POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1904.

ABLE DISCUSSION ON CHURCH UNION, BUT NO VOTE TAKEN YET.

anters. His grandfather was Rev. Alex. Clark, a leader in the Reformed Presby-

had in supporting its educational work.

The state universities there were great in-

stitutions, but they were irreligious. The church was making strenuous efforts to promote its own educational work. It was

also working with greater vigor along lines of evangelical work. It had an evan-

gelical committee, one result of whose work were the great revivals in Pittsburg and

whole church to a great forward evangel

Another question that was considered at the assembly at Buffalo was the union with the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The revision of the Confession of Faith

made this possible, and though some members of the assembly, like Rev. Dr. Patton, came loaded to the muzzle against union with the Cumberland church, the

vote to proceed towards union was over-whelmingly adopted. The fact was all the more remarkable because the leading men

who opposed it were among the ablest men they had.

Alluding to the race problem in the

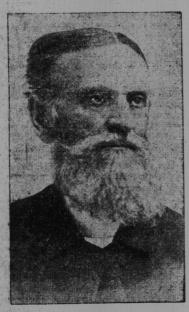
Referring to the general movement to

At Monday afternoon's session there was an intensely interesting discussion on union with the Methodist and Congregational churches. Most of those who spoke favored organic union. The debate was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. Eloquent greetings from the Presbyterian church of the United States, north, by Box Des Charman of were presented by Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Buffalo, who is a native of New Bruns-

augumentation were considered, and then the subject of French evangelization in the province of Quebec, which brought out strong denunciation of the Church of

AUGMENTATION FUND TO BE AUGMENTED.

At Monday morning sederunt, Dr.W.D. 'Armstrong, of Ottawa, reported for the Ottawa Ladies' College, enrollment of 128



for the year; 44 in residence. A grant of \$3,000 from the general assembly was acknowledged. The estimated revenue for 1903-1904 is \$14,250, and estimated expendi

ture \$14,100.

It is hoped to establish a number of endowed scholarships entithing to free general tuition, and that wealthy members of the church, and others, will generously provide church, and others, will generously provide for these scholarships. The amount to en-dow such a scholarship is \$1,000. The retirement of the principal, Mrs. Ross, was announced, also the appointment of Mrs. J. Grant Needham as principal. Rev. Dr. Fletcher moved the adoption of

for his work, and to the staff. He endorsed Mrs. Needham's appointment.

Dr. Bryce seconded the motion; and the report was adopted. Dr. Armstrong's report, and thanks to h

No Hearty Heresy Charges

An overture from Toronto presbyter was presented by Rev. J. A. Turnbul asking for a general standing college committee to have, under the assembly, super in which students are being trained to

the ministry.

He said such a committee is necessar for the protection of professors, so that they be not hastily charged with heresy and may hunt out any real heresy an He moved that the principle of the over-ture be adopted and a committee be appointed to appoint the committee referre

Rev. J. W. Cameron seconded this, but the assembly voted it down.

J. K. MacDonald reported for the con mission appointed to consider the amalga mation of the eastern and western augmentation fund sections, recommending that they be augmented on July 1. Nev. Dr. Warden to be custodian of the joint fund; that the eastern annuities be paid up to June 30; that it is inadvisable textend the age limit of annuitants beyon fifty-five years; that the time within which ministers hereafter ordained may connect with the fund be limited; that the members of the standing committee be limited to twenty. The recommendations were

Anglican Deanery Delegation.

At 11.30 Rev. Mr. Lang welcomed Rev. Canon Richardson, Rev. John de Soyres, and Rev. W. O. Raymond, as a deputation from the Anglican Deanery of St. John. They were welcomed by Rev. Dr. Milligan (moderator), and each spoke briefly, Rev. Mr. de Soyres making a particularly fine address. In reply, Rev. Dr. Milligan spoke Rev. Mr. Dewdney, Rev. G. F. Scovil,

Col. John R. Armstrong, A. C. Fairweather, W. S. Fisher, Ald. T. B. Robinson, A. H. Hanington and W. M. Jarvis accom-

panied the deputation, which withdrew after Dr. Milligan's speech.

The Synods of Manitoba and Northwest Territories overtured that the revenues from endowments, congregational contrioutioned among the beneficiaries acording to years of service, irrespective of their being ratepaying ministers or not, due consider ation being given to cases of individua

After discussion this was laid on the

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session overtures ask ing for the division of the pres-byteries of Calgary and Edmonton were read. Rev. Dr. Herdman explained that each of these presbyteries was too large and should be divided. The synod of Brit ish Columbia had endorsed the applica-tion. The presbytery of Edmonton asked to be divided into Edmonton and Red Dear, and Calgary presbytery into Calgary a. McLeod. Dr. Herdman moved that the division be agreed to, and the motion

Greeting from United States.

The next order of business was a happy exchange of international greetings.

Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Buffalo, was co dially welcomed as the representative of the Presbyterian church of the United States, north. In introducing him, Dr. Warden said he was all the more welcome

ting was held in Toronto. It was very ordial, and resulted in the formal mee ing about three months ago of thirty-thre or thirty-four members of committees from the three churches. There were presen eading members of the three churches, in leading a group of theological professors who were heartily in favor of union, see-ing no doctrinal difficulties in the way. The conference was a very hearty one, marked by great cordiality. A sub-comwick. The other commissioner, Rev. Dr. Johnston, had been unable to come. Ine

"That this joint committee, composed of representatives of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches, assembled to confer together respecting an organic union of the churches named, would reverently and gratefully recognize the token of the Master's presence as evidenced by the cordial, brotherly spirit and carnest desire for Divine guidance maintained throughout the entire Session:

"While recognizing the limitations of our authority as to any action that would commit our respective entirches in regard to a proposal that is yet in the initial stage, we feel free, nevertheless, to say that we are of one mind, that organic union is both desirable and practicable, and we commend the whole subject to the sympathetic and favorable consideration of the chief assemblies of the churches concerned for such further action as they may deem wise and expedient."

In addition to this, informal conferences assembly rose to greet the visitor, who was cordially welcomed by the moderator.

Rev. Dr. Chapman spoke of his great pleasure in having an opportuity to visit his native heath, and to attend a Canadian assembly meeting. He was a member of the Canadian church for a short time, and of the strictest sect—the Coven-Clark, a leader in the Reformed Presbyterian church, who established some 14 churches in these provinces, but who on his death bed in 1874 was said to have expressed regret that he had not led the Reformed church into the Presbyterian union of churches. Dr. Chapman expressed personal regret that this union had not been accomplished in his grandfather's life-time, Proceeding, he told of the meeting of the assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, north, at Buffalo, and of the visit of delegates from the Canadian church, whose sweet faces came among them like a benediction. Touching the question of education, he told of difficulties the American church had in supporting its educational work.

In addition to this, informal conference at important centres, such as Halifax, Winnipeg, Hamilton, London, Toronto and Montreal, adopted resolutions indicating a growing desire for co-operation between these three churches. This seemed to him

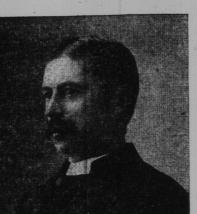
Rev. Dr. Sedgewick for Union.

Rev. Dr. Sedgewick supported the res lution. He thought they cou... not di otherwise. Still, he thought that Principa Patrick had traveled over more ground than was necessary. His own name was Thomas (laughter) and he believed most of that name were doubters. He would reould realize the benefits of a true an eal union; yet union could be real and atisfactory only so far as the terms mion would commend themselves to ever vere not in a position to say what the y to agree to meet together and disc the basis of union. On that ground he rould cordially support the resolution.

Rev. Dr. Macrae.

work. He would now rejoice if this large union could be consummated. There wa no difficulty that should have power to prevent it. He had seen in the west the need of such a union. Forty years ago he an evidence that God was moving the preached a mission sermon in a Methodi

Rev. Dr. Macrae said that thirty-thre



Rev. Dr. E. D. Mc aren.

growing desire for organic union. The states, he said it—was the judgment of God for the ill-treatment of the colored race by the whites. He feared there would be other vials of judgment poured out before the colored problem was solved. He hoped that some way would be found by the united church to overcome the objection to separate presbyteries, without offence to the colored man. the superintendents, conveners of commit-tees apperintendents. There is not much some, and only organic union would as omplish all that is desirable. While h ward church union, he said he had come to Canada to find the air full of union of the Presbyterian church with a church whose Arminianism could not be questioned. It was a great thing that such a union could even be talked about. He believed the time has come when we are ceasing would not lay much stress on economizing in men and means, yet it was in a measure ecessary. If the three churches we necessary. If the three churches we united they could do far more missionary work. The true aim of union should be to glorify God, and accomplish Christ' aim, "That they may be one." He believ the time has come when we are ceasing to talk about being Christains and each is thinking more and more about embodying as far as may be in himself the Christ. Differences are being sunk in face of the ed that a basis of organic union could h agreed upon. But it would be unwise to push this matter. He personally would like to see organic union, but undue hast might lead to disunion. Difficulties as t polity, worship, and benevolence and missionary schemes would arise. Of course a large amount of detail could be left to be settled after a satisfactory basis of organi union had been found. While there should be no haste, the matter should not be all lowed to move too slowly. When they put their hand to the plough they should mov forward steadily. He moved a resolution to the effect that the general assembly ap point a committee to confer on the que tion of union between the Presbyteria and Methodist, Congregational and othe churches, and report to the assembly nex year. He did not despair of closer relations with the Baptist and Anglica churches, and it would be well to mak the resolution wide enough to open th

> Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College seconded the resolution. Dr. Patrick said they were making history today. The

voice of God had been speaking to them This he believed was one of the most im

ted. It is a task too stupendous for

esources of even so great a church as

new and higher type of minister wo

fluence on all moral, or even political quitions where necessary. He wanted to

united Protestantism use its influence temperance, Lord's day observance and

Many Presbyterians had been taught believe that a union with the Method

church, on account of doctrine, polity a

trinal objections, but to deal with practical questions. He hoped the resolution

now endeavor to unite with each other. In the west the process of union is al-

ready partially accomplished. He believed

in a comparatively simple creed. After discussing the theological aspect of the

case, and quoting some eminent Scottish authorities, Dr. Patrick said that what to

him was the supreme consideration was that Presbyterianism has taught that

nion is a duty. Schism was always con

demned. Unless they saw clearly that i

to consider the overtures from the Quad-

tupendous problem of a world sunk i Speaking of Canadian development, h said the Americans used to say they were annexing Canada, but now the tide is turned and Canada is annexing the United States. He hoped the tide of immigration in the west would not rise faster than the ability of the church to cope with the problem of its evangelization. He rejoiced to see the spirit of the Presbyterian church in regard to this matter. The United States allowed hordes of aliens to settle in the west and now they have practically to carry on foreign missionary work in their own country. The people of Canada should be wiser. He counselled the church to get their hand on the immigra-tion agent. It would be a mistake to have the west filled up with people to whom the Christain religion did not appeal.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong.

Continental Presbyterian Union. Dr. Chapman did not see why ther should not be a union of the Presbyteria churches of Canada and the United States. Why should Mason and Dixon's line divide the Kingdom of God? He believed the tendency was toward a union which when it had been accomplished which when it had been accomplished would be considered as a perfectly natural thing, and wonder would be expressed that it had not sooner been consummated. He gave the assembly cordial greetings from the church of the United States and wished them all propagative in their work.

wished them all prosperity in their work in this great and growing country.

Moderator Milligan, responding, said there was a peculiar kinship between the Presbyterian churches of Canada and the United States, but he believed for several easons they should remain divided. H and been pastor for eight years in De troit, under a Canadian presbytery. As to the development of the west, the Cana-dian church had profited by the lesson of the United States, and was alive to the the United States, and was after to the importance of evangelizing the new imigrants as they settle in the country. He was glad there was so cordial a feeling in the United States toward this country and Great Britain. It is a movement toward the unification of the Anglo-Saxon race. Whatever ten pations of the Anglowar between the nations of the Anglo-Saxon race. (Loud applause.)

The Church Union Debate. Rev. Dr. Warden introduced the repor on relations with foreign churches. Two years ago a committee had been appointed to give commissions to brethren to convey greetings to other churches. In Vancouver last year a resolution was ad opted relative to union with other church es, declaring that a movement in that direction would be hailed with satisfaction. A committee was also appointed to confer with committees from the Methodist and Congregational churches.

Dr. Warden explained that an informal

minds of the people in the direction of church, for he felt that they were doing union. There seemed to be a strong and God's work. He had since done the like this union. He indicated some point which he thought would prove trouble some. He could not get over the difference in doctrine as easily as Principal Patrick Presbyterians affirm some things which Methodists deny. Dr. MacLaren went into a theological discussion of Calvinism and Arminianism, and said that the talk of union proposed a very vital change. Any step taken should be taken with great care and caution.

After referring to the great growth of the Presbyterian church in Canada, he argued that she had no need to put up a flag of distress and ask for aid. To throw this question into the church might cause distraction, and perhaps disunion. It was one which must be most carefully consi ered. He moved that the resolution altered to read that the committee hav authority "to consider the propriety and practicability of such a union." That, he said, should be the first step. Rev. Dr. Campbell Agrees With Him.

Rev. Dr. Campbell agreed with Dr. Mac little account of doctrine would produce a ity, instead of the robust type of Presby terianism. (Cries of No, no.) He did not believe a union would produce as goo a type of Christian as the Presbyteria church now produces. Nevertheless, his believed that a federation of the churche would be good. He thought the older peo ple had very little inclination toward union. To force a union might cause dis ruption. Organic union he could not count upon as very near.

portant occasions in the history of th hurch. He was an enthusiastic advocate funion, because from his position in Wir Strong for Union. nipeg, whenever he looked west, he sar an illimitable field needing to be evange Principal Forrest said there was no de sire to force a union, but to work alon until it could be naturally accomplished When he first preached in Pictou count the two branches of the Presbyterian and Congregationalists would produce vergreat results. He would gladly welcon church were farther apart than the present church and the Methodists. Iner the other two churches, too. We wan no "wild west" in Canada. The move were no very serious difficulties in the way. Principal Forrest declared that in nent toward union has been spontaneous worship and polity there was practically no difference between the Presbyterian and Methodist churches—none that would stand in the way of union. As to doctrine, This is a people's movement. At a meeting held in Winnipeg he felt that God was speaking to them. He would not dwell upon the raising of stipends, though hey were far too low in the west. No would he dwell upon friction between the very carefully, and was really surprised t see how little they differed from the Cor hurches. He would dwell on the fact that fession of Faith, as now stated by the Presbyterian church of the United States be produced by the fusion of the Presby terian and Methodist types. He believe Canadian church. This union is a practical question in the east as well as in the west. Union down here would release both men today. The union would lead to far mo aggressive work both at home and abroa United, they would also wield a greater i by Dr. MacLaren. Let the original resolu Rev. Mr. Turnbull, of Toronto, would like to see a union wide enough to em-brace the Protestantism of Canada, but the great moral questions of the da There are difficulties in the way of unio he could not see how the Presbyterians could unite with the Methodists without changing the teaching in their colleges and

bandoning doctrines which had been cor sidered vital. He could not see how union could be practically worked out.
They should go very slowly. He would support Dr. MacLaren's motion.
The time for adjournment having come. would pass unanimously. The spirit of God is teaching us that Christian union is and several members manifesting an eage desire to speak, the assembly adjourned unions in the Presbyterian church and in the Methodist church. The two should for further consideration of the su ject. Judging from the applause, the friends of union seemed to be largely in

EVANGELIZATION IN OUEBEC PROVINCE.

Appeal for Aid in the Work Being Conducted-The Augmentation Fund.

Rev. Dr. Fletcher presided at the open rennial. Conference of the Methodist ing of the evening session. The singing church. If they passed the resolution they was led by a strong choir. After the open-

would achieve a great good for the church ing hymn, Rev. Dr. Torrance, of Guelph,

year they asked for \$10,000 and received \$10,300. They were able to add \$1,180.50 to their working balance. They had since received a bequest of \$3,175, so that they had on hand about \$10,000. Some presbyteries had exceeded the amount of their allocations. Out of 240 congregations allocations. Out of 240 congregations, con-tributions were received from all but twenty. As it is proposed from all out twenty. As it is proposed to increase the minimum stipend the objection made by some, that some of the ministers were not worth \$750 and a manse, would probably be more in evidence. Ministers must do their best to reach the standard placed before them. If they did that they would make a success of every scheme of the church. After pleading for support for the augumentation fund he moved the adop-

ion of the report. Elder T. C. James seconded the resolu-Elder T. C. James seconded the resolution. The augumentation fund, he said,
speaks of growth and aids in the building
up of spirituality in weak congregations.
The fund was deepening its hold on the
hearts of the people. Of the few congregations who did not contribute, at least
half did not do so because their own pastors were not well enough paid. The
fund was commending itself more and
more to business men. Mr. James declared
that \$750 was too small a salary for a
minister, and the stipend should be raised.
He paid a high tribute to the zeal of Rev.
Dr. Smith, convener of the augumentation

The resolutions were adopted.

Dr. Lyle, of Hamilton, reported for the augumentation committee, western section. During the year 14 augumented congregations became self-sustaining, but 27 mission stations had been taken on, so that they have now 13 more than last year. This year they needed \$2,000 more than last year to meet the increased de-mand. They had opened a new department last year and gave three congregations \$100 each to stimulate them to build manses. This aid is confined to Quebec and Ontario. It should be supported by the

Dr. Lyle pleaded for the strong to comto the help of the weak. Presbyterianism should stand for that No other fund offered such an opportunity for the manifestation of that spirit as the augumentation fund. In the west almost half of the the fund. In the west almost half of the church does not contribute a dollar to the fund. This was a weak spot. There is a tragedy being enacted in the manse of many a poorly paid minister. The parents, to keep the wolf from the door, and give their children an education, have to deny themselves continually and toil un.

the resolution. He spoke of the proposed increase of the minimum. In 1875 the minimum was \$600; in 1883 it was increased to \$750 and a house, or \$50 for a creased to \$750 and a house, or \$50 for a house. It is now proposed to raise it to \$800 and a manse. Nearly all the presbyteries report in favor of it. Three classes of men are concerned: The ministers of augumented congregations, the ministers of self-sustaining congregations, and or dained missionaries. To do what is proposed would require altogether \$26,650 more than at present. Part of tms would fall on the home mission fund, and part on the self-sustaining congregations; and the augumentation fund would need to have \$13,000 in the western section. Were they read to face that? Some presbyteries show decreased contributions to the fund.

show decreased contributions to the fund. Can it now be increased by \$13,000? There is a large number of non-contributing con gregations. In the synod of Montreal las year 53 congregations did not give a cent; in Toronto, 100; in Hamilton and London 98, and of those that did contri-London 98, and of those that did contribute some gave very little. If the proposed minimum is to be secured for the men who are doing such valiant service at the front, and who feel that the church is not cordially supporting them the church must be more generous. The augumentation fund is 21 years old, and it has done good service in the development of the church in Canada.

Rev. Dr. Carmichael supported the resulution. He said the strong should help

solution. He said the strong should neep the weak, and would so increase their own strength. His interest in the fund has been increasing year by year. He explain ed what would be done in the west this year to bring the claims of the fund more strongly before the people, and made a

French Evangelization.

Rev. Dr. Mowatt, of Montreal, presented the report on French evangelization. He began with a fervent tribute to the late began with a fervent tribute to the lat-Rev. Dr. McVicar. Speaking of the field,h said it embraced eight presbyteries an stretched from the Straits of Northum berland to the shores of Lake Huron. H of workers and communicants, etc., and o the financial position. There was a defici-

last year.

The figures show, he said, that good and fairly successful work has been done in an exceptionally difficult and discouraging field; that the finances are not satisfactory; and that the work is still in its in fancy. There are 64 workers spread ove 1,000 miles—the thinnest red line that eve armed with the gospel invading anothe sort of Manchuria than that which the brave Japs are now invading.

The foe is perfectly organized, skilfully

generalled and with unlimited resource in men and money, but it is written the one shall chase a thousand and two sha put ten thousand to flight. "Not by migh nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord." We want to cry: "Oh! God! Giv us Quebec." The educational work at Point au Trembles has been very successful. He could sympathize with people who need enlightenment on this subject of French bles had educated 5,000 French-Canadians since they were established in 1846. The pupils were drawn from all over the country of the country try. They had to reject 100 last year follack of accommodation. The attendance last year was 180, more than half from Roman Catholic homes. The average as was fifteen years. The students were the was ritteen years. The students were the best recruiting agency. Bible teaching is a prominent feature of the work. The work must have a powerful leavening influence upon the province of Quebec. If the members of the assembly could see things as the pupil at Point au Trembles sees them, they would realize the proof of since the they would realize the need of giving the gospel to the French people of Quebe The more he labored under the shadow the power of Rome the more he was co vinced of the need. He moved the ado tion of the report and its recommenda-tions, which called for aid for the school. Rev. G. Colborne Heine seconded the re-solution. He said the work was carried than this before you ask us to give up

average giving per family for the last year was about \$8, which is an approach to the average throughout the church. Com

a good showing. About \$60,000 is needed for the schools. The children are knocking at the doors and they cannot be adfer that the doors and they cannot be adferted. French Presbyterian the church in Montreal, had pledged \$1,200. He urged the assembly to come to the aid of this work. He pointed out that 25 per cent of the people of New Brunswick were French speaking, and in Quebec four out of every five. They formed a large portion of the population of Canada. Dr. Heine made a strong plea for aid in the work of the school and for giving the gospel to the French people of Quebec.

The next speaker was Principal Brandt, of Point au Trembles schools. He is a native of France, a Huguenot, and speaks with a strong French accent. He began by saying that they had been hearing the cry of help for the Doukhobors, Galicians, and others, and he was glad the time of the French Canadians had come. He was not there to plead the cause of higher advertion but of Christain common

not there to plead the cause of higher education, but of Christain common schools. He told of the school and its work, declared that the people of Quebe had not Christain liberty, gave instance of suffering and persecution of those who renounced the Roman Catholic faith, and made an urgent plea for aid in the work of education and evangelization.

The report and its recommendations were adopted.

The case of Rev. Dr. Wilkie, who was for 23 years missionary to Indore (India) and over whom there has been much trou ble for several years past, occupied the attention of the Presbyterian General As sembly part of Tuesday forenoon, and all the afternoon, and is not yet finally dealt with. There appears to have been onstant friction between Dr. Wilkie an the other missionaries on the field, eign mission committee, the general as sembly, a special commission, and again the meantime an organization calling is self the Canada Presbyterian Mission has raised money and threatens to send Dr. Wilkie to India to form an independen mission, unless the church takes him u again for that work. Rev. W. A. J. Man again for that work. Rev. W. A. S. Martin, convenor of the foreign mission committee, reported yesterday morning and turned the whole question over to the assembly again, with a decided recommendation, however, against sending Dr. Wilkie back to Central India.

rials. Church union was up for a time and Dr. Sedgewick, Dr. Somerville, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Murray, J. K. McDonald were appointed to nominate a committee to confer with the Methodists and Congregationalists and other churches on Union. Overtures in favor of union were reaftrom the Presbyteries of Edmonton and Winnipeg. Rev. E. R. Hutt, of Ingersol (Ont.), said he thought the time is inop

Rev. W. A. J. Martin reported for th foreign mission board and spoke on the case of Dr. Wilkie. He continued the discase of Dr. Wilkie. He continued the dis-cussion at the afternoon session. He con-tended that the instructions to the foreign mission committee did not make it clear that it was intended to open up mission work for Dr. Wilkie in Central India; while it was clearly indicated that his re-lations guith the present mission could not lations with the present mission could no continue. The committee had offered his other work, but he had replied he would accept work nowhere else than in Central India.

The Case Reviewed. Rev. Mr. Scott supported Mr. Martin

Rev. Mr. Scott supported Mr. Martin. He said it must be conceded that for some years their missions in Central India had been something of a by-word.

The whole subject of the troubles was thoroughly investigated by a commission at the assembly meeting at Vancouver last year. The inquiry was thorough, and Dr. Wilkie and all others who desired it were heard. A stenggraphic report was were heard. A stenographic report was now in the hands of the assembly. All that could be said on either side was said

There was a little trouble in Central

India before Dr. Wilkie went there, but not one connected with that trouble is now in India. In all the troubles since Dr. Wilkie went there, he was always of aries on the other side. Until Dr. Wilkie centre. There has been no trouble on the field since, but the church at home has been the storm centre. Dr. Wilkie charged that the other missionaries had an animus against him, and sought to injuve him and his work. That conviction was rooted in his heart, and he declared that all new comers to the India field became imbued with the same spirit against him. It was clearly stated in his pamphlet. They all denied it, utterly, and when asked for specific instances he could not give them, but said he could not otherwise account for the conditions. The feelise account for the conditions. The fee ing existed merely in his imagination, and he had allowed himself to dwell upon this the twenty-three years of Dr. Wilkie service in India. Rev. Mr. Scott outlined the course taken by the general assemble in regard to the matter, which, he held, forbade Dr. Wilkie's return to Central India, but urged the foreign missionary committee to find something else for him to do. The committee gave the whole question most careful consideration. It had been processed to come a new mission for that to do this he would require an initial expenditure of \$10,000. There is now a cel tain accumulation of interest behind him and it is stated that he is going back t India anyhow, and that the church would do better to send him again as its mis

The speaker held that no matter what Dr. Wilkie and his friends might do, the church should not have any hand in building up and perpetuating in India a monument of strife. It is the gospel of peace the people want—not that of strife and on among the poorer classes of the peo- what we have." There is not a mission in

India but has felt the effect of pas Under no condition should the assembly open up a new field in Central India for Dr. Wilkie. It was said that Dr. Wilkie's friends had taken the name of Canadian Presbyterian Mission. The assembly should pronounce strongly against any such ac-tion, or the organization of mission circles

A Strong Motion.

Prof. Baird, of Winnipeg, moved a resolution approving entirely of the action of the foreign mission committee; protesting against opening up a new mission in Central India for Dr. Wilkie; and against any organization calling itself the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, endeavorants attalling an independent mission. ing to establish an independent mission field in Central India.

Prof. Baird declared that the assembly had dallied too long with this question. Neither the west nor the east was much oncerned about this matter. The troubled centred around Toronto, Hamilton and that section where Dr. Wilkie has been active since his return. Speaking of the spirit of union between the various de-nominations, Dr. Baird pleaded that there be union and harmony within the church itself, and in its mission fields

The Other Side.

Rev. Dr. Lyle, of Hamilton, argued that the foreign mission committee had not carried out the spirit of the instructions of the assembly of last year. He held that it was intended to provide Dr. Wilkie with work in India. He held it would be much wiser to have Dr. Wilkie go to India with the church behind him than to go in auchurch at home; for he would go backed by some of the best men and women in the Presbyterian church, whose sympathic were entirely with him. It would be in the interests of peace and prosperity for the church to adopt Dr. Wilkie's mission station as one of their own, and avoid the scandal that would otherwise be developed in the face of the heathen in India. He spoke, not as a champion of Dr. Wilkie, with whom he felt that he could not always agree, but for what he felt to be the lesser of two evils.

Champions of Dr. Wilkie.

Rev. Dr. MacLaren declared the troubles in India today are linked with those which existed before Dr. Wilkie went there. He also charged that when Dr. Wilkie went back to India in 1900 he found in circulation among the heathen statements to the effect that before the utmost heartiness. For the sake of their western brethren, for the sake of the heathen, they should endeavor to be one. Rev. Dr. MacLaren spoke of the Christian, kindly and fraternal communication from the Methodist church, and said it thould be answered in the same spirit. He hought, however, that the committee had one a little too far. He thought them is a difficulty in the same of the minimum is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same of the minimum is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a difficulty in the same spirit. He hought them is a same spirit. He hought them is a same spirit. He hought the same spirit. He hought them is a same spirit. He hought the same spirit. He hought them is a same spirit the same spirit. He hought them is a same spirit the same spirit. He hought the same spirit the same spirit the same spirit the same spirit. He hought the same spirit the same assembly of last year, allutough five members of the committee voted for a motion to send Dr. Wilkie to a new mission in Central India. It was very peculiar that the majority of the committee should have been willing to offer Dr. Wilkie to the American church and even pay his salary, when they would not allow him to labor in their own field, though they had praised his zeal, and though thousands of heathens were going down to death in darkness.

Principal Forrest read from the minutes ments made, and did have a full oppor-tunity to state his case; and that he assented to the action of the assembly then, which it was then believed would settle

An Amendment.

Rev. Dr. Scringer moved an amendment, instructing the foreign mission committee to open up a new mission field in Gwalior or elsewhere in Central India, and appoint Dr. Wilkie to that position.

Dr. Scringer said he had been in no way connected with the case, but felt that in the interests of the church the course has suggested would be the best. The

ne suggested would be the best. The establishment of an independent mission n India would be a scandal. Separate Dr. Wilkie from the other missionaries and natters in dispute, except in the feeling natures in dispute, except in one reening they aroused, were petty matters.

Rev. Dr. Bryce seconded the motion of Dr. Scrimger. He had never been a partisan on either side, and the danger was now so imminent that he felt the action proposed by Dr. Scrimger was necessary

in the interests of the church. Rev. Dr. Bayne supported the amend-Rev. Mr. McDougall, a returned missionary strongly opposed the sending of Dr. Wilkie back to India. All that could be fairly offered to Dr. Wilkie had been offered him, and he refused. But he did not refuse to consider other offers till he learned that there was a possibility of his refused. mere tribunal of conciliation, Rev. Mr. McDougall very strongly protested against sending Dr. Wilkie back. It would cause more trouble, and prove injurious to the

Rev. Mr. Knowles, of Galt, pointed out that Dr. Wilkie had formed an organization in his town, and the question hall become a very serious one. It must be very carefully considered. They had been dodging the real question in the whole matter. Is Dr. Wilkie fit to be a missionary? That is the crux of the whole matter. The foreign mission committee think so, or they would not have pronounced so fervent a eulogy as appears in their report. If Dr. Wilkie were as good and zealous a missionary as they affirmed, surely there was room for him in India In reply to a question, the clerk read a statement from J. K. McDonald that if the assembly would open a new mission in Central India for Dr. Wilkie, all the

money his friends had raised would be handed over to the foreign mission committee and the trouble in the church in Canada ended. Rev. Dr. Warden pointed out that an organization has actually been formed to back Dr. Wilkie and send him to India.

If the church did not accept him, there would be a scandal in India and a division

without a vote being taken.

The Young People.

Rev. Dr. Neil, convener of the Sabbata school committee, at the evening session discussed its report. Canadian Presbyter ans, he said, are leading the way in teacher (Continued on page & fourth column.)