owed closely by the Rainier and The boats to start in this the Josephine, Dawendiena, Xora, Volage and Myth. The got caught in a strong tide and such that she returned to the The Myth took the lead, which tained. She was closely fellow Xora, but the latter's jib tore she lost second place to the In class B the Hornet took the the start. The Irene got into trouble as the Josephine, leavace between the Hornet, White e Thomas and Eddie McKay. Bell came in first in C class, takes second prize as the first his class was won last Thurse Defiance. The official record

A CLASS.		
ame. Round	2nd Sail'g. Round. Time. 3:42.49 1:59.49 3:49.23 2:04.23 3:59.33 2:11.33 4:06.53 2:21.53	
t 2:53.24 Sta 2:56.43 Thomas 3:02.57 McKay 3:03.13 C CLASS.	3:57.58 2:12.58 4:03.42 2:18.43 4:16.25 2:31.25 4:19.37 2:34.37	
Bell 2:58.58 3:02.18 d 3:03.32 Fron 3:09.21 ion 3:10.11 May 3:13.28	1:08.58 1:12.18 1:13.32 1:19.21 1:20.41 1:23.38	

THE WHEEL. ANOTHER RECORD. May 27.—A special from Louisto the Courier states that Mike r, the crack bicyclist of this the exhibition mile yesterday, a quadruple, in 1:59 1-15.

HOUSAND SEAL SKINS

l Catch of the Canadian ng Schooners in the Western Waters

ling Schooners and Their ches Are Enumerated in Detail.

e exception of the Mary Taylor, Bend and the unfortunate Earle, that was sunk in the aster Sunday, all the schooners n this coast have arrived in here were thirty-four schooners g on the western coast. The ng catch falls short of 6500. total has to be deducted 620 lantic en route from Halifax to and perhaps 124 skins that the Shelby had when boarded by Hooper of the United States utter Corwin, sealed and ordertka, from which point she was n to Victoria. On the West re are four schooners, Sapphire, San Jose and Fawn; and per-South Bend may be there, as reported making for the West eral days ago. The sealing and the catch of each are ed as follows:

Master.	Catch.
. Meyer	102
s, J Hyetain	66
J. Williams	51
C. Jipson	65
Chief, J Nauassum	39
C. Jipson Chief, J Nauassum aid, C. Chipps	109
R Southby	15
Hackett	234
U. M. COX	303
vard, H T Sieward	
Hattie, T Magnesen	147
, J. Gould	159
, J. Gould Rich, S. Balcom	145
Moore, C. Hackett	105
R. E. McKiel	287
. Harold	108
e, E. Shields,	234
R. Balcom	187
nd, J. J. Whiteley	143
P, J. Daley	221
ss, D. Martin	257
Heater	325
Buckhoolz	276
M. Smith, L. McGrath	285
S. D. Macaulay	231
. Claussen	124
(from Halifax with s	kins
in the South Atlantic	620
Wm. Cox	192
L. McLean	143
M. Foley	040
Keefe,	248
LA.E	

e figures have to be added the the Mary Taylor and the nd. There are 22 sealers on nese coast. No information een received of their catch.

LKEY GOES TO JAIL

Special Treasury Agent Denied

atch from Portland says: Folconviction of ex-Collector of James Lotan and Seid Back. harge of conspiracy to illegally iese, came a mandate from the states supreme court denving a to ex-Special Treasury Agent ulkey and P. J. Bannon, conthe same charge. The manreceived this morning, and llinger immediately issued warthe arrest of Mulkey and Bansurrendered themselves this and began serving their sen-Bannon was sentenced to six n the Multnomah county jail. key was sentenced to one year and a fine of \$1,000. Judge Bellday fixed the bond of ex-Coltan and Seid Back, pending an their case, at \$5,000.

bark Enoch 'Talbot, Captain 63 days from Santa Jose de da, has arrived at Port Town out three weeks ago provisions ting scarce and the vessel was in edicament, as a calm prevailed vas out of the ordinary track of After a very anxious time she ship Specke and received a beef, pork and flour, which ento make Port Townsend.

mowers at Shore's hardware. cash.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SIDE

Hon. Robert Bond Tells How Negotiations With Canada Failed.

Colony Wanted Terms as Liberal as Those Offered by Tupper

Hon. Robert Bond, the chairman of the commission which was recently in Ottawa endeavoring to secure the confederation of that island with Canada, was interviewed by a Star reporter at he Windsor Hotel, Montreal, last week, when he talked quite freely of the confederation question.

"My business now does not call me to Ottawa," he said, "for all chances of the confederation of Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada are a thing of the past. "Canada's propositions as regards con-

federation were of such a nature that

Newfoundland could not accept them, and as the government of Canada had declined a counter proposal made by the Newfoundland delegates, the matter is at an end. Sir William Whiteway, premier of Newfoundland, introduced an alterna tive policy before the legislature of New foundland yesterday afternoon. This was emulated and agreed to by our government before I left Newfoundland and my visit to this continent is in the furtherance of this policy. The policy adopted by the government of Newfoundland in lieu of confederation is one of retrenchment. It has been carefully thought out and is so arranged that while we will reduce the public expenditure by one-half million per annum the efficiency of the public service will be in no way affected. Luxuries are do le away with, and public officers' salaries. including that of governors, judges and all department officers will be reduced proportionately. The most radical and close economy would be welcomed by the people of the colony rather than confederation with Canada upon terms which they did not consider equitable. There has been a widespread feeling in Newfoundland since the commencement of of the recent financial troubles to drive a hard bargain and there was a detercoercion. The action of the Dominica government in preventing the ratification by Her Majesty's government of the take me for a fool? Do you think I 1891, was regarded by the people of off Queen Charlotte Island on May 11 Newfoundland as exceedingly selfish and when the U. S. revenue cutter Corwin

arouse mistrust than anything else that has occurred." "The repudiation - by the Dominion government of the terms of union," continued Mr. Bond, "proposed to the colony by Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner; in 1888, and upon which the Newfoundland delegates based their recent counter proposal, will, no doubt, seem to justify to the minds of many that feeling of mistrust upon which their opposition to the negotiations was based. regret that the Dominion government could not see their way clear to make a proposal at least as liberal as that proposed to the colony in 1888 by Sir Charles Tupper. Your papers published Sir Charles' proposals while the conference was sitting at Ottawa last month. If you will compare the counter proposals submitted by myself to the Ottawa government with the proposals made to the colony by Sir Charles Tupper in 1888 you will find that they vary little. The point upon which we have split with the Dominion government, or at least the main point, is that of the completion of the railway to Port Aux Basque. Up to date that railway has cost the colony \$4,446,000. Every mite of railway has been paid for and the amount is included in the funded public debt of the colony. which is only \$9,116,534. The amount

required to complete the railway is \$3, 120,000; the total cost of the whole line would then be \$7,566,000. In 1888 Sir Charles Tupper's offer included \$8,000,-000 for the building of the railway. which was \$434,000 in excess of what the actual cost would have been had the of our railway scheme. The Dominion government wanted the Newfoundland government to terminate the railway where it is at present-that is in the interior of the island, one hundred or more miles from any settlement-or to pay for sals were of course absurd. To leave the terminus where it is would be to render useless the line already built, and which has cost the colony, as I have stated, over \$4,000,000. The line would simply end in a swamp. The great object in completing this line of railway was to bring the west coast of the island in speedy communication with the capital of the colony, as well as to form a close connection with this country and the United States. On the completion of that railway we shall be within 85 miles of North Sydney, and 65 miles of Cape North, a distance that can be bridged by

fast steamer in 4 hours. Again, for Newfoundland to assume the completion of the railway after Canada had taken from us our source of revenue, which is the only means of raising the interest lue upon the completion of the line, was to ask of us an impossibility, remaining as we do outside of the Dominion, we can and will complete the railway within two years. Our agreement with the pearing 31/2 per cent. per annum. In order to meet this interest and the other ham family, the others were devoted interest upon the debenture debt we have to the President and the various memreduced the expenditure by half a mil- bers of the cabinet and other officials,

the purpose of raising a loan upon the credit of the colony to wipe out the whole of the floating debt, which is a little over two million dollars. I notice stated that England has declined to pay the debts of the colony, and rightly, and that England will do nothing for the colony till England has appointed a royal commission to investigate the financial affairs of the island. Both these papers have been bitterly antagonistic for months past. Who has inspired them it is difficult to say, but the information upon which they have based their statements has been grossly misleading. The Newfoundland government has never asked anyone to pay her debts, and has never asked of Great Britain any more than the other colonies of the Empire. The statement that the colony has refused an investigation of her financial affairs is absolutely untrue. The government telegraphed the home government a month ago that if the home government would undertake the appointment of a royal commission, which would not mean the abrogation of the charter of the colony or its rights, they would welcome the commission, and the most stringent investigation."

Shelby, Tells the Story of the Seizure.

He Was Not Sealing, But Was Seized Because His Arms Were Not Sealed.

The seized schooner Shelby came into the harbor shortly after midnight. Christensen Claussen, her master, turned up at the office of Collector of Customs Milne at an early hour this morning and officially reported his arrival. The Shelby was at once "taken" over by the customs authorities, acting under instructions from Admiral Stephenson, word was sent to the admiral, and the customs are waiting his orders before any action is taken in admiralty against

the seized craft. Capt. Claussen was not in a very negotiations that the Dominion govern- good humor when asked by a Times ment would endeavor to take advantage: man to give an account of the seizure. "They are all d-d lies," he said. He had a scowl on his face and a threatmination among us to resist anything like ening look in his blue Scandinavian eyes. "It is all lies, I say. I was not seized for sealing after May 1. Do you United States convention, or what is would stand the risk of being seized for known as the Bond-Blaine treaty of the sake of a few sealskins? I was just harsh and no doubt went further to boarded me. They overhauled my sealskins and found that my arms were

not sealed. My sealskins were all old. I had caught no seals since the end of April, but had not shut up my arms. Capt. Hooper, of the Corwin, sealed up my arms, took away my papers, put a prize crew of four men in charge of the Shelby and I was ordered to make for Shelby and I was ordered to make Sitka. I remonstrated with him, alleging it was no offence to have arms aboard, but to no avail. I reported to the captain of the Pheasant at Sitka. The American prize crew left me there, and I was ordered to Victoria to report to Collector of Customs Milne. I told the captain of the Pheasant it was an injustice. The mere possession of arms was no offence. I am wrongly seized, and am confident that my schooner will be restored to me as soon as the circumstances of the case will be made clear."

Collector of Customs Milne was seen and said the captain had told materially the same story to him. He could do nothing, however, till further instructions came. The collector continued: "I have placed officers in charge of the Shelby. Her log and register have been handed over. I cannot say upon what charge she will be prosecuted, or, in fact, what will be done to her. I

may know better to-morrow." Across the margin of the register of the Shelby is written the following: 'The schooner Shelby has been seized by the Corwin for having on board seals and sealing implements in prohibited waters, and has been turned over by Captain C. L. Hooper of the U. S. revenue cutter service. She is hereby or-Dominion government undertaken the recent proposal to pay for the completion to customs there." The above is signed by W. G. Garforth. lieut.-commander of the British cruiser Pheasant. The log of the Shelby shows that when seized she was at lat. 52 degrees 52 min. 10 seconds north: and long. 134 degrees 10 min. 58 seconds west. This would the completion ourselves. Both prope- make her about sixty miles from the shore of Hippa Island, of one of the

Queen Charlotte group. A singular fact in connection with the seizure is that the sealers Victoria. Ainoko and Kate were boarded by the U. S. revenue cutter Rush, and had their arms sealed, but their papers were not taken nor was a prize crew pur aboard. The circumstances are much alike, and the sealers cannot understand what necessitated a difference of action.

THE OBSEQUIES.

Washington, May 29.-It was just 12:15 o'clock when the funeral train started and, if schedule time is made, it will reach Chicago at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The train in its appointment was one of unique magnificence and was made up of five Baltimore and Ohio Pullman coaches, drawn by one of the most powerful and fastest running engines employed in the service. The first coach was occupied by the contractor is to pay for the line in bonds casket and catafalque and a military guard, and the rear coach by the Greslion per year, and in order to form a uraccompanied by their wives. When sinking fund to eventually pay off our all the members of the funeral party We have increased the customs had entered the train, word was passed loans. We have increased the customs and entered the train slowly moverant and entered the train slowly moverant and the train slowly mover along the line a revenues of an average year. The the revenues of an average year. The revenues of a revenue year is a revenue of a revenue year. The revenue year is a revenue year. The revenue year is a revenue year. The revenue year is a revenue year is a revenue year. The revenue year is a revenue year is a revenue year. The revenue year is a revenue year is a revenue year. The revenue year is a revenue year is a revenue year. The revenue year is a revenue year is a revenue year is a revenue year. The revenue year is a re

that the London Times and Post have | His Explanation on Sunday Evening of Why He Joined the Baptist Church.

> Full Text of the Reverend Gentleman's Sermon at Emmanuel Baptist Church.

At Emmanuel Baptist church on Sunday evening Rev. G. C. King explained in his sermon his reasons for joining the Baptist Church. He said:

"Let Romans xiv, part of verse 5: every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

It seems to me, brethren, that the writer of this epistle in general, and the chapter from which our text is taken in particular, had ever before him the necessity of every man being fully satisfied with, and absolutely certain of his position in relation to God, the world, and himself. To God, as having a right conception of the spiritual meanings of the teaching and absolute authority of His Word. To the world, as to the fruit of his conception or interpretation of God's Word, as exemplified in his daily life, and looked at by the world, Captain Claussen, of the Seized and towards himself, as regards the witnessing of the Spirit, or conscience, in himself, that he is doing and being all to the glory of God. That he must be clearly and fully persuaded in his own mind, and, being so, must act as in the sight of God, and follow his own conscience before God. And the amount of faith that is necessary to produce this following of God for conscience sake will also reap as its reward all that is promised in this connection, namely, a hundred-fold more peace and joy and heavenly prosperity in this life, and the highest possible reward in the life which is to come. Our Lord's promise to Peter is guarantee for this last statement.

It is then by this line of thought that have decided, by God's help and blessing, to take the most solemn step of my life-to follow my Lord in baptism as a believer, and as one rejoicing in the power of His salvation. And here let me say that this is not a new thought or inspiration by any means, for in my own private mind, as I read and studied the Word of God, and especially the commands of our Saviour to His disciples. could not but look upon the Baptist church as being the most in line with our Lord's command in this respect, and so much is this the case, that part of my own family were not baptized in infancy.

It might be said here, why, then, did which I answer: I have often thought of the step before, but we must ever await the time of Him who directs all our actions.

The first time in my life when I have felt, and felt deeply, the need of a wider, broader field of action, has been here in this city, and it became more and more apparent that if I was to find that scope, or field, it must be in some other church than the one to which I now belong. At this point I ought to say, however, that I am not turning my back upon the church in which I was ordained as having discovered her to be all wrong, neither have I anything to state against the members and friends of that church in this city, for I have made many dear and valued friends here in Victoria, whose esteem and friendship I trust I shall merit, and whose genuine Christian character I shall do well ever to imitate. and most of all do these words apply to my dear and much revered bishop, with whom I have labored for nearly three years, and but for the narrowness of our field of operation, which both he and I fully recognize, nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have years. "But all things work together for good," and "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." and thus has He, who directs all our steps,

the Holy Spirit, else I would go no fur-It seems now, in looking back upon the last three months, that what was wanted was a better acquaintance with the Baptist Church, to know just how completeshe falls in line with the Aposto c teaching and practice, and this was given me during the five or six weeks in which supplied at the Calvary church, which at once started the spirit of inquiry along | church," for in these days when so much | ply the words of our text to your own

brought me to this point at last, which

confidently believe to be the leading of

the line of previous convictions. And thus it is, brethren, that I find myself with you in the words of our doubtless expected to give some of the

bear with me. For convenience sake we will divide our thoughts into three parts or heads. I chose the Baptist Chuch because believe it to be the Apostolic church, i.e., founded upon the doctrine and practice of our Lord and His apostles.

2. Because it puts the right, and only valid, interpretation upon the commands of our Lord and the acts of the apostles;

3. Because its members form that holy believers, which, according to the teachto constitute His church on earth. 1. Then, because the Baptist Church

s founded upon the doctrine and practice of our Lord and His apostles, as set forth in the New Testament.

our Lord gave a definite command to the apostles regarding doctrine, and (2) that the apostles carried out that command. To find the first proof, we turn to the words and acts of the Lord, first by ex-

These three texts will suffice for our ples, and command His apostles to carry them out, even to the observing of "all things," whatsoever had been command-

2. Prove that the apostles carried out to the end of their days the commands mentioned in the foregoing texts.

The first of these proofs we have i Acts ii, 38 and 41. Here we have the account of the first fulfilment of the command, "Go preach," etc.; and bap-tism as the result of belief. Again, Acts viii, 12, 13, 20 to 38; ix, 18; x, 47; xviii. Again, Romans vi, 2 and 3, and many other passages; in fact, wherever we find the apostles preaching, and people believing, we also find them being baptized as the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace.

These remarks will suffice in proof of our first point, namely, Christ's command and the apostles' carrying out of the command. 2. Because the Baptist Churca puts

the right, and only valid, interpretation upon the command of our Lord, and the example of the ap-istles; and to prove day upon which the reformation light be this we must again resort to Scripture and history.

Turning to the Greek Testament, we first analyze the meaning of the word used to express full compliance with the aforesaid command.

(1.) The verb used to describe the ordinance is "baptizein," and while it is a fact that the ordinance is mentioned a great many times in the New Testament, no other verb is used but that already stated, "baptizien," the meaning of which and its cognates should determine the mode of baptism. Thus, under "bapto," we find the definitions: "to dip, to plunge, to dye." Under "baptizo" from "bapto") "to immerse, submerbe, sink." In the New Testament, "to wash, cleanse, to immerse, to administer the rite of baptism," etc. Also all lexicographers translate it by the word "immerse," "dip," or "plunge,"—never "sprinkle" or "pour." In fact, no translator has ever taken it upon himself to parts was the Baptists. render these words by "sprinkle" or "pour" in any version.

Again, having arrived at the definition of the word used in the command as to it now becomes our duty to find how far the apostles and the early church carried lects of India. out the request. Suffice it to say that from the evidence of the apostles themselves, we find that they insisted up n baptism, that they might fully typify His death and burial and glorious resurrec-

Turning to church history, we find all the early fathers, those who mention with the command of our Lord, and the baptism, as defining that term, say that practice of the Apostolic church, folbelievers were immersed, and believers only, and not until the middle or end of kingdom of God on earth, namely, by the 3rd century do we find any aeviation | being immersed as believers.

haptism among men of high standing in to be baptized of their own free will, the church in which I was ordained, and led only by the dictates of the Holy also in other pedo-paptist churches.

question about the original form of bap- what is leading them to seek admission tism, the very meaning of the word was to Christ's church. complete immersion in deep baptismal waters, and others to whom I shall re- as I apprehend, these converts are given fer under our next head, also men whose to understand that they must at once names are a household word, such as assume some of the responsibilities of Dr. Chalmers, Sir D. Brewster, Drs. the church militant, by presenting their Guthrie, Hall, Campbell and Hanna, time, their talent and their money to the and many others, all agree as to the cause of Christ. of that command, and the mode by gressive church, with her sons and which it was carried out. And this daughters penetrating the darkness and

brings us to our third head. 3. Because its members form that holy believers which, according to the teachcontinued to assist him in his declining ing of our Lord and His apostles, was to constitute His church on earth.

This I believe to be the case because they have been added to the church in are societies of devoted, consecrated accord with Christ's teaching, namely, by young people banded together to spread believing first, then being baptized into the same precious truths by which their his death, and raised up again out of own lives have been blessed. the water signifying their death to sin, and their being raised to newness of life by the resurrection power of their risen | will not permit on this occasion. I hope, Lord, and that only those who were cap- however, to take up several other matable of hearing and understanding and ters of importance through the church receiving the word of truth and able to papers at an early date. testify to these facts were admitted to haptism, and hence to the church.

keep close to our point. "The Apostolic at your prayerful conclusions, then apis said about church union upon the basis of the historic episcopate as the only Apostolic church, we must take our stand to the stand you have taken for God and text, "fully persuaded" in my own mind. right at the fountain head, Christ Him- right, then hold to it through life and And, seeing that in this sermon I am | self, and those to whom He gave the | death. planting of, or laying the outward fourreasons why I have decided upon the dation of that kingdom which was to science saying, as in my own case, that Baptist Church as the field in which grow by the first principles, and without while you are perfectly clear as to your ample room is found along Apostolic deviation from the true source, until all acceptance by God as one of His childlines, it may be necessary to do so at should know the Lord from the least ty ren, and yet that you have all this time some length. I trust, therefore, you will the greatest, and so far we have been disobeyed His command in not being able to identify the Baptist Chuch as of baptized as one believing, then I invite true Apostolic source. It will be seen, you to follow the example of me and however, that a statement like this mine, that your joy may be full. The would open up a wide field of contri- step may cost you a great deal versy as to the validity of infant bup- thought, and even anxiety, as it has perfectly satisfied, is all in favor of and how much it does cost to step out of the on the side of baptism, i.e., immersion | paths in which we have been brought of believers only, as the result of their up, and especially is this the case with own faith.

In proof of this, I will again submit our Christian experience. the opinions of several well known men communion, or community, of baptized upon this point, both from my own heights and depths and lengths and believers, which, according to the teach-church and others. Thus Bishop Bos-breadths of blessed Christian experienceing of our Lord and His apostles, was suet, Bishop Bloomfield, Bishop Burnet, not yet attained to by many, even in this Kaiser, Jacobi, Knapp, Luther, Good- city, because they do not for themselves win, Starke, Wesley and Archbishons find out their position before God, but Tillotson and Secker.

All these men and a host of others | the blind being led by the blind. Do not not only affirm that baptism, as institut- then count the cost on the wrong side. To prove this, we must prove, (1) that ed, was intended to be applied to believ- Let your decision be, cost what it may, ers only, but also that the doctrine of "Having found the open door, by God's infant baptism cannot be found in the help I will go in thereat." Bible from Genesis to Revelations. The innovation was brought in by the Roman

C. KING'S SERMON 16, "Go ye," etc.; and St. Matthew rests on no other divine right than the episcopacy, in fact, so strong does Bishop Bloomfield feel upon this point purpose at this time to prove that our that he says, "I agree with Koppe and Lord did establish doctrines, or princi- Rosenmuller that there is much reason to regret that immersion has been abandoned in most Christian churches, especially as it has so evidently a reference

to the mystic sense of baptism. And here let me say it has always been plain to me that the doctrine of infant baptism was entirely wanting in the New Testament; the difficulty being got over, however, by myself as well as by many others, namely, by the fact that the Prayer Book did not forbid adult baptism by immersion, if any should desire that mode.

At the same time I feel satisfied that if I had ever before given the subject as much research, time, and thought as I have in this last year, and especially these last few months, I should have taken this step before to-day.

I trust, therefore, that these statements are sufficient to prove the points which we have had under consideration, and have demonstrated the Baptist Church to be what I have claimed for her.

But we will go further under the third head and show that from the very first gan to dawn, the voice of the Baptist Curch was heard, asserting the right to follow the principles laid down by our Lord, establish as far as possible the path of Christian liberty, and probably hy far the largest number of those men who laid down their lives for this same Christian liberty which we enjoy to-day

were Baptists. Anyone who will take the trouble to look up the seven articles published in 1527, and upon which the Baptist Church is founded, will, I am sure, at once recognize the commands of our Lord to His disciples as to what His church should be, and of whom it should

The last man to give his life to seal his testimony for Christ in England was a Baptist, and what is equally important is that the first society of people to set apart a special day upon which to pray for the spread of the Gospel in foreign

The first man to respond to the call of God to carry the Gospel to the heathen was Dr. William Carey, who, in 1793 sailed for India, where he devoted his the mode in which it was to be applied. life to the translation of the Bible into some of the various languages and dia

· Coming to this great continent, we find the first Baptist church established in America by one man in 1639, and as far all believers being buried with Carist in as I can gather by the researches I have made, there stand to-day upon the membership roll of the Baptist Church upon this continent over 6,000,000 names of men and women who have, in compliance lowed the only Scriptural path to the And of these 6.000,000, not one has

And here let me say that I am myself | been received into the church in infancy, somewhat surprised at the fund of evidence in favor of the Apostolic form of they have been of such mature years as Spirit, and, as I have seen in this church, Dr. Stanley, professor of church his- called upon to relate before the congrefory at Oxford, says that there can be no gation their Christian experience, and

Nor is this all in this connection, for

The outcome of all this is a live, agheathen superstition of every part of the earth upon which the foot of the mission community, or communion, of baptized ary has been able to tread, carrying with them the glorious light and liberty with which they themselves have been en-

lightened and set free. While at home, in every church, there

There are many other points upon which I would like to touch, but time

In conclusion let me say to all: "Search well the Scriptures, try to grasp fully And here let me state that we will their import, and when you have arrived

If you find you are fully persuaded as

If, on the other hand, you find con-The evidence, however, I am done myself, in fact, we do not know church matters and matters relating to

Yet I am satisfied that there are are satisfied to be led very much like

-Whit Monday evening an organ re-Church without any warranty of Scrip cital will be given by Mr. Bridgman at ture, while the Greek Church still ad | St. John's church. Rev. Percival Jenns