

pence remaining when night fell. He knew well enough that the charge would be sixpence for himself and Dot, fourpence if he had been alone. With an anxious heart he made his way back to his lodging of the night before, and laid down his four pennies on the landlady's table at the door. He was passing on, holding Dot fast by the hand, when the woman stopped him.

"There's the little girl," she said, "I haven't got a penny left, not one farthing," answered Don, with desperate earnestness, "and 'tis a bitter cold night, or we'd have slept out of doors. I'd leave her alone, and sleep out myself, but she'd be crying all night, and what could you do with her? We'll only take up as much room as one; and I'll pay you as soon as ever I can."

The woman looked out into the dark street, and saw the March rain and sleet drifting before the wind. Little Dot was half asleep already, clinging drowsily to Don's hand. The landlady nodded silently; and beckoned him to go on into the close warm room beyond. When Don stretched his weary limbs upon the miserable bed gnawed with hunger as he was, but with little Dot safe and sleeping peacefully beside him, a smile came across his face, and he whispered as if he hoped some ear would hear him, "Thank you, God!"

"Dust on your Glasses."

I don't often put on my glasses to examine Katy's work; but one morning, not long since, I did so upon entering a room she had been sweeping.

"Did you forget to open the windows when you swept, Katy?" I enquired, "this room is very dusty."

"I think there is dust on your eye-glasses, ma'am," she said modestly.

And sure enough, the eye-glasses were at fault, and not Katy. I rubbed them off, and everything looked bright and clean, the carpet like new, and Katy's face said: "I am glad it was the glasses, and not me, this time."

This has taught me a good lesson I said to myself upon leaving the room, and one I shall remember though life.

In the evening, Katy came to me with some kitchen trouble. The cook had done so and so, and she had said so and so. When her story was finished, I said smilingly:

"There is dust on your glasses, Katy; rub them off, you will see better."

She understood me and left the room.

I told the incident to the children, and it is quite common to hear them say to each other:

"Oh, there is dust on your glasses."

Sometimes I am referred to:

"Manana, Harry has dust on his glasses; can't he rub it off?"

When I hear a person criticising another, condemning, perhaps; a course of action he knows nothing about, drawing inferences prejudicial to the person or persons, I think right away, "There's dust on your glasses; rub it off." The truth is, everybody wears these same glasses, only the dust is a little thicker on some than on others, and needs harder rubbing to get it off.

I said this to John one day, some little matter coming up that called forth the remark:

"There are some people I wish would begin to rub, then," said he. "There is Mr. So-and-So, and Mrs. So-and-So; they are always ready to pick at some one, to slur, to hint—I don't know, I don't like them."

"I think my son John has a wee bit on his glasses just now."

He laughed, and asked:

"What is a body to do?"

"Keep your own well rubbed up, and you will not know whether others need it or not."

"I will," he replied.

I think, as a family, we are all profiting by that little incident, and through life will never forget the meaning of, "There is dust on your glasses."—Observer.

A man in his calling is twice as strong to resist temptation as one out of it. A fish is twice as strong in the water as on the shore; but a four-footed beast is twice as strong on the land as in the water. The reason is because the water is a proper element of the one, and the earth of the other. The work is thy element wherein thou art most able to resist temptation.—Thomas Fuller.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Ministerial Conference and S. S. Convention of Colchester and Cumberland.

Services in connection with the above Conference commenced at Greenville, Cumberland Co., on the evening of the 7th inst. Sermons were preached by brethren Steele, Freeman, Miles, Layton and Bool. The meetings were well attended, and the divine presence was realized in all the gatherings. It was truly a time of refreshing.

The S. S. Convention was appointed for the 9th. From various causes but few attended, and no Returns came in from the schools.

There were, however, two sessions of the Convention, the last being a mass meeting, Rev. T. B. Layton, Vice-President, in the chair. Addresses were given by the chairman, pastors Freeman, Bool, Miles, and Smith, and brethren Wm. Cummings, of Truro, and S. Webb, Superintendent of the Greenville School. The addresses fitted admirably into each other, and the service was one of the best of its kind.

The school here, in common with many others, has not been in operation during the winter term. There are, perhaps, circumstances under which a school cannot well be carried on through the winter months, as, for instance, when small-pox is raging, but in the most of cases the difficulties are more imaginary than real. Bro. Cummings announced before the meeting closed that the Sabbath School in Greenville would be resumed the first Lord's Day in April, and generously offered to donate "Baptist Teachers" to aid the teachers in their work.

We feel like promising a good beginning for that school the first of April. May its shadow cover every family in the place, and yield precious fruit for the good of all.

There is a noble band of workers here. Their number might, no doubt, be greatly increased under proper watch care and leadership. They are now without a pastor. There are churches contiguous in the same condition, and some of them on the line of railway. A good man should be settled at Greenville, and unite these churches in the support of the gospel. The brethren are seeing the necessity of this, and are hoping for its realization. It is to be hoped that there will not be any separation of interests that should be combined, and that these churches will make suitable arrangements for union in gospel work.

For the Christian Messenger. Justice to Teachers.

MR. EDITOR,—

Dear Sir,—In the last issue of the MESSENGER you state that "a teacher of the Advanced Department of one of the Public Schools in a western county was recently fined four dollars and costs for 'violently and brutally' whipping a scholar." You also add that you "doubt not that this was a just decision, although you would much rather have heard that the teacher had inflicted only such punishment as was needed for proper discipline in the school." Now I know not whence you obtained the above item of "news," but I do know that had you known the circumstances of the case you would not have so quickly decided that the "decision was a just one." Therefore for the purpose of making this matter plain to your numerous readers I will state the facts in the case. The boy referred to refused to go in a certain class when asked by the teacher to do so. He was told that "if he went all would be well, but if not he would be made to go." He still refused, whereupon the teacher took a leather strap and struck him a few times with it about the legs, and then again asked him to take a place in the class. This, according to the boy's sworn statement, occurred six times before he consented to do as requested, each time the blows coming harder and harder, but as soon as he consented to take his place the whipping ceased. Those witnesses who saw the punishment inflicted agree in saying that "the teacher was not angry, and that the boy was not punished more than was neces-

sary to make him mind," "and none at all after he yielded." He was whipped only about the legs, and with a light strap. Surely no one could consider such punishment "brutal," and I think most persons would agree with me when I say that the teacher only did his duty in the matter. At least so think all the ratepayers in the section in which the affair happened, (the papa is not a ratepayer). So far as the flogging was concerned, let me say that six of the "Justices" present thought the teacher should be acquitted, and signed a judgment to that effect, but the "presiding Justice," who evidently considered the judgment of the six disinterested magistrates nothing worth compared to his, put on a fine of four dollars with costs. However, the matter is not finished yet, as the teacher has taken out an "appeal," so let us hope that at the "County Court" no account will be made of who can best pay the costs, or who furnished the job. Thanking you for space,

I am, yours, &c., ONE OF THE "SIX JUSTICES."

For the Christian Messenger. The College Question.

Mr. Editor,—

As I listened last evening to the brilliant prelection of Professor Schurman, while the chair was so gracefully filled by Professor MacGregor, the thought involuntarily occurred to me, and now impels me to address you, Why should the advantages gained from the instruction of these two talented young men not be enjoyed by the students of both Acadia and Dalhousie alike? What is to prevent a union of Acadia and Dalhousie?

Were the faculties of Acadia and Dalhousie joined then would Nova Scotia possess an University of which she might well be proud.

There is no valid reason why, in the matter of secular education, Baptists and Presbyterians might not work in harmony, and I trust then, and many besides myself who think our best course would be for both parties to try and find some feasible plan of co-operation. The last settlement of educational affairs by the Government will not strike the majority of the Baptists as eminently satisfactory.

Were Acadia and Dalhousie united the new College could afford to do without the government grant, and our influence could then be exerted in leading our fellow-countrymen towards the higher plane of strict right.

The site of the united College could be arranged, I think, satisfactorily to ourselves, since the professors and students of Dalhousie could hardly hesitate in preferring the sunny slopes and breezy outlook of Acadia to the dingy precincts of their own institution.

Here, now, is something worthy of our highest efforts. The step proposed would elevate the Higher Education of our province more than anything else within our reach.

It will be objected, (1), that we thereby cease to form the mind and mould the thought of the rising generation; and (2), that we would cease to control the appointment of our own professors.

The first objection is a mere illusion. Supposing that has been the case hitherto, of what advantage is it to our denomination? How many of the men educated at Acadia College at present in Halifax now belong to the Baptist body? Is it not a fact, Mr. Editor, that the "toil" of the Baptists throughout the province in supporting our institutions results in turning out men who, in a large proportion, become the adherents of other churches? No amount of training will ensure the continued connection with our denomination of our College graduates after they mark out their life-work for themselves, and the more closely the facts are studied the more mythical will this objection appear.

2. We would have quite as much control over the appointment and dismissal of our own professors as we have now. In fact, I am not sure that we have very much control in that direction now.

Some recent facts in this connection render unnecessary any further remarks on this head.

COMMON SENSE.

Halifax, 18th March, 1881.

For the Christian Messenger. From Germany.

(From our correspondent.)

BERLIN, Feb. 28th, 1881.

At the recent opening of the Parliament a speech was read from the throne which, in the present state of Europe, will be read with considerable interest. As regards foreign affairs the Emperor William, by the mouth of Count Stolberg, declares that Germany is at peace and amity with all her neighbors, and more especially with Russia and Austria whose sovereigns are bound by family ties to the Emperor of Germany. This statement may be construed to mean first, that the misunderstandings between Russia and Germany have been dissipated, and second, that the old alliance between the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia is either renewed, or in a fair way of being reconstituted. With regard to home affairs the Emperor William, in his speech, enumerated the various measures which his government proposes for the consideration of the Reichstag. He recommends a continuance in the path of tax reform, that is, a gradual change of direct into indirect taxation, and holds forth the prospect of a new stamp tax and beer tax. A working man's Accident Assurance Bill will be submitted to the German Parliament, and the Emperor relies on this measure as a means of combatting the spread of Socialism by depriving it of a crying grievance. The Emperor, in his speech, then signified his intention of submitting to the Federal Council a bill for biennial budgets, which he affirms will obviate the difficulties arising from the simultaneous sittings of the Imperial and Local Parliaments. A plan will likewise be submitted to the German Parliament for the reconstruction of the ancient trade guilds, which the Emperor is of opinion will "afford the means of organizing the isolated powers of persons engaged in the same trade, thus raising their economic capacity, as well as their social and moral efficiency." This measure is considered, like the Workingman's Assurance Bill, to be a practical antidote to the evils of Socialism.

At Mannheim, Baden, a large Socialist meeting was broken up on Sunday last by the police, and some of the leaders arrested. On Tuesday last, Hartmann, a Socialist, was elected to the Reichstag by an overwhelming majority over all contestants. He was the choice of the Second Electoral District of Hamburg. He is a journeyman shoemaker by trade, and a politician by profession. On the day previous the Government suffered a serious defeat in the Reichstag on the Samoan bill, which was rejected, though intended, so the Government said, to advance German trade, navigation, and influence abroad.

The increase of the population of Berlin is without parallel in the history of cities. In 1860 its population was 528,900; while, according to the last census, it now contains 1,118,630, an increase of more than twofold in twenty years. This throws the rapid growth of the American towns quite into the shade. But the strangest thing of all is that Berlin possesses no natural advantages whatever. It is not a port, nor has it any manufactures worth mentioning. The only reason that can be given for the enormous increase in size of Berlin is the temporary prosperity induced by a plethora of money after the wave of conquest, on the crest of which the German army swept through France. It would not be surprising to note a decrease quite as great at the end of another twenty years.

The society for the exploration of Palestine has just added the Emperor William and the Crown Prince of Germany, the King of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen to the list of its members. Their donations, together with the liberal gifts from the Emperor of Austria, the Government of Wurtemberg, and the Prussian Ministry of Instruction, will enable the society to speedily commence its researches and excavations in Palestine.

At the Poultry Show, held here last week, Mr. Liepsch, in Plauen, near Dresden, was awarded the prize for carrier-pigeons, and informed of the fact by one of the prize birds itself, which carried the message from Berlin to its Saxon home in 64 minutes. A novel, but very appropriate mode of communication.

AUGUST.

University Degrees.

The following letter from Professor Schurman appeared in the Herald on Wednesday morning last:

SIR,—I suppose the fate of the Halifax University is now virtually sealed. The objections to such an examining board were pointed out with great clearness in the able letters of Professor MacGregor; and I have had experience enough of the system to know that it tends to turn professors into mere educational drill sergeants, repressing, if not utterly quenching, anything like original research in study and individual expression in teaching. Nor can it be supposed that students have lost anything either; for so long as the degrees of the Halifax University were not considered superior to the degrees of the several Colleges, the former would, as hitherto, be practically ignored. It does, however, seem desirable that our best students, who are willing to do some extra work, should have an opportunity of obtaining degrees that are recognized, not merely in Nova Scotia, but throughout all the civilized world. And this is possible for them, without going further than Halifax. It is, I believe, generally known that the matriculation examination of the University of London is held every June in Halifax (and other centres) in connection with the competition for the Gilchrist Scholarship; but scarcely any one seems to have heard that we may also, under certain conditions, have the subsequent examinations for degrees in Arts and Law. This, however, is the case, as I have been officially informed in answer to enquiries made both of the Registrar of the University of London, and also of the Secretary of State for the Dominion. I enclose a copy of the letter of Mr. Langevin, the Under Secretary, which contains precise information on the subject:—

"With reference to your letter of the 31st December last, requesting information with respect to Examinations in Nova Scotia for the first and second B. A. degrees of the London University, I am directed to inform you that the Senate of that University has acceded to the holding in Canada of University Examinations, subsequent to the matriculation Examinations, but has limited the concession to the Examination for Degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Laws.

"In order, however, to obtain the advantage of this concession, it is necessary that the Senate should be informed not later than the 1st May in each year, at what centres in the Dominion candidates will present themselves for the ensuing first and second Examinations for Degrees in Arts, and before the 1st October in each year at what centres candidates will present themselves for the ensuing first and second Examinations for Degrees in Laws. The requisite number of papers for the Examinations will then be forwarded through the Colonial Office to the several centres named.

"I am to add that the Senate of the University does not entertain applications in regard to these Examinations made directly by intending candidates. They should be made through the Government of the Dominion, with whom it rests to decide whether in each particular instance it is or is not advisable to apply for the papers."

I am, Sir, Yours very truly, J. G. SCHURMAN.

Acadia College, March 21.

For the Christian Messenger.

In Memoriam.

MISS AMY C. MCQUILLIN.

Death has again visited our fold, and taken away one of our most promising young members,—Amy C., the eldest daughter of our late pastor, Rev. J. B. McQuillan. This estimable young sister fell asleep in Jesus in New York on the 6th inst., where she was spending the winter with her cousin, the wife of the Rev. R. B. Hull, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of that place. Her sickness for the first three days manifested no symptoms of immediate danger. After the lapse of that time, however, she suddenly became unconscious, from which she never fully recovered, notwithstanding the most persistent efforts of the best medical skill that could be obtained in the city. On Lord's Day morning, after one week's sickness, her spirit departed to be forever with Christ, her chosen Lord.

Sister Amy was in the eighteenth year of her age. She professed faith in the Lord Jesus when only eleven years old, and, in conjunction with many of her associates, was baptized by her father