of a broken heart. Every day of its life it shed the tears that its mother repressed before its birth. Its weeping face is the symbol of the face of Utah. A territory of precious minerals and wealth of soil, with intoxicating air and blue sky, but filled with silent woe."

ELECTIONEERING.

"Madam, may I kiss these beautiful children?" inquired Uncle Dick Oglesby, as he leaned over the front gate.

"Certainly sir; there is no possible objection."

"They are lovely darlings," said Uncle Dick, after he had finished the eleventh. I have seldom seen more beautiful babies. Are they all yours, marm?"

The lady blushed deeply.

"Of course they are—the sweet little treasures. From whom else, marm, could they have inherited these limpid eyes, these rosy cheeks, these profuse curls, these comely figures, and these musical voices!"

The lady continued blushing.

"By the way, marm," said Uncle Dick, "may I bother you to tell your estimable husband that Richard J. Oglesby, Republican candidate for Governor, called upon him this evening."

"Alas, good sir," quoth the lady, "I have no husband."

"But these children, madam—you surely are not a widow?"

"I feared you were mistaken, sir, when you first came up. These are not my children. This is an orphan asylum."—*Chicago News.*

AN UNANSWERABLE RETORT.—I remember the case of a clergyman, who, by taking a case of ecclesiastical law into his own hands, laid himself open to a tremendous retort. When he asked the name of a child in baptism, the godmother gave some extremely fine name—"Letitia Adeline Angelina," or some such group of names. "Mary," calmly said the parson, and so baptized her. The father followed the parson into the vestry. "I hope you will not mind the alteration I have made," said the vicar. "I think it will prove very useful to the child in after life—so many names are a mistake."

"All I have got to say," said the parent, "is that you have made my child a liar whenever she repeats her Catechism." "How so?" "Why, she will have to say that her name was given her by her godfather and godmother, when it was nothing of the sort, and was only given her by the parson.—*London Society.*

PAPER BOTTLES.—A great trade in paper bottles is growing up in Germany and Austria. Ten per cent of rags, forty of straw and fifty of brown wood pulp are used in making them. The paper is coated and impregnated with a solution composed of sixty per cent of defibrinated fresh blood, thirty five of lime, and five of sulphate of ammonia; dry and coat again; put ten or twelve sheets together, and then dry in heated moulds under pressure. They are made in two pieces and joined afterwards, and are said to be perfectly proof against spirits and other liquids.

AN AFGHAN MATRIMONIAL SUIT.—A Lahore paper gives currency to the following story on the authority of a native news-writer: An Afghan lady applied to the Amir Abdul Rahman for a judical separation, on the ground that her spouse was becoming baldheaded by reason of age. The Amir solemnly ordered a vial of sour milk to be poured over the husband's head, and ordered the wife to lick off the milk. This humiliating ceremony performed, the woman was placed on a donkey, her face to the tail, and was led through the bazaar.

BREVITIES.

If there be a language in the world for which there is no lexicon or grammar, it is that which a woman thinks in, but never speaks.—*Bulwer.*

Self distrust is the cause of most of our failures. In the assurance of strength there is strength, and they are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves of their powers.

It frequently occurs that the prettiest maidens find it most difficult to obtain husbands. It was thus in ancient days, too, for it is well known that the Three Graces remained old maids.—*Heinrich Heine.*

We have often wondered why our money went so fast and have felt no little anxiety about it. We learn, however, in the columns of a contemporary, that "the dollar is, in its nature, migratory," and now feel very much relieved.

A man may usually be known by the books he reads as well as by the company he keeps, for there is a companionship of books as well as of men; and one should always live in the best company whether it be of books or men.

The homing of pigeons shows us that next to the rapidity with which light and heat travel through space, nothing can excel the flight of birds. A recent passage of 500 miles is recorded in the space of four hours.

It is an unwritten law of the Piutes that when the medicine man of the tribe loses three patients, consecutively, he shall be sent to join them in the happy hunting-grounds. It might be well for our Legislature to pass a law like unto this to apply to regular practitioners in Massachusetts.—*Boston Post.*

A friend visiting in a minister's family where the parents were very strict in regard to the children's Sabbath deportment, was confidentially informed by one of the little girls that she would like to be a minister. "Why?" inquired the visitor, rather puzzled to understand what had given the child so sudden an admiration for that calling. He was quickly enlightened by the prompt reply, "So I could holler on Sunday."

The girl with soft gray eyes and rippling brown hair, who walked all over your poor fluttering heart at the charity ball, has just finished a crazy quilt containing one thousand and sixty-four pieces of neckties and hat-linings, put together with twenty-one thousand three hundred and ninety stitches. And her poor old father fastened on his suspenders with a long nail, a piece of twine, a sharp stick and one regularly ordained button. This also is vanity.

A Chicago lawyer lost a case in court recently owing to a slight misapprehension on his part. The suit grew out of a marine collision. Said he to a witness under examination; "And do you mean to sit there and swear that the mainsheet of a vessel is three inches wide and fifty fathoms long? Now, for pity's sake tell me—tell the court—it you can, how in the name of common-sense a monster ship could ever be impelled through the white capped waves of Lake Michigan when her mainsheet—the principal sail against which the wind strikes—was but three inches in width. Why, sir, there is not a vessel, not even a sandscow that enters Chicago harbor, but has a mainsheet at least thirty feet in width."

St. John N. B.

Falls into a line as Mr. Hawker one of its leading druggists, writing regarding the corn cure, states—"I don't think I ever sold a bottle, but that I received a good report in return, and consumers recommend afflicted friends to try it. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sure, safe and painless—and therefore the opinion expressed by Mr. Hawker above, is the opinion of all druggists in the Dominion, Beware of substitutes. Use only Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, sure pop cures every time. N. C. Polson, & Co. proprietors, Kingston.

The poultry crop of North Carolina is said to be worth about $2,800,000.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

The first printing press in the United States was worked in 1620.

France exports $1,000,000 worth of eggs annually.

Edward Linlef, of St. Peters, C. B., writes:—"that his Horse was badly torn by a pitchfork. One bottle of "Minard's Liniment" cured him.

No less than 36,000 volumes were added to the immense colection of books in the British Museum last year.

☞Do it at Once. For 10 cents get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the finest and most desirable colors. Wells Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

THE FRUITS OF FOLLY.

Eating green apples, cucumbers and unripe fruits generally, may be so termed. Dr, Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures all Summer Complaints.

The best definition of courtship is the following. It consists of a number of quiet attentions, not so pointed as to alarm, and, not so vague as to be misunderstood.

NOT BAD.

It is so agreeable that even an infant will take it. For coughs, cold, hoarseness, croup, asthma and bronchitis, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is reliable for young or old.

It is a dangerous thing to allow the diarhœa or dysentery to go unchecked and there is no need of it. A small bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will cure the most stubborn case that can be produced.

Four hundred thousand dollars is the estimated value of the pipe which the Shah of Persia smokes in public on state occasions.

Fever and ague, malarious fever, billious and typhoid fevers all originate in one producing cause and may all be easily prevented by *Parson's Purgative Pills.* These pills act directly and powerfully upon the blood.

The manure bank is of more importance to the farmer than the money bank.

A VALUABLE FIND.

Mr. Isaac Brown, of Bothwell, declares that he found one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters worth $500 to him. It cured him of Salt Rheum from which he had suffered years after other treatment had failed to relieve.

Samson lost his strength with his hair. Hundreds of men and women lose their beauty with theirs, and hundreds have saved their hair from falling off, and many have grown a beautiful head of hair by using "Minard's Liniment," it is perfectly clean and always cools and refreshes the fevered head.

Mary, according to a London authority, is the name borne by the largest number of vessels, the names of Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah and William coming next in order.

WHEN YOU FEEL BLUE and your back aches, and you wake unrefreshed in the morning and your bowels are sluggish or costive, you need Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great remedy and never fails, to relieve all cases of Diseased Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Rhematism, &c. It operates simultaneously on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, strengthening them and restoring healthy action. Put up in both dry and liquid form. Sold by all druggists.

A Bridgeport (Ct) firm is shipping large quantities of seed-oysters to the California coast for replanting. They thrive well, and are said to make the best oysters on that coast.

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED THAT there cannot be anything more exquisitely delicate for perfuming the handkerchief than MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; but its great and distinctive property is its adaptability to the uses of the bath. It is the only perfume that we know of *especially and particularly* suited to use in this way. The power it has of imparting to the waters of the bath great soothing, refreshing, and invigorating effects, is pecular to itself.

Proprietary medicines have their uses, although some persons profess to doubt their efficacy. A few of them are really meritorious, and their prompt use would not only save much suffering, but also heavy doctors' bills. The best preparation of this class is undoubtedly GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR. All who have even used it are enthusiastic in its praise, and no household is complete without it.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its action power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family ready for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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