

note-book gave the final vote as 120 to 7; but as the *Globe* had the figures 128 to 7, we have adopted that number in our analysis, even although the *Mail* reported them to be 108 to 7. So that whilst using the figures most favorable to the prosecutors, at least 37 refrained from voting against or voted in their favor, our own report makes the number 45; whilst still another swells the number to 57, and this, as before remarked, irrespective of those who refrained from voting either way.

The Assembly was then by no means a unit in its deliverance in the Galt, so-called, heresy case.

THE TRIAL.

We were favorably impressed with the manner in which the trial was conducted from the beginning to its close. The Moderator meted out even-handed justice to both sides with admirable patience and conspicuous fairness. Whilst, on the part of all was evinced a determination that the individual rights of the appellants should be scrupulously respected. Nothing but deep, thorough satisfaction can be expressed by any concerning the manner of conducting this important trial. We confess that we watched the whole proceedings to their close with increasing admiration, and are not sure but some other branches of the Christian Church might copy with advantage.

A FORCED ISSUE.

And yet, we maintain that the true issue, as to doctrine, was not really discovered, but the case was decided on one that was brought into the trial, no doubt with the conscious conviction that they were dealing with the matter in a straightforward manner. The argument and the verdict made a straight open issue between the teachings of the Presbyterian Church and the definite teaching that when the blessing of holiness or heart purity is received, inbred or original depravity is completely destroyed. The prosecutors confined themselves through it all to that distinct issue, and any expressions which seemed to look that way were seized upon and made to do duty in formulating the verdict.

We notice that our confrere, the *Christian Witness*, has fully discovered

this fact, and criticised the trial correctly from this standpoint. And, we are inclined to think that others nearer home would do so likewise, were it not that they fear that such a course might compromise some judgments pronounced in other directions.

We admit that, during and before the trial, some expressions were used by the appellants which could fairly be interpreted as in complete harmony with the teaching which the prosecution combated. But these were offset by statements maintaining that they neither professed to understand the subject, nor in any way made it prominent in their experience or teaching. However, their opponents insisted on this being the issue; and carried the majority with them, as deciding this very point.

At the close of the trial, Bro. J. D. Cranston, on behalf of himself and the others, read a paper in which he maintained that an injustice had been done them, but intimated that time would rectify it. And that, therefore, in the meantime they expected to remain adherents of their Church.

THE APPELLANTS.

We hear from all quarters more than satisfaction expressed concerning the deportment of the seven during this long and severe ordeal. Even those who condemned them, admitting that they illustrated well the spirit and teachings of Him whom they profess to imitate, even Christ.

We sincerely congratulate them concerning the whole matter, and rejoice that they were counted worthy to occupy such a prominent place in spreading Scriptural holiness over our fair Dominion. For, even in the opinion of many who are disposed to look upon them as extremists, they have, under divine Providence, succeeded in bringing the subject of holy living up for public and private consideration, in such a way that the outcome cannot but result in great spiritual profit to the Church in whose welfare they have labored so earnestly, and the end is not yet.

We rejoice to see that no spirit of retaliation has been evinced, that there is no disposition to deal in general denun-