MATTHEW, 15. 6 & 9. "THUS HAVE YE MADE THE COM-MANDMENT OF GOD OF NONE EFFECT BY YOUR TRADITION." "TEACHING FOR DOCTRINES THE COMMANDMENTS OF MEN."

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In discussing the history of "Infant Baptism," I will first ask you to listen to the declarations of six representative men of the six great bodies who practice infant sprinkling First, Roman Catholic.

Archbishop Hughes of New York, wrote in his "Doctrinal Catechism," "It does not appear from Scripture, that one infant was ever baptized: therefore Protestants should reject, on their own principles, infant baptism as an unscriptural usage."

Second, Episcopalian.

The Late Bishop of Salisbury, England, wrote these words, "I most candidly and broadly state my conviction, that there is not one passage, nor one word in Scripture, which directly proves it, (infant baptism) not one word, the undeniable and logical power of which can be adduced to prove in any way of fact, that in the Scripture age infants were baptized, or of the doctrine that they ought to be baptized." Third, Lutheran.

Martin Luther, "The Solitary monk who shook the world," says, "It cannot be proved by the Sacred Scriptures, that infant baptism was instituted by Christ."

Fourth, Presbyterian.

Dr. Phillip Schaff says, "There is the absence of precept or example for infant baptism in the New Testament and "the Apostolic origin of infant baptism is denied, not only by the Baptists, but also by many pedo-baptist divines."

Fifth, Congregationalist.

Dr. Leonard Woods says, "Whatever may have been the precepts of Christ, or of His Apostles, to those who enjoyed their personal instructions, it is plain that there is no express precept respecting infant baptism in our sacred writings. The proof, then, that infant baptism is a divine institution, must be made out in another way".

Sixth, Methodist Epis.

Dr. A. T. Bledsoe says "with all our searching we have

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