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Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger. "A Plea for Denominational Colleges."

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger. SIR,-In your last issue you published an article under the above heading, signed "on behalf of the Governors" of Acadia College by the members of the "Agency Committee." Had this article heen of a purely denominational char acter it would have been beyond extra denominational criticism. But as the Committee enters into a general discussion of the College question, and states that the facts they bring forward "should be pondered by every one interested in the higher education of the country," their manifesto becomes a very important public document. I hope, therefore, you will allow me space to point out a few errrors into which the Committee seems to have fallen.

First. Their classification of Colleges is incomplete. The work of the higher education, they say, "is carried on in two distinct ways-first and chiefly by organized bodies of Christians, usually called denominations, and secondly by an organized political community called a State or Province. We have thus denominational or independent Col'eges and State or Provincial Colleges." Now neither of these classes would include the English, Scotch, or Irish Universities, such well known universities in the cessful of our Canadian Colleges, viz., McGill. In these Universities education is carried on neither by organized bodies of Christians called denominations, nor by the State. They are great public trusts, administered for the public by Boards of Trustees, appointed in a great variety of ways. The eminence of these seats of learning shows that this mode of carrying on the Higher Education has met with marked success. Hence, in pointing out to Nova Scotians what kinds of Colleges are open to their choice, this kind should not have been

Secondly. Is it true that the Higher Education is carried on "chiefly by organized bodies of Christians?" Is it carried on by such bodies in Germany, in France, in Austria, in Swi zerland, in lege. Italy, in Russia, in Scandinavia, or even to any extent in Great Britain, and are there not eminently successful Universities in all these countries? Are Lot the United States and Canada the only countries in which denominations carry on the Higher Education to any great extent? And if so, is the Committee's statement on this point correct?

Thirdly. Is it true that it is no longer a live question with working, giving Christians which of these methods is to survive? Can it be said to be settled that the advisability of the denominational College method of carrying on the Higher Education is granted by all such Christians? Are there not in Nova Scotia thousands of working, giving Christians, who condemn Denomitional Colleges? Are there not thousands in Quebec and Ontario who support McGill and Toronto respectively? And are there not multitudes in England and Scotland who defend the carrying on of the Higher Education by other organized bodies than denominations? And if so, is the Committee's statement on this point correct?

Fourthly. Doubtless this question is being worked out by our neighbors in the United States. But the statistics quoted by the Committee from Dr. Dorchester are not sufficient to enable your readers to judge either of the present relative condition of the denominational and non-denominational Colleges respectively, or of their rates of growth. I do not question the accuracy of his statistics, for I have no means of comparing them with the official reports. But his latest statistics are for 1878. I have by me the Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Education for the year 1879, and I find that his official report, compiled from returns made to him by the Colleges themselves, tells a very different story from that of Dr. Dorchester's figures. According to Dr. D. there were in 1878, 312 denominational and 64 nondenominational Colleges, these 64 including some Colleges partly under denominational control, and some purely Professional Schools. The value of the buildings, grounds and productive funds of the denominational Colleges Dr. D. puts at \$68,824,853; of the non-denominational Colleges at \$21,301,934. The number of students in the former he gives as 24,476, in the latter as 5,583, the average number per College being thus but little greater in non-denominational than in denominational Colleges. He speaks, however, only of students who

rary, scientific, or philosophical degrees is not evident.

The following statement will show the state of things in 1879 according to the official reports:

The Commissioner gives full information as to whether or not a College is non sectarian or what denomination it is connected with. I have accepted his statement as correct-

Number of Donominational Colleges 275 Colleges not making returns, probably all denominational...... 26 Total Denominational Colleges......301 Non-sectarian Colleges..... 89

These Colleges have all classical departments, many of them scientific depart ments, and some professional schools as well. None of them are professional schools simply. Such schools are kept quite distinct from ordinary Colleges in the Commissioner's Report.

The following facts are interesting as showing which class of Colleges is doing the more to promote the material progress of the country by higher teaching:

rian Colleges......30

Total Schools Applied Science....82 The 42 distinct schools are of course non-sectarian Colleges, and to a very great extent the work done in them is not purely professional. But they are not included in the 89 non-sectarian Col-United States as Harvard, Yale, and leges. Besides these schools of Applied Johns Hopkins, or even the most suc. Science there are scores of schools of Law, Medicine, Dentistry, and Phar macy. None of these are of course include I in the numbers given above.

INSTRUCTORS IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF CLASSICS AND PURE SCIENCE,

No. of Instructors in 47 R. Catholics Colleges (all which make returns).. 620 Average, 13.

No. of Instructors in 202 reporting Average, 8.9. No. of Instructors in 249 reporting

Denominational Colleges2423 Average 9.7. No. of Instructors in 84 reporting Non-sectarian Colleges 1083

Average, 12.9. It will thus be seen that the average non sectarian Colleges was, so far as numbers of instructors go, about one and a half times as well equipped as the average Protestant denominational Col-

STUDENTS IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF CLAS-SICS AND PURE SCIENCE.

No. of Students in 249 reporting Denominational Colleges 20,441 Average, 82.1.

No. of Students in 74 reporting

Total No. of Students in these departments in 323 reporting Colleges.31,55 Average 97.7.

It will thus be seen that the average non-sectarian College was frequented by nearly twice as many students as the average denominational College; and that the total number of students in denominational Colleges was not quite twice as great as the total number in non denominational Colleges.

PROPERTY.

In estimating the property of the Colleges Dr. Dorchester takes no account of the annual State grants, though they are as effective in providing educational facilities as the interest from an endowment, I have, therefore, included their capitalized value:

Grounds, Buildings, &c., of 243 reporting Denom. Colleges. \$13,912,687 Productive Funds of do. Capitalized value of State Grant to do. \$10,090 @ 67% . . .

Grounds, Buildings, &c., of 81 reporting Non-sect. Colleges. \$13,946,667 roductive Funds of do. Capitalized value of State Grant of \$528,355 @ 6 % . . . 8,805,917

> Total . . \$42,386,754 Average . . \$523,293

It will thus be seen that, if the State grant be not included, the property of the denominational Colleges was about the same as that of the non-sectarian Colleges, and that, if the State grant be included, the property of the non sectarian Colleges was nearly one and a fourth times as great as that of the denominational Colleges. It will also be seen that the property of the average non-sectarian College was about 31 times as great as that of the average denomi-

national College. It is impossible to determine from the tables how much of this property is employed in the literary and scientific departments. In some cases special returns are made of the amounts applied to various purposes, and in these cases the amounts invested in departments of Theology, Aprlied Science, Law, Medicine, &c., are not included in the above amounts. In many cases, however, there are no special returns, and in these cases the amounts given above include the are candidates for the B. A. degree, property invested in all departments. though why he should exclude candi- We cannot, therefore, conclude from the dates for B. Sc. or Ph. D., or other lite- fact that the average non-sectarian Col-

lege has 31 times as much property as the average denominational College that it spends 31 times as much on its classical and scientific departments. The non-sectarian Colleges are far ahead in education in Applied Science, and that form of education is costly.

So much for the state of things in 1879 Next as to the rate of growth of the respective classes of College, to which the Committee attach great importance. I have, unfortunately, no official reports for any other year than 1879. But the Committee have furnished data which I am quite willing to accept. For certainly in a formal document such as that under discussion a Committee of the governing body of a University would not publish statistics of whose accuracy they had not assured themselves.

According to Dr. D. then, between 1830 and 1878 the denominational Colleges increased in numbers more than tenfold, and in numbers of students about nine fold, while non-denominational Colleges increased but 31 told, and their students but fourfold. It is interesting, therefore, to determine whether this remarkable increase continued during the succeeding year. This question is settled by the following table:

The result of this comparison is so as tonishing that I have gone over my calculations repeatedly. But always with the same result. If any member of the Committee doubts their accuracy I shall be delighted to repeat them with him. It would occupy but little time. If, then, Dr. Dorchester's figures are trustworthy, the denominational Colleges must be going down hill at an enormous rate, and the non-sectarian Colleges up hill at an even greater rate. The Committee, then, which, ignorant of the change since 1878, held the progress of denominational Colleges in the United States prior to that year to warrant the Baptists of Nova Scotia to continue to work on their present methods, must, now that they know such a change has come, and that the experiment of our neighbors is, according to the Commit tee's own propose I tests, working so badly, advise the Board of Governors to take the question of methods again into

The question may be asked, Is the Committee right in concluding to great progress in Higher Education from the fict of the rapid multiplication of Colleges? In the light of the figures quoted above, evidently not. For in the case Average . . \$142,821 between 1830 and 1878, the 282 denominational Colleges, the staff is small and the endowment miserably small. In fact. 19,6 4,170 the Committee is led away by the habit our neighbors have of using large sounding words. What they call Colleges are in many cases what should be called schools, and Dr. Dorchester's great progress in the Higher Education is in

> One word more. Dr. Dorchester's facts, the Committee thinks, "reveal prosperity of our neighbors across the line." What, then, do they make of our experience in Nova Scotia? We have had more rapid educational progress than the United States, and a progress culminating in what the Com mittee must regard as a more satisfactory state of things. We have had for years six Colleges, and these shot up one after the other in comparatively rapid succession. Our population has not been more than 400,000. We have had, therefore, a College for every 66,666 of our people. In the United States there are, as we have seen, 390 of such Colleges, and there is a population of (say) 50,000,000. Hence they have had a College for every 128,460 of their population. We have, therefore, relatively about twice as many Colleges as they. Our educational progress, according to the Committee's method of judging, has been twice as wonderful as theirs. Yet where is our material pro-

I have the honour to be Your obedient servant, J. G. MACGREGOR. Halifax, N. S., July 7th, 1883.

For the Christian Messenger. The Beauty of Character.

BY C. R. B. D.

The highest beauty in the human face does not proceed, as some may suppose, from the perfection of the form and color of its various parts. This augments but does not produce the truly beautiful. A doll may have expended upon it all the skill of the choicest workman, every organ and feature may be faultless, yet the most that we feel like saying concerning it is that it is pretty. Similarly a cosmetic may change a sallow complexion into one which has the appearance of health, or a coarse feature into the appearance of a smooth, but it never can produce that charm and loveliness which wins our affection and elicits our truest admiration. In every human countenance there are two sources of beauty. That arising from what we have mentioned is one. This is an endowment of nature, a gift of God. The possession of it instead of producing pride should rather lead to humility and thanksgiving.

Arising out of this, like perfume from the flower, is the truer, higher type, that of the individual's self-hood-that of his character. Says a poet,

* * * "For the heart Is the dwelling place of the magical angel of beauty, Whose smile is seen in the face."

In Ecclesiasticus, one of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament, it is said: "The heart of a man changeth his countenance whether for good or evil." Underlying these words there is a very important truth. The face is the screen upon which the soul naturally projects its activities. Upon it are pictured representations of the realities within. This law is universal. What you are is, must be, reflected, to a greater or less degree, from your countenance. If we do not read correctly those mysterious tracings, that indescribable influence, it is our fault not yours.

Now it is this radiance, this soul illumination, that fixes our attention and elicits our truest admiration. We are told that a noted infidel ran from the face of Fenelon exclaiming, "I could not have stayed in the presence of that man two hours without becoming a Christian." A pure, firm, beaming Christian character, reflecting the image of the Sun of Righteousness, has in it a grandeur, a glory, that we instinctively revere and adore.

Reflect for a moment upon the truthfulness of these words.

There are faces upon which nature has wrought with delicate handiwork; you cannot fault a feature, no artist's imagination could conceive a finer picture; yet in these faces you find something that fails to satisfy you. At first, it may be, you were ready to lavish out your praise, but as acquain ance ripened, the very face you once thought so beautiful faded away into one actually disagreeable. The reason for this lies in the fact that, while satisfied with the form, you came to dislike that which animated it; the expression suggested to you elements of character that were unlovely; and the dislike of the latter being either consciously or unconsciously Total . . \$34,705,620 of the majority of the Colleges founded recognized by you as of greater significance, predominated over your love of

> On the other hand, we have all met those who possessed, it may be, but few natural attractions, who, nevertheless. had a charm of countenance indescribareality progress in the establishment of ble. An eminent divine has said that the most beautiful face he ever saw was that of an old negro lying, near the close the secret of the wonderful material of his earthly career, upon a heap of rags in a filthy cellar. Of one of the most successful of Chicago's lady missionaries, one of no natural grace of appearance, I have frequently heard it remarked that it was a delight to sit and watch unobserved that countenance, so peaceful was it, so heavenly.

Upon the face of many, both young and aged, this "magical angel" rests depicted, and wherever seen it attracts us to it. This is the light which Christ spoke of that should emanate from every believer's breast, that should lighten this dark world and make the evil that is in it to disappear. It is this glory manifested mentioned by Paul in 2 Cor. iii. 18, "But we all with face unveiled, reflecting as a mirror the glory of the Lord, are transformed from glory to

Again, I repeat, the highest, purest has taken place.

beauty given forth by the human countenance is that heavenly effulgence which issues only from indwelling Godliness, from a righteous holy character. When God dwells within the glory of God is reflected without. A shining heart makes a shining face. The face of Moses shone as he descended from the Mount with the two tables of testimony, having been for a time in communication with his Maker. So our faces also, through holy impulses, through continued dwelling in our Maker's presence, may become transformed into bright and shining ones, attractive, lovely. beautiful.

Bouths' Department.

Original and Selected. Bible Enigma. No. 232.

1. Ichabod's nephew with King Saul had

2. The third thing carried out of Micah's

3. With these they met the king, sang, played beside. 4. A name that means the well of him

that cried. 5. 'Twas he who said the words, "Thou

art the man!" 6. Thither to cast him - this their

wicked plan. 7. Aminadab's once brief mentioned

sire. 8. With favour satisfied is his desire. 9. This, cast into the waters, made

them sweet. 10. With this all Israel doth the manna

11. A word that chiding means, in

Hebrew tongue. 12. Thy praise, Hadassah, hath been often sung.

> CURIOUS QUESTIONS. No. 83.

Fifty written in a common way, And naught annexed without delay, Five then placed at the right hand, So all in a perfect line may stand; Now each in four equal parts divide, Place first fourth by last figure's side; The question then if rightly done, Shows what risks young men will run.

No. 84. "Five hundred begins it, Five hundred ends it, And five in the centre are seen. The first of all letters, The first of all figures, Fill up the space between."

No. 85. A sailor once did launch a ship of force, A cargo he did put on board, of course; He feared no pirate, to no port was bound,

But all he wished for was to run aground. No. ,86.

Find here a name hidden in each of these five sentences:

1. A woman lived in a huge box. 2. Will you have bacon or a ham 3. I can never tell my rage against

My hope terribly fails me. 5. He was half red in the face.

No. 87. Two Charades.

1. A shallow dish. 2. Turee-fourths of them. 3. Two-thirds of a ton. The whole a splendid building at

1. The canopy above. 2. The absence of darkness.

The whole a roof window. No. 88.

If you would my nature know, Seek for me in frost and snow : On the slope of every mountain, On the cool and flowing fountain: On Norway's coast I have been found,

But in Sweden ne'er have been ; In populous towns you hear my sound, But ne'er in peaceful village green; In Russia you might seek in vain-"I would only give you needless pain; But where the mighty ocean rolls. You'll find me, and at both the poles.

Find answers to the above-write them down-and see how they agree with the answers to be given next week.

Answer to Bible Enigma. No. 231.

b...Deut. xxxiv. 5. r...Isaiah xv. 1. 3 N azaren e...Matt. ii. 23. 4. N ehushta...2 Kings xxiv. 8. 5. A rphaxad...Gen. xi. 10. MANNA-BREAD. John vi. 49; Matt.

ANSWERS TO CURIOUS QUESTIONS.

No. 82. "The way of a fool is right in his own eyes." (Prov. xii. 15).

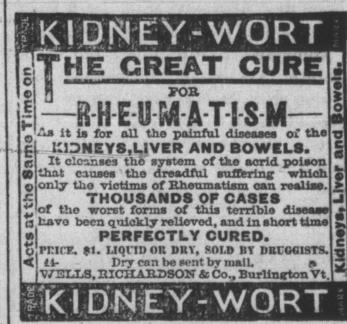
vi. 11.

No. 83. Thought. No. 84. Tomato.

Queen Makea, of Raratonga, has given to the world a hint as to the suppression of intemperance, which happily is something more than an experiment. Noticing how lax were the police in dealing with drunkards and drunkard-makers. she created a new order of female police. These women soon unearthed the contraband spirit, and threw it into the sea, and since their advent to office a grand reform in the manners of the people

In studing the Word of God, digest it under these two heads; either as removing some ob-truction that keep God and thee asunder, or as supplying some uniting power to bring God and thee together .- Cecil.

good conscience as to motive, a childlike will as to purpose, a devout heart as to affections, help to make the light in which Christ walked with His Father, and in which He would have us walk with Him ever trying to do such things as please Him.



1 year. Oct. 4.



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Is a Positive Cure For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman-Prepared by a Weman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History, LET'It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per bex.

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A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast.

650,000 Already Sold. A TREATISE ON THE

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BY B. J. KENDALL, M. D. FULL OF ' Valuable & Practical Information. And containing

AN INDEX OF DISEASES,

Which gives the Symptons; Cause and best treatment of each; a Table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidotes when a poison, a Table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the Horse; 65 Engravings showing the important points in the structure of the Horse, also illustrating various diseases. A valuable collection of recipes, many of which would cost a horse owner three to five dollars each.

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These goods are used in every house in the country, and the sale of which will bring you in, honorably, over FIVE Dollars per day, and not occupy more than half your time. Suitable for both sexes. If you do not now wish to grasp "Your Fortune," kindly show this Slip to a friend, male or female, that needs a helping hand. This may be your last chance. Don't delay. A. W. KINNEY.

Yarmouth, N. S.

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