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Ottawa, Wednesday, Nov. 4. 1903.

## STATE OF THE FUNDS.

In the first two columns of the following statement are given the receipts for the several schemes to the 31st October, 1902 and 1903, and the last column gives the total amount required for the current year:

	31 Oct., 1902.	31 Oct., 1903.	Required
	cts	cts	cts
Home Mission Fund.....	31,726 43	21,650 30	110,000 00
Augmentation Fund.....	2,689 12	3,453 20	30,000 00
Foreign Mission Fund.....	12,666 66	13,327 63	96,025 00
French Evangelization.....	3,020 09	3,014 20	25,000 00
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	2,133 35	2,031 00	11,000 00
Widows & Orphans Fund.....	2,675 51	1,228 98	15,000 00
Ag. & Ch. Ministers.....	1,461 74	1,425 12	14,000 00
Assembly Fund.....	681 62	12 91	7,500 00
Knox College.....	797 53	747 94	12,000 00
Queen's College.....	139 63	115 25	5,500 00
Montreal College.....	351 28	150 28	5,000 00
Manitoba College.....	448 65	426 01	3,000 00

From the above statement, it will be seen that, while the receipts for most of the schemes are slightly behind those of the same date last year, the Home Mission Fund is especially behind, the receipts being \$7 676, less than on 31st October 1903.

The Widows & Orphans' Fund is also far behind. It is earnestly hoped that the claims of this fund will not be overlooked by any congregation of the church.

While the third column contains the amount estimated in June last as required for the current year, some of these estimates will be very considerably exceeded. The expenditure for the Presbyterian College, Montreal, to this date, not including salaries, is \$2,650, in excess of the expenditure for the corresponding period last year, so that the estimate for this College should be very considerably increased. The extra expenditure incurred is mainly owing to extensive repairs, etc., which have been effected on the College buildings.

Although we are within four months of the end of the church year, not one-seventh of the amount required has yet been obtained, leaving fully six-sevenths to come in during the next four months.

As all the funds are considerably behind, it is hoped that congregations having missionary money on hand, will forward the same without delay, so as to save the payment of large sums of interest.

ROBERT H. WARDEN.

Toronto, Nov. 2nd, 1903.

## THE APPEAL TO THE PRESBYTERIES

A most important matter will soon be brought before the Presbyteries, namely, the relation of Queen's University to the church. The Assembly of June last took an important step in demanding the reconsideration of this whole matter. The Bill for the separation of the University from the church was actually before Parliament, and had reached the second reading when the Assembly interposed and appointed a commission to deal with the question. That commission has had one meeting at Kingston and decided to report in favour of maintaining the present connection. This is a serious step and needs careful consideration. It is not a matter merely of passing resolutions, it involves an effort to raise more money in aid of education, literary as well as theological. The Government of Ontario will aid the School of Practical Science in the future as it has done in the past. But the University needs new endowment for two reasons; the old investments do not yield as much as in former years, the increase of the number of students means increased expenditure. It is not the opinion of the members of the commission that Queen's can be made a yearly charge upon the revenues of the church and included in the regular schemes. But if the Presbyteries endorse the finding of the commission an effort should be made at once, and on a large scale, to provide additional endowment. There are three questions to be dealt with by the Presbyteries, the primary one is, is it advisable to maintain in any form the connection between the College and the Church; and then springing out of this the two important questions first, how to raise the money, second, is it advisable for the assembly to have direct representation from the Government board of the University? We trust that these questions will receive careful attention.

A correspondent calls our attention to an item borrowed from another Presbyterian paper in a condensed form and published in the Dominion Presbyterian last week stating the contributions of the Canada Presbyterian church to home and foreign missions as \$270,000 compared with \$330,347 by the Methodist church of Canada, and points out that the figures for the former are incorrect. He writes: "I find from the reports to the assembly that we gave last year to home and foreign missions, East and West, \$354,121; and if augmentation and French evangelization be included, \$435,307. The Methodists used, at least to include every missionary object under the one general title, and in that case it is not we who have to do the hustling." Well said, and we thank our correspondent for the correction. Still, it would not be amiss for Presbyterians to do some "hustling." The demands for both home and foreign missions are more pressing than ever. The wonderful opening up of the heathen world to missionary enterprise, and the inflow of population from all lands into our great western heritage, call for large reinforcements to our mission forces, home and foreign, and a corresponding increase in the sinews of war.

## THE CHINESE QUESTION.

We notice from time to time some sharp correspondence in the daily papers respecting the un-Christian treatment meted out to the Chinese by two Christian nations, Canada and the United States. It is pointed out in some of the correspondence that while both countries are admitting people of all nationalities from continental Europe, every effort is being made to keep out the Chinese. One correspondent depicts the situation in the following pungent style: "The European is assisted from his hovel to a home and in some instances raises nothing but a squalid family to be a burden to the more industrious taxpayers. The Chinaman, whether as laundryman, laborer or cook, is an indefatigable worker, and I speak from experience in saying that with any sort of decent treatment is a faithful servant."

What must the educated and thoughtful Chinaman think of us with our blatant talk about our free country and superior civilization, when he knows how we treat his less favored countrymen who come here. And more than this, is it expedient that we should hamper the progress of the nation's diplomats by putting such an argument in the mouths of foreigners as this petty tax makes against us. Again let us ask ourselves is it right, is it honest, is it British? I cannot imagine such a law being framed in England or passed by the British House of Commons, and it certainly is not a credit to Canada."

The law referred to is that passed by the parliament of Canada at the session just closed raising the per capita tax on Chinese immigrants from \$150 to \$500. Is monstrous too strong a term to such legislation? Canada is refusing to the people of China the same rights which we claim for British subjects in China. Suppose the Chinese should apply the same treatment to British subjects going to that country, what could we say? We surely should give to the Chinese coming to this country the same rights and privileges that British subjects claim for themselves and receive in China. Ah, there is a difference. Great Britain, the United States and other western nations are able to enforce their claims in that country by force of arms. The Chinese are not able to do the same thing on this continent. Where does the Golden Rule come in?

It is well known that the clamor for the exclusion of the Chinese came mainly from British Columbia, and the \$500 head tax will practically amount to exclusion. Having got the law the anti-Chinese people of the Pacific province have time now to think about the results likely to follow. A short time ago a daily paper in B.C. pointed out that one of the first results will be to aggravate the difficulty of getting domestic servants, in which capacity the Chinese gave great satisfaction. The second result will be that when the supply of Chinese domestic servants is cut off, the price of that kind of labor will naturally go up. The third result naturally following will be that many families will be compelled to dispense with domestic servants at