The Toronto World.

A One Cent Morning Paper.

NO. 4 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily (without Sundays) by the year	$3 00
" " " by the month	25
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" " by the month	20
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" " " by the month	45

Advertising rates on application.

The Proposed Museum.

The Free Library Board having appointed a committee of its members to see about starting a museum, the proposed undertaking comes in for a share of adverse criticism. This city is carrying too many loads already. Not long ago the board was criticized sharply because it would not favor the institution of art schools. The truth is the board acts under authority of chapter 189, R.S.O., as slightly amended in 52 Victoria, and has no power to start art schools, but has express authority to organize one central museum. It may call branch libraries and branch reading rooms into being, but not branch museums. It is well to mention this before the opposite corners of the city begin struggling as they did after the free library was first organized. The act frees the board from blame as regards art schools, and while it leaves the museum matter optional, it is so worded as to justify the board in acceding to the generally expressed wish for a museum. Some excellent men sit around that board, and some learned in the law sit there with the R.S.O. and 52 Victoria spread open before them so that they cannot sin either by commission or omission.

It is true that last spring more money was asked for the free library, and on this being refused the northwestern branch was closed. But it is argued that the benefits of the library as a whole were increased by closing that one, as the next adjoining was at once better equipped, and a better class of literature was consumed by the intellectual feeders who patronized the library. Though alleged paucity of funds caused the closing up of that branch the result has been so good that the board may see fit to close other branches, thus serving both economy and utility.

The committee intends to look over the whole ground before making a move towards establishing a museum. It is proposed to utilize the present building on the corner of Adelaide and Church-streets, and architect will be consulted as to the changes and repairs necessary. These of course will entail cost. The Ontario Government will probably donate the collection of curiosities now at Niagara, and the Canadian Institute has already offered its fine collection of minerals for the mere cost of cartage and casing. These would make no mean display in themselves. One important point not heretofore mentioned is that the Geological Survey at Ottawa possesses an immense collection in duplicate or quadruplicate, and would cheerfully turn over a collection of these in trust to the Toronto Museum so that in case the Government buildings were destroyed the specimens could be restored. To provide against this emergency the Survey would not sell or give away specimens, perhaps, but would gladly loan them. In fact in 1890 was passed an "Act respecting the department of the Geological Survey," from which we may quote:

7. The Department shall be furnished with such books, instruments and apparatus as are necessary for scientific reference and for the prosecution of the survey; and the governor in council may, from time to time, cause the enlargement of the museum, and the distribution of duplicate specimens to scientific, literary and educational institutions in Canada and other countries, etc.

There is a statutory offer to the proposed museum. Large private funds have been already promised towards the expense its organization will entail, and the Ontario Government will be asked to make a liberal grant towards it. The Legislature should come down handsomely, for such an institution should be a provincial or national charge rather than a municipal one.

The city cannot assume any share of its first cost, but could nicely run such a museum for the good of the whole country.

Oh, What a Cough! 246

Will you heed the warning? The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails.

New Upper Canada College Opening.

In connection with the formal opening of the new Upper Canada College on Wednesday, 14th inst., the management of the institution have arranged that a passenger train shall be run upon the Belt Line Railway for the accommodation of visitors. This, the first passenger train upon the "Belt," is a special for this occasion only, and will leave the Union Station (G.T.R.) at 1 p.m. and run to Morton-street Station in Yonge-street, which is convenient to the college.

This opportunity for an experimental trip upon the Belt Line Railway is an additional reason why the many friends of Old Upper Canada should attend in large numbers at the formal installation of the college in spacious and attractive new premises.

Diatteic Food.

Ireland's Gluten Flour, Gluten Biscuits, Whole Wheat Flour and Desiccated Wheat are the great diatetic foods of the age. Positively superior to American, English or French makes and much cheaper. The strictest analytical investigation solicited by the manufacturers. For sale in packages only by first-class grocers. The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd., Toronto. 246

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleepnig Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m. arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sundays leaves Toronto at 1.10 p.m. connecting with through car at Hamilton.

Gloves! Gloves!! Gloves!!! The best assortment of men's gloves in dogskin, fine buck, lined and lined, made by Dent's and best continental makers. Treble's, 58 King-street west.

A Challenge.

Everybody who uses the goods of the York Soap Company, limited, now admits their superiority.

We leave the issue to the public and challenge any unprejudiced person who tries our Leader bar, Wonder or Magnetic laundry soaps to deny that they are purer and will last longer than any other soap in the market.

Our Lily White Washing Compound has been declared superior to all others and it is only half the price. Try it and see what it will do. 246

Henry G. James.

Henry G. James of Winnipeg, Man., writes: "For several years I was troubled with pimples and irritations of the skin. After other remedies failed I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and since then I have been quite free from my complaint. B. B. B. will always occupy a place in my house."

Indian Woman's Balm is nature's remedy for the curse of pains in travail. The Indians discovered it, and no women in the world have less sorrow than they. It gives tone to the reproductive organs, resulting in vigorous and healthy offspring. A. J. Truss, 456 King-street west. 246

What Is a Hero?

Why the best 5 cent cigar made. Try one. All cigar stores keep them. Ask for them. J. Rattray & Co., Montreal.

Cheap Food

Dyer's Improved Food for Infants is made from pure pearl barley, is highly nutritious, and costs only 25 cents. Try it, druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

The Only Puffing

The Rialto Cigar wants is to smoke one. L. O. Grothe & Co., Montreal

THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE

(Continued from first page.)

corded in the minutes of the meeting held Feb. 26, 1891. A very lengthened discussion of the whole case ensued, and in view of the fact that charges were being placed in the hands of the pastor by Brothers Calvert, Death and Douglas affecting the moral character of Brother Dingman, and that upon the issue of these charges depended largely the future action of the board—it was resolved to proceed no further at present with the question under consideration. Each member of the board agree to accept the findings of the committee which might be appointed to adjudicate on the trial. If Brother Dingman was declared innocent those who laid the charges and who, as witnesses in court, had testified against him pledged themselves to acknowledge their error and to atone for the injury thus done to the utmost of their power. If Brother Dingman were proven guilty all were of the opinion that he must suffer the consequences of his guilt.

"That will give you an idea of what took place then. Before we came to a close I said: Now, it is evident that charges are to be placed in my hands to-night; these charges must be thoroughly investigated; as the pastor of the church I claim that it is now a necessity, however painful it may be to Mr. Dingman—and of course he felt it to be painful, inasmuch as he had had what he regarded as a thorough investigation before the Trustee Board, and there had been likewise a previous investigation by an interested party; that is, I mean a party associated in business who was anxious to know his character, when the matter came out; and, by the way, possibly I should say just here that so far as this matter is concerned, that Mr. Douglas visited Miss McPherson in 1887, that was before Mr. Dingman was a member of this church. Some would ask, why have you bothered with it at all? Simply because it was impossible to let it alone. I would gladly have done anything that was just and right, but it was impossible to do otherwise with the rumors constantly presented, and presented with persistency and emphasis, so that at last it had to be taken hold of, and it had to be considered.

Bound to Abide by the Verdict.

When I made the statement that I wanted some such resolution as you have heard in order that we might know where we were, Brother Douglas at once rose to his feet and said: "I shall be most happy to do that; it will afford pleasure to do it, if that committee of investigation exonerates Brother Dingman." Mr. Calvert rose to his feet and made the same statement; then I asked that it be recorded that there be no more hearsays—that we had too many hearsays—and that now, whatever is done, and whatever is pledged, be down that we may know where we are; accordingly this was put in, and here it stands on the page of the minute book of the Trustee Board. Still further, the brethren were kind enough to append the following resolution at that same meeting: "In view of the exceedingly difficult position in which the chairman has been placed in connection with the recent meetings of this board and in recognition of the manner in which he has presided, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved—That this board desires to express in the strongest terms its high appreciation of the marked spirit of candor and justice with which the chairman, our pastor, presided over and guided the deliberations of said meetings, and is deeply pained to hear that statements to the contrary have been circulated; this board would pronounce such statements to be utterly without foundation, and would pledge itself to stand by and uphold the pastor as he seeks faithfully to discharge his responsibilities of office." The meeting was adjourned at the call of the chair. The charges were at once laid in the hands of the accused in order that he might know where he was and what he had to meet. It was only just that I should wait until he was prepared; the time was more extended than I should have liked, but the circumstances were peculiar. The lady that was specially interested in the case was married and moved away; it was very difficult to know where she was or where she could be found; it took a long while to do it; at last it was found that she had married and moved to Atlanta, Georgia, and that her name was Mrs. Thomas Bailey. Her sworn evidence was at last obtained; that evidence I have here, her sworn testimony or affidavit, made in the presence of a notary in Atlanta, Georgia, bearing the notary's seal and the seal of the State of Georgia, duly authenticated, accompanied by a note from Mr. Bailey himself, and sent to me. It came into my hands, so I know what I say.

Will you allow me here to say that there have been most painful rumors abroad touching this one point? I have heard the rumors, and I confess it puzzled me to know how any mind could conceive them or how any heart could entertain them. I will not refer to them, it is not worth while. It is sufficient simply to say that there is evidence as clear in its origin and as true as could be found. When the preparations that the accused sought to make were complete he notified me. I lost no time then in forming my committee. I want to say here that in all of these matters—and I want you thoroughly to understand it—I sought to act on the discipline, irrespective of party. I stand before you to-night as your pastor; I have known no one in this case, simply have I gone in the line of justice and duty and discipline. I formed my committee, which was not an easy matter to do in one way, for I wanted to conform to the discipline which advises—does not make it a necessity, but advises—that the committee be outside of the official board. This is a very wise provision, I think, and so I sought if possible to find a committee who were not members of the official board. I kept my own counsel. Not one member of that committee knew who his brother on the committee was to be. Not one of the accusers nor the accused knew who the members of the committee were to be; it was sealed; and not until the time when they came into the room and looked into each other's faces did they know who they were to meet. We came together and the whole matter was very carefully and very thoroughly gone into. I want to say just here touching it, that I may not forget it, that, although there had been intimations that possibly the committee I would appoint would be appealed against (I had received intimations of that kind), when the committee was present, these brethren in their kindness and justice rose to their feet and said emphatically: "We accept that committee and a better could not have been appointed; we feel that this whole matter is safe in the hands of such a committee." I will read from the evidence, as I have it before me now, the evidence taken by the secretary of the Investigating Committee, who is the secretary of our board, Mr. Winter, the very copy that was written there and then is before me now, with reference to the point to which I have just referred. "Both parties to the case expressed their faith in and satisfaction with the committee elected to sit on the case; Brother Calvert expressed himself very strongly in favor of the committee." There is another point that I must refer to here, inasmuch as it has been called in question. The accused had asked whether it would be allowable for him to have anyone with him to advise or help him; I said, "Yes, the discipline provides for that."

Objected to the Lawyer.

I said: "Who would you like to have?"

He said: "If it is allowable I would like to have Mr. Denton."

I said: "Now, I see a danger there; Mr. Denton is a lawyer and it might be that some might take exception." I added: "Remember this, Mr. Denton can come only on one condition, that there be no evidence of the lawyer at that meeting. He is a member of the church and has a right to come." Mr. Denton came to me concerning the matter, as he knows, and in his presence I explained the matter to him very strongly and fully. I really thought I might offend him, but I could not help that; that if he was present to counsel or advise at all, that it must be simply as a member of the church and in no other role or position. He came. As soon as the meeting was opened Brother Douglas made some objection on that point. Let me read the minutes and that will enable you to understand it:

"Meeting to enquire into the charges against Brother Dingman held Thursday, Aug. 20, 1891. The Rev. J. Philp announced the names of the committee to sit upon the case, Mr. Philip mentioning that in selecting the committee he avoided letting any one member know who the other members would be, nor did the accused know. Mr. Philp was about to open the case, when Mr. Douglas asked whether Mr. Denton appeared as counsel for Mr. Dingman or no. Mr. Dingman replied that he was here as his representative, which the chairman explained was in accordance with the discipline, if Mr. Dingman so desired; he was not there as his professional counsel. I made the statement that I have made now and appealed to Mr. Denton, who rose to his feet and made a similar explanation.

"Brother Douglas said he heard the day before that Brother Denton was to be here, and he asked for an adjournment to get counsel to act for them. Mr. Denton explained that he was not here as counsel for Mr. Dingman, but merely as a friend to assist in presenting his case. The chairman then made a full explanation; he asked the opinion of the committee as to Mr. Denton remaining. Brother Douglas explained that he had nothing personal against Mr. Dingman, and would be glad to see Mr. Dingman clear himself of the charges. After some further discussion it was agreed by all to go on with the case, with Mr. Denton as representing Bro. Dingman."

That is the record of the meeting. I can add just a word or two more to that, that so far from attempting to rule in the matter I avoided all ruling, thoroughly so, and said most emphatically, "Brethern, now on this point remember it is simply in your hands; don't go hastily, go slowly, talk it over and think it over." And after thinking it over they came unanimously and heartily to the conclusion that is there recorded by the secretary, and we turned at once into the evidence.

Mr. Calvert led in the accusation, and as the brethren know he had his questions to ask, which was quite legitimate in its place; and these questions are here, and if the evidence was read before you, you would find how many were the questions which were asked of the various witnesses. I do not go into that evidence and am not here for that purpose. I have simply referred to the testimony which I thought I ought to refer to because of the rumors which have got abroad. I have only further to say that the whole matter was thoroughly investigated, the persons were all present, laying the charges, and of those rebutting the charges—many of them were present, others sent in their affidavits—their sworn testimony, and after an investigation which lasted to nearly 12 o'clock before the committee, the whole matter was thoroughly exhausted. I then turned to the committee and I said: "Now, brethren, you have a couple of days to make your findings, or if you can you can bring in your findings to-night." They thought a moment and said, "We would prefer bringing in our findings to-night—we are men of business and it is not easy to meet another time." I turned to all who were present and I said, "Are you all agreed?" They answered "We are agreed." I said, "That being understood, you will all remain to the close until the findings are presented." We met in that room (the Board room). I said, "We will go out of this room, leaving the committee there and not disturbing them, and we will return to the lecture room and wait until the committee call us in." We adjourned. Brothers Calvert, Death and Douglas took their hats and left us and went home. I remained; those who were present then remained—I think Mr. Yokes, Mr. Dingman, of course, and Mr. Winter remained.

Finding of the Court.

The committee were about an hour in writing their findings. They said that they were agreed at the outset, but they wished to put it in proper language, which was right enough inasmuch as it was a very important matter. They were possibly not an hour, say three-quarters of an hour. When they were through they called me in and placed in my hands the copy which they had written of their findings. The others came in with me. I read the findings, and then put them officially into Mr. Dingman's hands, and the next morning at the earliest mail I sent those findings to the three brethren, Brothers Calvert, Death and Douglas. I by that means fulfilled my duty, and accomplish all I could accomplish in the discipline of the church. I had exhausted the discipline of the church, so far as I was concerned, touching this matter. The findings you know, but I might read them: "We the undersigned members of the committee appointed to investigate charges of (1) lying, (2) unbecoming conduct, preferred against Mr. M. W. S. Dingman by Mr. John Douglas, Mr. William Calvert and Mr. Thomas J. Death, have carefully weighed the evidence submitted in this case, and are unanimously of the opinion that such evidence utterly fails to establish the charges made, and is completely refuted by the rebuttal evidence presented.

"We likewise believe that through mistaken identity Mr. Dingman has been made the subject of charges of which he is undoubtedly innocent. We deeply sympathize with him, and recognize his standing in the church as unimpaired." They further add as their opinion: "We beg further to express the opinion that the investigation into the said charges was most impartially conducted and that ample apologies are due Mr. Dingman from the persons who preferred the charges against him. (Signed) F. A. MOORE, W. H. GILPIN, C. H. MORTIMER, J. P. RUPERT, J. J. SETTELL."

Objection has been taken to that last clause. I have simply to say that was the opinion of the committee after they had presented their findings, which are that they find him completely exonerated and with his character unimpaired. The brethren had solemnly vowed to accept the findings of the committee and had voluntarily taken upon themselves, in addition, the promise or the vow that they would make all the amends possible, so that even without that last clause, on their own statement, it would be impossible for them to find fault, so far as I can see. But for the findings I am not at all responsible; they are the findings of the committee unbiassed. Will you allow me, just here, concerning this committee, to say that there have been strong statements made, as you know, impuging the motives of the committee—that they were partial and prejudiced, that they had made up their minds before they came. I have already told you what was said concerning the committee, and how it was accepted; but these statements have been made in the press, made strongly and definitely, and made you know by whom. I called these brethren to place in writing in my hands any statement they pleased concerning this matter and their relation to it. I wish to read these statements:

Letters From the Investigating Committee.

TORONTO, Oct. 5, 1891.

Chairman of Committee:

This is to certify that I, W. H. Gilpin, one of the committee that gave decision in the case of Dingman vs. his accusers, was wholly unbiassed in any way, either for or against either parties.

W. H. GILPIN.

TORONTO, Oct. 3, '91.

DEAR BRO. PHILP,—This is to certify that in the recent trial re Calvert, Douglas and Death v. Dingman, I accepted as you know very reluctantly the appointment as one of the Committee of Investigation, but having done so I am free to say and affirm that, previous to and during the trial, I was unbiased and unprejudiced in any way whatever. I duly weighed the evidence submitted for and against, and without partiality, to the best of my judgment, fully concurred in the decision arrived at.

Yours sincerely, J. P. RUPERT.

Oct. 3, 1891.

Rev. John Philp, M.A., 95 Wilcox-street, City:

REV AND DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of this date I desire to say that as a member of the committee which recently investigated the charges preferred against Mr. Dingman, I allowed no statements concerning the case which came to me previous to the trial to influence in any way my judgment concerning the verdict. I determined, prior to the investigation being entered upon, that I would conscientiously, and to the best of my ability, render a just verdict based upon nothing but the evidence to be submitted.

This determination I carried out, having taken full notes of the evidence to enable me to fairly weigh the points on either side, and having rested my judgment solely thereupon.

I make this statement of my position only because you have requested me to do so. Personally I feel that my character, and that of my fellow-members on the committee, should be sufficiently well known to relieve us from any suspicion of having allowed ourselves to be swayed by prejudice in dealing with this matter, and that any imputations which may have been cast upon us should reflect discredit only upon those preferring them.

Faithfully yours, C. H. MORTIMER.

293 College-street.

Toronto, Oct. 3, 1891.

Rev. John Philp, Pastor of Broadway Tabernacle:

MY DEAR SIR,—Having read in The Toronto World that the Committee of Investigation re "The Calvert-Dingman Case," was prejudiced in favor of the accused, I, as one of this committee, feel it my duty to state that I was prejudiced neither for nor against either party, and after hearing all the evidence produced and weighing it carefully I with the other members gave our finding unanimously in favor of the accused.

Until 4.30 p.m. of the day of the trial I was totally ignorant that I was to be chosen as a member of this committee, neither did I know who were to compose this said committee. As far as I am concerned this charge is utterly without foundation.

The pastor interrupted the reading of the letter to say: I want to explain that I wrote a letter to Mr. Moore when I wrote to the others. He never received it. I got it out of the dead-letter office two or three days ago. It appears that the number as well as the address was wrong. I happened to pass Bro. Moore's house and said to him: "Are you ready to be present?" and he said "What?" and I explained that he was to be a member of the committee to be appointed; and that was the first he knew of it.

Continuing the letter: I would further state that on the morning following the trial I met Mr. Calvert on the corner of King and Bay-streets and in the course of conversation he said to me that from the evidence produced the committee could have come to no other decision than that given. Yours faithfully,

F. A. MOORE.

Mr. Douglas, as he knows, made the same statement, that from the evidence presented and adduced that night the committee could have come to no other verdict than that to which they came. This letter is from Mr. Settell:

629 Spadina-avenue, Monday, Oct. 5.

To the Rev. John Philp, M.A.:

REV. SIR,—I understand there are statements circulating that the committee in the late investigation were biased towards and their decision was in consequence in favor of the accused, thus destroying the value of their findings.

May I state it plainly and most emphatically that I, for one, strongly repudiate any such base insinuations upon my honor, having neither spoken to nor known any of the gentlemen comprising said committee, nor to any other individual whatsoever.

And I further state that yourself, when requesting me to form one of the committee, did not even inform me of the specific charges and which I first learned when they were read over by the accusers, or of anything in reference to it, so careful were you that nothing on your part could be construed in the faintest sense as favoring either side. You have my full consent to use this in any way, as I was fully prepared to know nothing but the truth and act according to it, and the longer I consider the matter the more just do I think the decision. I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant, J. J. SETTELL.

These were the five who formed the committee and whose written statements have been placed in my hands.

It Was a Fair Committee.

The rumor has gone abroad, and the statement has been made in print, that this committee, some of them, were special friends of the pastor. I am sorry to have to acknowledge my guilt here that I have visited these brethren very little. If they were special friends I am afraid that friendship has been poorly shown on my part. I think possibly I have been twice in the houses of two or three of them, and with one of these brethren, so far as his house has been concerned, I have unfortunately not been at all. The statement is utterly without truth, and I am pained in my soul at the thought that it should have been made. They were a committee selected on my best judgment and with the utmost desire to do justice concerning this matter.

Now, those brethren who remained to hear the findings that night after the findings were read and presented, I charged that they should be very careful not to allow this to get into print—very careful to guard against that. They promised they would, and so far as these brethren were concerned who remained no one of them was chargeable with the appearance of the article in The World the next morning.

I have a right to say that, and say it because one of these was directly charged, and I have a letter here in my possession which charges one directly with being the cause of putting it in The World. That one I had special cause to know had nothing to do with it. That was the charge that I laid upon these brethren. I was deeply pained when I saw the account the next morning in The World—deeply pained and surprised. That evening or afternoon I left for the Park, as my family were at the Park. I was then taking my rest, or trying to, although it was rather difficult under the circumstances. When I reached the Park, or shortly after, I received a letter from Mr. Calvert, which was his resignation. There was nothing more—simply his resignation of membership and official standing in the church. That first letter was written on the 19th and came to me on the 21st. Another letter was written on the 20th which came to me on the 22nd. In this letter there are very serious charges against myself, one or two of which I ought to read in vindication of my position:

You have acted a partial part in this matter and we fully believe it, and are prepared to expose your dealings in the matter before the whole church and before the conference. Such conduct is simply outrageous. I never knew or heard of such conduct in my life. We are bound it shall not rest here. We wish you to clearly understand we are as deeply interested in Broadway Tabernacle as you are and ten times more, and have done a thousand times more for it. Your idea of unity is wide of the mark. We know from many quarters that the sympathy of the majority of the people is with us. We only want what is right and you know it, and God knows it. We have done what we believe to be right, and we give you notice that we intend to appeal this case of Dingman's, stating our reasons afterwards. Next time we shall have a fair trial, for you know we have not had one such yet. We are not satisfied at all with the finding of the committee. We have found out since that some members of that committee were prejudiced against Mr. Death, others against myself.

Then here is the postscript:

It is noted amongst the people that you have paid very careful attention to Mr. Dingman and his family and not once have you looked in to see Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, who are truly Christians, and who have only the glory of God at heart.

I will now read you a part of my answer:

The Pastor's Answer.

You charge me with having acted a partial course in this investigation. I fear it is not the first time you have indulged in such a statement. I have been aware from the beginning that to do my duty as the pastor to both accusers and accused, was in all probability to forfeit your favor. If Mr. Dingman should be exonerated. But, much as I value it, my brother, I could not do other than I have done. Such statements as you make may prejudice some hearts, but I have no fear as to the result, for I know the motive by which I have been influenced. I have sought to do justice, and Brother Calvert must be conscious of it. Kindly, therefore, do not allow yourself again to state anything to the contrary. Thus far all has been done that could have been done by brethren to place in writing in my hands any statement they pleased concerning this matter and their relation to it. I wish to read these statements:

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Chairman of Committee:

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Mr. Douglas, as he knows, made the same statement, that from the evidence presented and adduced that night the committee could have come to no other verdict than that to which they came. This letter is from Mr. Settell:

629 Spadina-avenue, Monday, Oct. 5.

To the Rev. John Philp, M.A.:

REV. SIR,—I understand there are statements circulating that the committee in the late investigation were biased towards and their decision was in consequence in favor of the accused, thus destroying the value of their findings.

May I state it plainly and most emphatically that I, for one, strongly repudiate any such base insinuations upon my honor, having neither spoken to nor known any of the gentlemen comprising said committee, nor to any other individual whatsoever.

And I further state that yourself, when requesting me to form one of the committee, did not even inform me of the specific charges and which I first learned when they were read over by the accusers, or of anything in reference to it, so careful were you that nothing on your part could be construed in the faintest sense as favoring either side. You have my full consent to use this in any way, as I was fully prepared to know nothing but the truth and act according to it, and the longer I consider the matter the more just do I think the decision. I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant, J. J. SETTELL.

These were the five who formed the committee and whose written statements have been placed in my hands.

It Was a Fair Committee.

The rumor has gone abroad, and the statement has been made in print, that this committee, some of them, were special friends of the pastor. I am sorry to have to acknowledge my guilt here that I have visited these brethren very little. If they were special friends I am afraid that friendship has been poorly shown on my part. I think possibly I have been twice in the houses of two or three of them, and with one of these brethren, so far as his house has been concerned, I have unfortunately not been at all. The statement is utterly without truth, and I am pained in my soul at the thought that it should have been made. They were a committee selected on my best judgment and with the utmost desire to do justice concerning this matter.

Now, those brethren who remained to hear the findings that night after the findings were read and presented, I charged that they should be very careful not to allow this to get into print—very careful to guard against that. They promised they would, and so far as these brethren were concerned who remained no one of them was chargeable with the appearance of the article in The World the next morning.

I have a right to say that, and say it because one of these was directly charged, and I have a letter here in my possession which charges one directly with being the cause of putting it in The World. That one I had special cause to know had nothing to do with it. That was the charge that I laid upon these brethren. I was deeply pained when I saw the account the next morning in The World—deeply pained and surprised. That evening or afternoon I left for the Park, as my family were at the Park. I was then taking my rest, or trying to, although it was rather difficult under the circumstances. When I reached the Park, or shortly after, I received a letter from Mr. Calvert, which was his resignation. There was nothing more—simply his resignation of membership and official standing in the church. That first letter was written on the 19th and came to me on the 21st. Another letter was written on the 20th which came to me on the 22nd. In this letter there are very serious charges against myself, one or two of which I ought to read in vindication of my position:

You have acted a partial part in this matter and we fully believe it, and are prepared to expose your dealings in the matter before the whole church and before the conference. Such conduct is simply outrageous. I never knew or heard of such conduct in my life. We are bound it shall not rest here. We wish you to clearly understand we are as deeply interested in Broadway Tabernacle as you are and ten times more, and have done a thousand times more for it. Your idea of unity is wide of the mark. We know from many quarters that the sympathy of the majority of the people is with us. We only want what is right and you know it, and God knows it. We have done what we believe to be right, and we give you notice that we intend to appeal this case of Dingman's, stating our reasons afterwards. Next time we shall have a fair trial, for you know we have not had one such yet. We are not satisfied at all with the finding of the committee. We have found out since that some members of that committee were prejudiced against Mr. Death, others against myself.

Then here is the postscript:

It is noted amongst the people that you have paid very careful attention to Mr. Dingman and his family and not once have you looked in to see Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, who are truly Christians, and who have only the glory of God at heart.

I will now read you a part of my answer:

The Pastor's Answer.

You charge me with having acted a partial course in this investigation. I fear it is not the first time you have indulged in such a statement. I have been aware from the beginning that to do my duty as the pastor, to both accusers and accused, was in all probability to forfeit your favor. If Mr. Dingman should be exonerated. But, much as I value it, my brother, I could not do other than I have done. Such statements as you make may prejudice some hearts, but I have no fear as to the result, for I know the motive by which I have been influenced. I have sought to do justice, and Brother Calvert must be conscious of it. Kindly, therefore, do not allow yourself again to state anything to the contrary. Thus far all has been done that could have been done by brethren to place in writing in my hands any statement they pleased concerning this matter and their relation to it. I wish to read these statements:

Letters From the Investigating Committee.

TORONTO, Oct. 5, 1891.

Chairman of Committee:

This is to certify that I, W. H. Gilpin, one of the committee that gave decision in the case of Dingman vs. his accusers, was wholly unbiassed in any way, either for or against either parties.

W. H. GILPIN.

TORONTO, Oct. 3, '91.

DEAR BRO. PHILP,—This is to certify that in the recent trial re Calvert, Douglas and Death v. Dingman, I accepted as you know very reluctantly the appointment as one of the Committee of Investigation, but having done so I am free to say and affirm that, previous to and during the trial, I was unbiased and unprejudiced in any way whatever. I duly weighed the evidence submitted for and against, and without partiality, to the best of my judgment, fully concurred in the decision arrived at.

Yours sincerely, J. P. RUPERT.

Oct. 3, 1891.

Rev. John Philp, M.A., 95 Wilcox-street, City:

REV AND DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of this date I desire to say that as a member of the committee which recently investigated the charges preferred against Mr. Dingman, I allowed no statements concerning the case which came to me previous to the trial to influence in any way my judgment concerning the verdict. I determined, prior to the investigation being entered upon, that I would conscientiously, and to the best of my ability, render a just verdict based upon nothing but the evidence to be submitted.

This determination I carried out, having taken full notes of the evidence to enable me to fairly weigh the points on either side, and having rested my judgment solely thereupon.

I make this statement of my position only because you have requested me to do so. Personally I feel that my character, and that of my fellow-members on the committee, should be sufficiently well known to relieve us from any suspicion of having allowed ourselves to be swayed by prejudice in dealing with this matter, and that any imputations which may have been cast upon us should reflect discredit only upon those preferring them.

Faithfully yours, C. H. MORTIMER.

293 College-street.

Toronto, Oct. 3, 1891.

Rev. John Philp, Pastor of Broadway Tabernacle:

MY DEAR SIR,—Having read in The Toronto World that the Committee of Investigation re "The Calvert-Dingman Case," was prejudiced in favor of the accused, I, as one of this committee, feel it my duty to state that I was prejudiced neither for nor against either party, and after hearing all the evidence produced and weighing it carefully I with the other members gave our finding unanimously in favor of the accused.

Until 4.30 p.m. of the day of the trial I was totally ignorant that I was to be chosen as a member of this committee, neither did I know who were to compose this said committee. As far as I am concerned this charge is utterly without foundation.

The pastor interrupted the reading of the letter to say: I want to explain that I wrote a letter to Mr. Moore when I wrote to the others. He never received it. I got it out of the dead-letter office two or three days ago. It appears that the number as well as the address was wrong. I happened to pass Bro. Moore's house and said to him: "Are you ready to be present?" and he said "What?" and I explained that he was to be a member of the committee to be appointed; and that was the first he knew of it.

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