

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

VOL. XVIII.

FENELON FALLS, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1890.

No. 1.

GRIPPE KNOCKED OUT

—BY—
RED SPRUCE and WILD CHERRY
Cough Balsam.

The following letter was received from
Coboconk a few days ago:—

Jan. 15th, 1890.

W. E. ELLIS, Esq., Druggist,
Fenelon Falls, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I received the "RED SPRUCE
AND WILD CHERRY COUGH BALSAM" by stage
all right, but only got keeping one bottle
myself. The neighbours begged so hard
for it I could not get it. They all want
me to send and get a lot of it. It is the
best cough medicine ever they used. If
you will send me a supply I can sell it like
hot cakes, as they will not use any other
kind if they can get this.

Yours truly,
A. M.

FOR SALE ONLY AT
ELLIS'S DRUG STORE,
FENELON FALLS.

—BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.—

Professional Cards.

LEGAL &c.

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BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor
in Chancery, Kent Street, Lindsay.

EDWARD P. COSINDINE,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
Conveyancer. Money to loan.
KENT STREET, LINDSAY, ONT.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. Money
to Loan at 6 per cent. Office, Kent
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and Notary Public. Money to Loan.
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fice, William street, Lindsay.
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BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
&c. Solicitors in Chancery, &c. Office,
Doherty Block, Kent street, Lindsay.
ARTHUR O'LEARY. HUGH O'LEARY.

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BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
Offices over Ontario Bank, Kent street,
Lindsay. Money to loan at 6 per cent. on
easy terms.
D. J. MCINTYRE. T. STEWART.

BARRON & McLAUGHLIN,

BARRISTERS, E. Office: Baker's Block
Kent Street, Lindsay, opposite Veitch's
Hotel. Money to loan at lowest rates of
interest.

One of the firm will be at their of-
fice in Jordan's Block, Fenelon Falls, regularly
every Tuesday.
JOHN A. BARRON. R. J. McLAUGHLIN.

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A. W. J. DEGRASSI, M. D.,

CORONER, Physician, Surgeon, &c., &c.
Residence, Brick Cottage, Wellington
street, Lindsay.

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PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS & ACCOU-
chers. Office, Colborne Street, Fenelon
Falls.

B. S. WILSON, M. B., M. D., C. M., M. C. P. & S., Ont.
Dr. A. WILSON, M. B., M. C. P. & S., Ont.

DR. H. H. GRAHAM,

GRADUATE of the University of Trinity
College, Fellow of Trinity Medical
School, Member of the Royal College of
Surgeons of England, Member of the Col-
lege of Physicians & Surgeons of Ontario.
Office and residence on Francis-St. West
Fenelon Falls, opposite the Gazette office.

SURVEYORS.

JAMES DICKSON,

P. L. Surveyor, Commissioner in the Q. B.,
Conveyancer, &c. Residence, and ad-
dress, Fenelon Falls.



L. DEYMAN,
UNDERTAKER.

JUST ARRIVED

a large display of

Chairs

and all kinds of

FURNITURE

for the Xmas and New Years'
trade. Newest designs, Latest
styles in cane and easy chairs.
It will pay you to call and see
them.

L. DEYMAN,
Colborne street.

GROCERIES
—AND—
PROVISIONS.

J McFARLAND

has now on hand a splendid stock of
fine fresh

TEAS, COFFEES,

Sugars, Syrups, Tobaccos, Rice, Raisins
Currants, Starch, Soaps and all other
groceries, which he will sell

Cheap for Cash,

and to which he invites the attention
of the public.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

Earthenware, Brooms, Pails, Washbuds,
Blacking-brushes, Clothes-pins, Matches
and other articles in great variety.

Canned Fish, Fruit & Vegetables

of the very best brands and at the low-
est possible prices.

Cash Paid for Butter & Eggs

and other farm produce.

Flour and feed kept constantly
on hand.

JOSEPH McFARLAND.

FOR

HAMILTON Light Steel BINDER,

Mowers, Sulky Rakes,

Riding and Walking Plows,

Root Pulpers,

Grain Crushers,

Grain Sowers,

Straw Cutters.

—AND—

ALL KINDS of Agricultural Implements,

—ALL AT—

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES,

CALL ON

J. R. GRAHAM, Agent.

Fenelon Falls, Ont.

INSURANCE.

Mr. G. Cunningham having transferred his
Insurance Business to me, I am prepared
to take risks on all classes of property

At Very Lowest Rates.

None but first-class British and Canadian
Companies represented.

FARM PROPERTY

at very low rates.

\$50,000 to loan from 6 per cent. up.

W. E. ELLIS,

Druggist and Bookseller.
Fenelon Falls, June 25th, 1889. 20.

FOR SALE, 2 Sets

of Bobsleighs—one light and
one heavy—cheap. Apply to
W. E. ELLIS.

The Fenelon Falls Gazette.

Friday, February 21st, 1890.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Second Reply to Rev. W. Logan.

REVEREND SIR,

In this letter, I shall only be
able to deal with your second letter, owing
to space in paper.

Your further references to ancient lexico-
graphers are exceedingly interesting, as
manifesting the various contortions to
which language is subjected. I have re-
vised my Latin vocabulary considerably by
a perusal of your citations, but that is all.
The question rests not with the writings of
the Fathers, but with the inspired writers of
the New Testament. What did they mean?
Did they mean immersion or sprinkling?
Here lies the whole question. If sprink-
ling, why "baptizo" in its various forms,
instead of "rantizo"? There are only two
alternatives—either they wrote what
they wished to be understood or wrote
what they did not mean! The latter, if
believed or proved, would demonstrate
their infallibility. Who is prepared for
this step? I, for one, am not. These men
meant what they wrote, and the Holy Spirit
too.

There are three statements which I cannot
reconcile or harmonize with facts:—

1. You state that Tertullian, when he
quotes from the Bible, where the original is
baptizo [if baptism, it must be this, or one
of its forms, as shown in my last letter]
he usually makes it to mean *tingo*, to wet,
dye, tinge, or stain. Very well; now, let
us apply again common-sense and practical
philology to the great commission to the
disciples. "Commanding that they should
wet (tinguerent) in the name of the Father,
and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." How
does that read? "Commanding that they
should dye, tinge, or stain (tinguerent) in
the name of the Father, &c.!" The way
I would render it is as follows:—"Com-
manding that they should immerse or dip
(baptizo) in the name of the Father, and
of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The
last produces in my mind a solemn awe,
but the other, involuntarily, a sense of the
ridiculous. If "Tertullian does not use,"
as you say, "the Latin language with per-
fect classic certainty," what was the object
in quoting him?

2. You stated in your first letter that the
first trace of immersion was in A.D. 330, and
in your second letter you say, that "the
practice with regard to the administration
of baptism in his [Tertullian's] time [about
A.D. 200] was various, the quantity of water
being considered unessential." How broad
and liberal and lawless! These two state-
ments of yours plead for reconciliation.
They illustrate considerably the saying,
"extremes meet." You say that your last
statement "is a fact, expressly asserted by
Tertullian"! Beware of Tertullian!

3. In the second sentence which follows
the above, you quote from Tertullian once
more, and close the sentence with a point
of exclamation (!). Did your writer punc-
tuate his sentence thus? Whether or not,
it is in the right place. Did Peter really,
historically, baptize "in the Tiber"?!!
You will perceive that I put myself an ad-
ditional exclamation to the original, be-
cause it is worthy of it, and half-a-dozen
points of interrogation too. That you may
fully understand my meaning, I ask you to
study carefully and critically the following
works:—M. Renan's *L'Antechrist*, pp. 29
and 552; the Rev. R. W. Kennion's *Peter
and Rome—or a Link Missing*; Clement's
First Epistle to the Corinthians; and a
recently published book by Prof. Langen,
*Geschichte der Römischen Kirche bis zum
Pontifikate Leo's I.*, p. 17, &c. I would have
given you the citations from these works,
but the Editor wishes a very short letter
from me this week, and I do hope I will be
able to pacify him.

The baptizing of the 3000 at Pentecost
seems to give you much trouble; but Dr.
Ellicott, in his commentary on *Acts*, says—
"The largeness of the number has been
urged as rendering it probable that the
baptism was by affusion, not immersion.
On the other hand, (1) immersion had
clearly been practised by John and was in-
volved in the meaning of the word, and it is
not likely that the rite should have been
entirely of its full proportions at the very
outset. (2) The symbolic meaning of the act
requires immersion, in order that it might be
clearly manifested, and Rom. vi. 4 and 1 Pet.
iii. 21 seem almost of necessity to imply
the more complete mode."

Your calculation of 375 persons baptised
per hour is right arithmetically, but in-
correct scripturally. But, calculating in
another way, Sir, 32 to each of the twelve
Apostles would not be, I presume, a very
great burden. They could easily baptise
that number per hour. Again, Sir, the
task could be rendered easier still, if you
would take into consideration the Seventy
whom Christ sent out as missionaries to
prepare the way before Him. These could
have assisted at the baptism on that day.
But to dispel all mists or doubts from your
mind, permit me to give you the following
data. In Cocanada, India, in June, 1878,
Dr. Clough and his helpers baptised 2,222
in nine hours—only two of them baptising
at the same time. On the 30th day of the same
month, Dr. Clough himself baptised 212 in
one hour and twenty minutes! Let facts
speak. Is it difficult now to imagine how
so great a number could be immersed, as
you assert, in one day?

You hesitatingly object to the possibility
of getting water in Jerusalem for immersing
so large a number. Granted that they
were baptised in Jerusalem, for the sake of
argument, were there not seven or more

pools in and around Jerusalem, to which
they had access, for they had "favour with
all the people." Dr. Robinson in his *Researches*,
vol. i., pp. 323-348 (edition of 1856), gives
the measurement of these pools as follows:

POOLS.	LENGTH.	BREADTH.
Pool of Bethesda	300 ft.	130 ft.
Upper Gihon	316 ft.	200 to 218 ft.
Lower Gihon	595 ft.	245 to 275 ft.
Pool of Hezekiah	240 ft.	144 ft.
Pool of Siloam	53 ft.	18 ft.
The King's Pool	15 ft.	6 ft.

You may further consult at your leisure—
Thomson's *Land and the Book*, pp. 654-662;
Josephus' *Antiquities*, 8. 7; Dr. Wilde's
Narrative, vol. ii., p. 11; Dr. Geikie's new
work on the Holy Land; and the publica-
tions of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

At Pentecost, we find the order to be (1)
instruction, (2) faith, and then (3) baptism.
We will do well, if we follow only this
order.

In an article in the *Christian Mirror*,
August 3, 1875, the Rev. L. L. Paine, D.D.
(Congregationalist), Professor of Church
History in the Theological Seminary at
Bangor, Maine, says—referring to the fact
that immersion was the primitive act of
baptism—"The testimony is ample and de-
cisive. No matter of Church history is
clearer. The evidence is all one way, and
all Church historians of any repute agree
in accepting it. We cannot claim even
originality in teaching it in a Congrega-
tional seminary. And we really feel guilty
of a kind of anarchism in writing an article
to insist upon it. It is a point on which
ancient, medieval, and modern historians
alike, Catholic and Protestant, Lutheran
and Calvinist, have no controversy. And
the simple reason for this unanimity is that
the statements of the early Fathers are so clear,
and the light shed upon those statements
from the early customs of the Church is so
conclusive, that no historian who cares for
his reputation would dare deny it, and no
historian who is worthy of the name would
wish to."

In reference to the sick being admitted,
please, examine my first article. The Church
never regarded aspersion as the mode of
baptism. They even insisted that, if health
was restored, the party should be reinitiated
with the full ritual of baptism.

The Philippian Jailor was not baptised
exactly at midnight. There were the pray-
ing and singing during midnight. The
tense is imperfect here. The imperfects
used in this passage imply continuance. The
two prisoners were singing and the earth-
quake came. Then there was the attempted
suicide, the calling for the light, the jailor's
question and Paul's answer (which I believe
was not merely in one sentence, but in
many), the speaking of the word to the
household, the washing of their stripes,
and then the baptism of the jailor and his
household. There is the manifestation of
the supernatural throughout. Now, all
these incidents could not have occurred
in a moment. Dr. Meyer, the prince of
exegetes, says—"Probably the jailor led
them to a neighbouring water, perhaps in
the court of the house, in which his bap-
tism and that of his household was im-
mediately completed. This is confirmed by
the fact that baptism took place by complete
immersion. Immersion was, in fact, quite an
essential part of the symbolism of baptism
(Rom. vi.)" Where is the improbability,
now! Eastern prisons and houses have
cisterns and baths. The climate demands
them both.

You next refer to the garment question.
What next! *The Acts of the Apostles* is
only the record of the diffusion of Chris-
tianity, and the rise and progress of the
Christian Church among the Jews of Pale-
stine and in the Gentile world, until it
waves over imperial Rome, foretelling
the universal triumph of Christianity. It
is the fruit of which the Gospel is the tree.
It is not a regular or complete history of
the Church. Many important transactions,
referred to elsewhere, are omitted. Just as
the Gospels are far from being a full
account of all that our Lord said and did
(John xxi. 25), so the *Acts* are not a com-
plete record of the labours of the Apostles.
You should have noted this. The garments
are very easily led aside in the East, and
are different from Western dress. The
climate is not the same either.

Our Lord did not lay "aside His gar-
ments," else it would have been very un-
seemly according to Eastern customs. He
simply laid aside His outer garments, which
would have impeded the operation of wash-
ing. You must distinguish between the
word *himation* in John xiii. 4, and *chiton*, an
inner garment (Matt. v. 40 and xxi. 8). In
the case of Christ, there was a deep spiri-
tual truth which He wished to teach His
disciples; but not in the affair of the 3000,
else it would have been mentioned too
(cf. John xiii. 12-17). In laying aside His
outer garments, He took the servant's posi-
tion, and more so, when He assumed the
servant's dress by girding Himself with the
towel of service. As He laid aside His Divine
glory and took a human form, that He
might redeem humanity; so, in laying aside
His outer garments, He left us an example
that we should serve one another. This is
the spiritual lesson. But how different
from your inferences by analogy! I cannot
see how you can regard the incident in
John xiii. as unimportant, and that in *Acts*
as "a matter of far greater magnitude".
Anyone comparing these two incidents
would immediately perceive the total differ-
ence between them. Fault-finding is no
evidence, Sir, of genius.

There are, lastly, two points I wish to
direct your attention to—(a) That we can
immerse with as much celerity and facility
as anyone can sprinkle, if not more so.
(b) From personal experience and observa-
tion, I never saw anything indecent at any
baptism. There are some people whose
minds are so impure and their imaginations

so foul that they create subjectively what
does not exist objectively. Even, if there
were occasionally a mistake made, that
would be no excuse. I have found, by
comparing notes with others, that it is
prejudiced or fault-finding spectator who
says anything condemnatory. In your long
ministry, you must know this, and con-
demned righteously their obscene allusions.
"Unto the pure all things indeed are pure;
but unto them that are defiled and un-
believing is nothing pure; but even their
mind and conscience is defiled" (Titus i. 15).

Yours very truly,
JAMES FRASER.

Personals.

Mr. A. W. Lasher, of Toronto, was
at the Falls from Tuesday afternoon
until train time on Wednesday morning.

Miss Ruby Ingram, daughter of Mr.
John Ingram, of this village, left on
Wednesday for Argus, in the State of
Indiana, on a visit of indefinite length
to her uncle, Mr. Geo. A. Powles, who
is principal of the high school in that
place.

Mr. Nicholas Nevison, of Northville,
Michigan, is visiting his numerous re-
latives at the Falls, and may remain for
several weeks.

Mrs. John St. Lawrence and her four
little boys—the youngest a baby about
two months old—arrived at the Falls
from Lindsay by Tuesday's train, and
put up for a day or two at Twomey's
hotel, while the house on May street
rented by Mr. St. Lawrence was made
ready for them. The family will be
warmly welcomed back to the village
by their many old friends.

Mr. Henry Junkin, of Belleville, was
at the Falls since Tuesday last.

Mr. Robert Cain, of Midland, was
at the Falls two or three days last week,
and gave an account of the whereabouts
and doings of several other emigrants
from this village, but we are afraid that
we shall be compelled to save it up un-
til next issue.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Lindsay,
and Mr. Henry Graham, of West To-
ronto Junction, passed through the
Falls last Tuesday on their way to at-
tend the Baptist anniversary at Kin-
mount.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Teague left
the Falls last Monday for Pennsylvania,
where Mr. Teague expects to find em-
ployment in a slate quarry, that having
been his occupation for years before he
emigrated from England to Canada.

Money Well Spent.

The Toronto *Telegram*, says: "Mr.
Mowat and his colleagues can congratu-
late themselves on the return which
they have to show for the two principal
items in their last year's expenditure,
—education and the maintenance of
public institutions. There is no better
spent money than the three quarters of
a million devoted to maintaining asy-
lums and kindred institutions. People
have little conception of the number of
unfortunates whose comfort was provid-
ed for by this expenditure. The in-
mates of five large asylums for the in-
sane, of the deaf and dumb institutes
and various similar institutions had
their wants supplied out of this fund,
which provided as well for the cost of
maintaining the Central Prison. Even
more beneficial and satisfactory results
are shown for the half million dollars
spent in assisting the cause of public
education. The money appropriated
by the Government for this purpose
forms the nucleus of a fund which is
used in placing within the reach of every
child in the province the means of ac-
quiring an education such as will fit it
for the ordinary business of life. In
providing for the comfort of the unfor-
tunate, and in assisting in the work of
preparing our boys and girls for the
duties which will devolve upon them,
the Government of this province dis-
plays a wise liberality coupled with
careful management."

Three pounds and a half is the com-
bined weight of twins presented to a
happy couple at Topoka.

The first apple tree planted in Ohio,
they say, can be seen alive and vigorous
on Jerome Vincent's farm at Marietta.
It was planted in 1789.

The Government has secured the pat-
ent for a new artillery weapon. It is
claimed that guns constructed on this
principle are superior to any in present
use in Europe, having an effective range
of 6,000 yards, and firing three times
more rapidly than the Armstrong gun.
The inventors are two officers of the
American Navy, named Driggs and
Schweder. The trials have been emi-
nently satisfactory.