

One might ask if it is not possible for a person to be exalted in the Kingdom of God without repentance. It certainly is not possible, for repentance is a pre-requisite to baptism, and without baptism the Savior has said that a person cannot enter into the Kingdom of heaven. We read in John 3: 5, where the Savior in speaking to Nicodemus said: "Verily, verily, I say unto you; except a man be born of the water and of the spirit he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God."

Jesus, when he commissioned his Apostles, (Math. 28) told them to "go and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." In Mark 16th Chap., the Savior says, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned."

When Jesus the Son of God and Savior of the world went to John and requested baptism at his hands, "John forbade him, saying, 'I have need to be baptized of Thee and comest thou to me?'" but Jesus said unto him, "It is so now, for thus it behooveth us to fulfill all righteousness, then he suffered him."

If it was necessary that the Savior should receive that ordinance in order to fulfill all righteousness, and as He so often told His disciples and all who believed on Him to follow Him, how can we think it not obligatory upon us to be baptized? Let us not deceive ourselves in this respect, for should we fail to receive that ordinance, we would certainly fail to obtain admission into the Kingdom of God.

It may be asked, "What is the object of baptism?"

"John preached the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins" (Mark 1: 4; Luke 3: 3).

Paul said to Ananias, "Arise and wash away thy sins." Peter on the day of Pentecost said to the people, "Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost."

From these references it must be clear that the object of baptism is that our sins may be forgiven that we may thus be sufficiently cleansed from sin to receive the Holy Ghost.

It is not to be supposed that the Savior was baptized for the remission of his sins, "because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth." Isa. 53: 9. But his own words to John when he applied for baptism and the words of Peter (1 Peter 2: 21 to 23) make the object of his baptism clear to us.

"Because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps:

"Who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth:

"Who when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously:

"Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness: by whose stripes we are healed."

THE PROPER MODE OF BAPTISM.

That there may be no mistake regarding the mode of baptism it is necessary to study very carefully what is recorded concerning its administration by the disciples of Jesus and also the derivation and meaning of the word baptize.

The word baptize is derived from the Greek and means to dip, or immerse, hence sprinkling and pouring are not baptizing.

Our Savior compared baptism to a birth, John 3: 3: "Verily I say unto you, except a man be born of the water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven."

Paul compares it to a burial, Col. ii, 12: "Buried with Him in baptism, wherein ye are risen with Him through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised Him from the dead." Also Rom. 6: 2-5.

In Matthew 3: 6 and Mark 1: 5, 9, we learn that John baptized in the river Jordan, and that in that stream Jesus was baptized, and we are given to understand in those chapters that He was baptized by immersion. "John also baptized in Aenon, near Salim, because there was much water there." But why did he require much water? Because much water is required to be baptized by immersion. If sprinkling or pouring had been the proper mode, but little water would have been required to have baptized all the people who came to John for baptism. In Acts, eighth chapter, we learn that when Philip baptized the eunuch they both "went down into the water and Philip baptized him."

This is a matter that it is not particularly necessary to prove, for all writers of sacred history agree that the mode of baptism practiced by Christ and His disciples was immersion and none other, and it must be evident that no one had any right to change it, and it was not until the end of the thirteenth century that the mode was changed and sprinkling used instead.

THE PRACTICE OF SPRINKLING.

This ceremony then is a part of "another gospel" against which Paul proclaimed so forcibly, and as the same Apostle said, "is not another gospel?" but a perversion of the Gospel of Christ, and certainly the Lord "will not accept that which He has not appointed," therefore the ordinance administered by sprinkling will not be followed by a remission of sins and the reception of the Holy Ghost. It is no wonder then that the promises made

by our Savior in Mark 16: 15-17 to those who would believe and be baptized are not enjoyed by those who have "changed the ordinances" of the Gospel of Christ.

Isaiah in his 24: 5, predicted that the ordinances would be changed, and Paul in writing to Timothy (2 Tim. 3: 6) speaking with regard to the last days, very clearly describes the condition of the so-called Christian denominations of the present, by saying that they would have a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof; and said the apostle, "From such turn away."

Thus far in our researches then, we have found what God requires of us set forth in the Scriptures in great plainness, so plain that it would appear that no one need err therein.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TOPEKA, July 12.—At noon a warrant was served on Mrs. Norton by Constable Davis charging her with violating the laws of Kansas in relation to marriage by living with a man not her husband. She was then separated from Moore and assigned to another room. Moore received a warrant also, but being already in the custody of the officers, it was not served on him. It is thought Mrs. Norton will plead guilty to the charge and receive the minimum penalty, a fine of \$500.

Mrs. Norton, in conversation with a press correspondent soon after the warrant was served, said:

"It is the work of Norton. I am satisfied he has instigated this prosecution. They want to get all the money we have so we will be unable to resist their prosecutions."

Moore became very much enraged at this new turn of affairs. Late last night Mrs. Norton made a proposition to Judge Laughlin that she would leave Moore altogether if they would release Moore and cease the prosecution, but Laughlin ceased to listen to the proposition. The terrible strain began to tell on her, and she was almost prostrated. This morning, however, she was feeling very cheerful.

Judge Laughlin had another interview with her this morning and again urged her to leave Moore, but she would not listen to him and abruptly turned away from him while he was talking. Judge Laughlin said afterwards:

"I had some hopes last night that we would persuade her to leave Moore. In fact I believe she had made up her mind to do so but this morning she has her back up and will listen to no one. I have about come to the conclusion that we can do nothing in that direction. She may as well make up her mind, however, that Moore will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law and no doubt will spend a good time in the penitentiary."

Moore's attorneys have announced their determination to make a fight against taking Moore back. The governor's warrant directing the arrest of Moore in obedience to the requisition from the governor of Missouri, is now in the hands of the sheriff. Moore's attorneys declare that the requisition papers will not hold good and that on the hearing of the habeas corpus proceeding tomorrow the prisoner will be released.

St. Louis, July 12.—The first news Brooks received this morning was that the Governor had simply granted him a respite of twenty-one days. This he construed to mean that the Governor intended to take time to fully consider the case. Later Brooks received a telegram from his attorney announcing a respite of four weeks and stating that the Governor refused absolutely to commute the sentence or interfere in the matter. This was a sad blow to Brooks's hopes, and he said he could not understand it. He had felt confident that the Governor would see his way clear and grant his appeal for a commutation, but now all hope was gone and he must prepare for death.

Mrs. Brooks said:

"I confidently expected a commutation for my son. The poor boy has never had a fair trial. Not an atom of justice has he had from beginning to end. My son is not guilty of murder and I did hope that Governor Moorehouse would save his life, and spare his family from the grief and shame that now hangs over them. I don't know what I shall do. I have not determined upon my plans. I wish I was at home. Beyond the pleasure of seeing my son, my journey of several thousand miles has been a fruitless one. I don't know whether my husband will visit Missouri again or not."

The lady broke down in her deep grief, and the sorrow and disappointment of both her and her daughter was very great.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Henry S. Ives of New York was indicted today by the Hamilton County grand jury. Nothing further is known than this fact. What the alleged offense is the court authorities refuse to tell.

R. A. McDonald, the petitioner and chief witness in the recent injunction case against the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, which is now under advisement in the courts of Hamilton and Bitter County, Ohio, has also been indicted by the grand jury for perjury.

PARIS, July 13.—As was expected the insult offered by Boulanger to Floquet in the chamber of deputies last evening, resulted in a duel. The two gentlemen attended by their seconds, met in the vicinity of Paris at 10 o'clock this morning. Swords were used and both combatants were wounded. The duel occurred on

Count Dillon's estate at Neuilly sur Seine, a short distance from the city. Boulanger was wounded in the neck and arm. His wounds are not dangerous. Floquet's hand was scratched by Boulanger's sword. More than this he was not touched. Floquet's colleagues in the ministry were waiting at his house for the news of the duel and were overjoyed to see the Prime Minister return safe. He was given an ovation. A small crowd of Boulanger's followers were in front of his house when he reached home.

Later details of the duel are to the following effect: At the second encounter Boulanger was slightly wounded in the left leg and Floquet received a cut on the right hand. After resting the men renewed the fighting for the third time. Boulanger made a lunge at Floquet's left breast, but only slightly touched the mark. Boulanger then received a wound in the throat which put an end to the encounter. The wound is a severe one, and on account of hemorrhage, the doctors are unable to decide whether or not it is likely to prove serious. The duel was fiercely fought. Boulanger tried hard to kill Floquet and threw him self upon him again and again. When Floquet received a wound in the hand and it began to bleed, his seconds proposed that the fight be discontinued but both contestants refused to stop. It is now believed that the wound in Gen. Boulanger's throat is a serious one. Floquet received scratches on his hand, chest and foot.

DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING.

The physician who is attending Boulanger issues a bulletin regarding his condition. It says there is a deep wound in the right side of the General's neck and that it causes marked difficulty in his respiration. At present the doctor is unable to give any expression as to what turn the wound may take.

St. Louis, July 13.—George M. Rider was hanged at Marshall, Missouri, this afternoon, for the murder of R. T. Tallent about three years ago.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A startling outline of the case against the members of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen accused of complicity in the huge dynamite plot against the "Q" road was formally presented in court today. The statement was made by United States District Attorney Ewing immediately upon the arraignment of six of the accused—Chief Bauereisen and his comrades Godin, Wilson, Bowles, Broderick and Smith. The presentation caused a great sensation among the crowd of railroad men, lawyers and reporters that filled every inch of the court room. The statement of the district attorney was apparently based largely on the confession by one of the six—Alex. Smith. The latter sat apart from the other defendants and notwithstanding the efforts of his brother, who was present in court, doggedly declined to be represented by the Brotherhood attorneys or have anything to do with them.

After Commissioner Hoyne had refused the defendants' request for separate examinations for each of them, the district attorney arose and in a matter-of-fact way without any attempt at declamation recited the facts that he proposed to prove.

He said that the evidence would show that the dynamite cartridge which was placed on the Burlington tracks at Eola, Illinois, May 29th, was put there by Bowles and Smith. A few days prior to this explosion Bowles went into Chairman Hoge's room at the Grand Pacific and showed him a number of the cartridges and they talked together regarding the fuse. A day or two later Bauereisen told Smith that Bowles had left a package for him in Aurora. Smith got the package and it contained dynamite cartridges, and by Bauereisen's advice he exploded these on the Burlington tracks June 14th. On July 5th, by direction of the defendants, Smith took a letter from Godin to the latter's wife who gave him a package containing dynamite cartridges. These Smith took to the Brotherhood Hall at Aurora, where he met Broderick, Bowles and Bauereisen and told them he had left the dynamite in the ante-room. Broderick put the package under his arm and the men all left the hall together and took the train to Chicago, except Bauereisen. On their way they were arrested. The package contained four half-pound dynamite cartridges.

The cartridges said to have been taken from the prisoners were brought into court.

Samuel C. Madden, agent for the Atlas Dynamite Company, was put upon the stand and testified that the cartridges contained 30 per cent of nitroglycerine. The fulminating caps found on Broderick were shown to witness and were declared to be the kind to explode dynamite.

Edward Poole, conductor of the train on which Bowles, Broderick and Wilson were arrested, testified that the train was carrying inter-State passengers. Poole's cross-examination was conducted with a view to showing that the car in which the prisoners were arrested had been attached to the train at Quincy; that it carried no passengers from points outside of Illinois, and did not come within the statutes.

John D. Kelly, secretary to Chairman Hoge of the Grievance Committee, testified that he knew the defendant Bowles; saw him in the room of the strikers in the Grand Pacific; that Bowles came to the strikers' room at the hotel with a package, said to be dynamite, and opened the package in the presence of Hoge and a man named Tower. It was marked "Hercules" with a red stamp. Bowles had the

caps in his pockets. They were like those taken from Broderick. Bowles spoke of "working it" on the Fulton branch. He had told witness he had laid the cartridge on the track, using a sheet of lead to keep it on the rail and the caps for exploding it. He had four cartridges and half a dozen caps.

Kelly's cross-examination developed that he was 28 years old, American born, had been a fireman and engineer and for several years worked for the Burlington road. He was secretary for Hoge and said he had a memorandum showing the dates regarding this and other subjects, if it had not been stolen since his arrest as several other papers had been. Here it was disclosed that some one had raided Kelly's room while he was locked up down town and it was charged that the defense now had the documents taken from his rooms. Witness said that he had made a memorandum of Bowles' talk about the dynamite at the time because the Brotherhood did not allow acts of violence. He did not report it to the police because of his relations to the Brotherhood. He said since his arrest he had conferred with Inspector Bonfield, Attorney Collier and Mr. Stone, but was not testifying under promise of immunity, and that he expected to be put on trial for conspiracy.

Thomas G. Lloyd testified that he lived at Noblesville, Indiana, and dealt in hardware. He had seen Bowles in his store about June 1. Sold him five pounds of dynamite, put it up in rolls. The brands were known as "The Hercules powder," and he identified that in court as the same brand he sold him more than two weeks later, and again on June 23. Fulminating caps and fuses were bought with each lot and packed carefully by special directions. Bowles told him on the first occasion that he was stopping with a Mr. Sapper in the neighborhood.

Andrew E. Barnes, clerk for Lloyd, also identified Bowles, having seen him in the store several times and sold him dynamite. About 7 o'clock p. m. on June 23, Bowles got a package of dynamite put up for him by Lloyd. Thomas J. Ester, of Moberly, Ind., had seen Bowles when the latter was stopping at Sappers. They talked about the strike, and Bowles told him that he was going to Creston, Iowa, "to raise hell among the boys."

Kirk Howe, a clerk in Sawyer & Pierce's hardware store at Westfield, Indiana, identified Bowles as the man to whom he had sold dynamite about six weeks ago.

The further examination was suspended until 10 o'clock tomorrow. The prosecution has several other witnesses to be examined.

THE SWITCHMEN.

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—The striking switchmen on the Council Bluffs Division of the Burlington road today signified their willingness to return to work, and they may be taken back in the course of a few days. They made an unconditional surrender.

The strikers on the Hannibal Division still remain out. Traffic is proceeding as usual; nearly all the places are filled.

READING, Pa., July 13.—Lodin & Rand's large powder works, near Cresson, blew up this afternoon, killing three men, George Gitman, Charles Reed and Henry Bernish, who were the only persons about the place.

PSERI, July 13.—There have been heavy storms in Hungary, destroying much property and harvests. Many persons were killed by hail stones.

PARIS, July 13.—The physician who is attending Boulanger has issued a bulletin regarding his condition. It says there is a deep wound in the right side of the General's neck and that it causes marked difficulty in his respiration. At present the doctor is unable to give a prediction as to what turn the wound may make.

The republican journals in commenting on the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies last night between M. Floquet and General Boulanger say that General Boulanger has entered upon a plebiscite campaign and that the struggle between the republic and the dictatorship has begun. Universal suffrage, they say, will do justice to Caesarism.

La Lanterne gives notice that it definitely severs all connection with Boulangerism.

The conservative organs commend General Boulanger's attitude and ascribe to him the honors of yesterday's scene in the Chamber.

The Gambetta statue in the Place du Carrousal was unveiled this afternoon. Floquet, the prime minister, who fought the duel with Boulanger this morning, delivered the oration.

At 6 o'clock this evening there was a marked improvement in General Boulanger's condition. The doctors, however, still declined to make a prognosis. Several journals assert that Floquet's sword penetrated Boulanger's neck for six centimeters at a point between the jugular vein and the carotid artery.

Midnight.—Partly owing to the duel and partly because it is the eve of a fête, the streets are at this hour crowded, especially in front of the Occorde office. The merits of the quarrel between Boulanger and Floquet are excitedly discussed and shouts for and against the General fill the air.

Maquet, in the absence of Boulanger, presided at the banquet on Avenue Rumesult this evening. He announced the General's condition was as favorable as possible.

Le Soir says the condition of Boulanger is serious; that a high fever has succeeded extreme prostration, and that

his respiration is rapid and sometimes very difficult. The doctors are unable to form definite opinions as to the General's prospects of recovery.

There is no doubt Gen. Boulanger's condition is serious. Floquet's sword penetrated to the depth of two inches between the jugular vein and the carotid artery, severing the phrenic nerve and impairing the play of the lungs, perhaps irreversibly. The General slept during the afternoon under the influence of morphine.

Rochefort, on hearing the result of the duel, exclaimed "How wonderful that the youngest general in the army" let himself be pierced by a barrister nearly sixty years old."

La Lanterne, hitherto a powerful supporter of Boulanger, refuses to follow any longer "a man who has ceased to be a republican and who has shown an ambition to be a dictator."

La France also publishes an article foreshadowing a change of front.

General Boulanger has issued a circular to the electors in the department of Ardèche, in which he asks their suffrage.

Doctor Laffé believes matters will progress favorably and Boulanger be cured in a fortnight. He says, however, there is danger of complication, and that plebitis of the neck is possible, which would endanger the wounded man's life. The doctors consider it a miracle that Boulanger escaped a directly mortal wound. The General is suffering from much pain.

LONDON, July 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: It is the common belief that Boulanger and his followers, owing to the daily decline of their prestige, intended to make an effort to realize their criminal hopes by provoking street demonstrations for and against him.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Bowles, a man in the dynamite plot against the Burlington road, against whom the testimony given yesterday was most conclusive, has, it is stated, made a full confession of his share in the conspiracy. He saw that in his case there was little hope of escape from conviction, and early this morning it was made known to the district attorney that Bowles was ready to "squeal." Another of the arrested men, Godding, has, it is said, also concluded to come into camp, and by noon all that he knows about the plot against the Burlington will be told. The case of Chairman Hoge and Murphy, which was to have come up before Justice Lyon this morning, was postponed for one week.

It is understood that Bowles has told the prosecution facts which will make the conviction of Hoge certain. Chairman Hoge, it would seem, is the man they are really after, not only as a blow they wish to strike the Brotherhood, but because the road officials dislike him personally. Other defendants they are favorably disposed towards. The text of the "squeal" was not made public, but it was important enough to necessitate the postponement of the case before the federal court as well as in the state tribunal. It is certain that when in jail as prisoners, Bowles, Broderick and Wilson were brought over from the jail this morning to the marshal's office, and that Bowles sent word he wanted to see the district attorney. He was taken to Ewing's office and there confessed to General Manager Stone, Inspector Bonfield and Attorney Collier. The only direct intimation of the substance of his confession was well defined rumor that a United States warrant had been issued for the arrest of Hoge, who is out on \$1500 bonds under a conspiracy charge brought under a state law. The crowd waiting in the federal court room was large and chiefly composed of Brotherhood men, whose looks of sympathy cast on the prisoners as they were brought in indicated their appreciation of the danger their comrades were in. A sensational scene ensued when the Brotherhood attorneys, Donohoe and David, protested loudly that they had been treated with great unfairness and given no show from the very outset of the trial.

Lawyer David hotly denounced Commissioner Hoyne, declaring: "We could expect nothing else from this court and have received nothing else."

The commissioner ordered David to be arrested by the marshal, but the latter did not at once comply, and David subsequently made a Pickwickian apology to the court.

Bail was fixed at \$5,000 for Bowles, but he preferred to remain in custody. After court adjourned the heretofore reticent prisoner, Wilson, savagely denounced Bowles, ridiculing the idea that the latter was innocent, and exclaiming: "The chicken-hearted; he has laid down."

CINCINNATI, July 14.—A battery of eight gas tanks in the Ludlow Key exploded this afternoon and injured fifteen men, four of them fatally. The gas is generated from naphtha for lighting railroad shops and for use in sleeping cars. The escape of a small quantity from one tank caused an explosion, which exploded the other seven. The stock room of the sleeping-car company was wrecked fatally. The injured are: Frank Collins, Michael Welsh; General Madison and Davis Harris. The seriously injured were: James Sullivan, Peter Litchenfield, Chas. Gould, Richard Curran, Geo. Goodwin and two others.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Randall was resting quietly this morning and his condition appeared to be improved. There had been no recurrence of the hemorrhage.