

COPYRIGHTED 1896
BY THE
PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF AID FOR COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES

GEO. E. MARSHALL & Co.
STATIONERS
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

14103

Colleges of the New West

WM. M. BLACKBURN D. D. LL. D.

PRESIDENT OF PIERRE UNIVERSITY



Sept. 26. 1896

241
3337

HC 580
35

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	3
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES -	5
THE WEST OF OUR DAY - - - - -	11
First Group - - - - -	12
Second Group - - - - -	14
Both Groups - - - - -	19
WESTERN COLLEGES—WHY? - - - - -	26

TABLES

I. Colleges and Universities in the United States - - -	8
II. Denominational Colleges in the West - - - - -	18
III. Illiteracy in the United States - - - - -	20
IV. Establishment of Denominational Colleges in the West	22

MAPS

I. Colleges and Universities in the United States -	7
II. The West of Our Day - - - - -	11
III. Group I. - - - - -	12
IV. Group II. - - - - -	14

PLATES

I. 481 Colleges and Universities in the United States -	6
II. 100 Pupils of all Grades - - - - -	10
III. 75 Colleges in Group I. - - - - -	13
IV. 100 Colleges in Group II. - - - - -	17
V. 98 Western Colleges of four Denominations	25
The Growth of a Typical Western City.	15

Introduction

BY

HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., LL. D.

THIS is the compactest and most suggestive bit of talk on far West colleges yet published. No man will begin its reading without going through it. And he who reads it through will be invincibly persuaded that "The Newer West is a youth at work on hard problems." It is brim full of facts and figures, hopeful, startling, convincing. Figures tell. They sometimes tell lies. It is not claimed for these that they are exhaustive and complete. But the essential figures are reliable, and the painstaking tabulations are approximately correct. They will be found full of suggestion and provocative of thought. This budget on education is as eloquent in its way, as that of Gladstone's on national finance before Parliament, when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he kept listening Commoners whole hours absorbed with his marvelous statistics.

The chief sources of information have been the National Bureau of Education, the Reports of its Commissioner, Dr. W. T. Harris, the unofficial "Almanacs," denominational records, and a wide personal correspondence.

The condensed record tells a marvelous story. Some sure surprises will greet the reader: one, the overwhelming preponderance of higher Christian over secular education; another, the infinitesimal fragment of pupils pursuing collegiate or university education, (which does not look as if we were overstocked with colleges); another, the splendid tribute to the little red school house—see the ranking states in the startling table of illiteracy, showing the good work of the elementary schools in these far Western States; still another, the tribute to Christian educational enterprise in the brilliant record of the denominations, and especially of the Presbyterian, during the decade of 1881-90, in establishing colleges in the Newer West.

Some unchallengeable convictions are sure to get lodged in the thoughtful reader, as he goes through these pages. Among them are these: that the state institutions are not doing, and cannot do, more than the merest fraction of our desired collegiate work; that the Christian college is a mighty arm of missions; that the college can no more wait for local self-support, than the missionary can wait for it; and that the Newer West cannot at her own expense build and equip the college in time for her instant and urgent need. She must have eastern help.

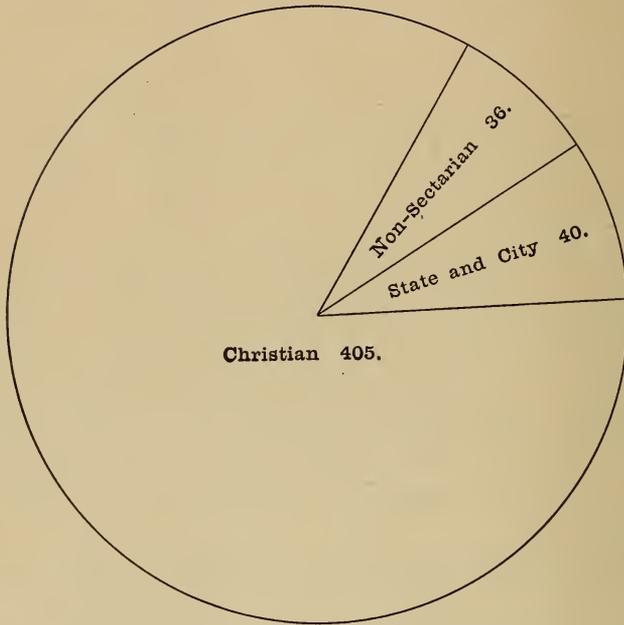
OUR Eastern States were once the West. The founders of Yale, Harvard and Princeton looked across the Atlantic for college aid. It came and nurtured a habit.

The empire of American colleges, on its westward way, was nearly two hundred years (1638—1829) in reaching St. Louis, and planting there the first college west of the Mississippi river. In only fourteen more years it reached the Pacific Coast in Oregon, and eighteen years later in California. In these rapid movements the forces of education evinced their purpose to capture the great West even before its settlement.

Who knows how many colleges and universities there are in the United States? The census takes no account of them. Probably the knowledge is most fully in the National Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., whose Commissioner, W. T. Harris, LL.D., writes that reports for the year 1894-5 have been received from 481 universities and colleges, but they are not yet published. Of these institutions 40 are under state and municipal control and they educate about one-fifth of all the students in the 481 institutions. Others are reported as non-sectarian, although many of them are well known to be established and managed by Christian denominations. At least 405 are avowedly Christian, and they are more than ten times those of the state and city.

Number of
Colleges.

PLATE I.
481 Colleges and Universities in the United States.



Pioneers. Further facts from the National Bureau must now be derived from older reports. It has testified that "These denominational institutions have been the pioneers of higher education in several states, and have, at least in the Western States, prepared the way for the establishment of good state institutions * * * by creating and fostering a desire for knowledge, and making the people of the several communities realize the value of a liberal education.*** It must not be inferred that the instruction in denominational institutions has a sectarian basis. A large number of them state particularly that their teaching is entirely unsectarian, and that students will not be disturbed in their

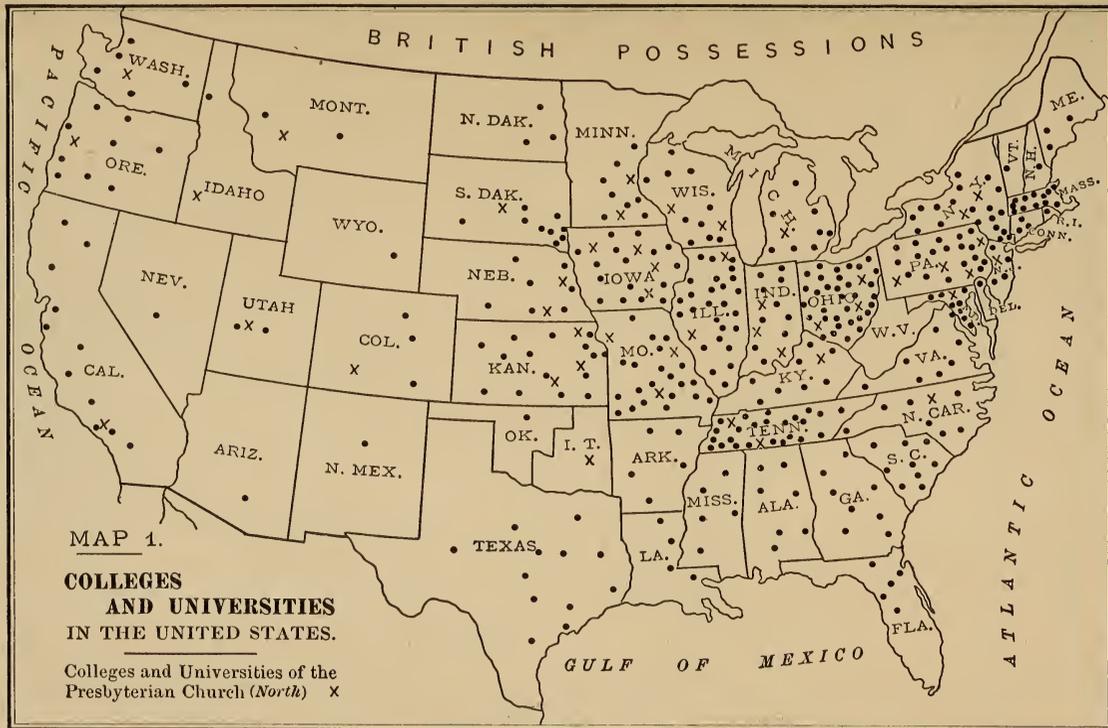


TABLE I.
Colleges and Universities in the United States.

(Based on the Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1892-3, and other Sources.)

STATES.	E A S T.				W E S T.				TOTAL.	TEACHERS.	STUDENTS.
	State.	Non- sectarian.	Denominational		State.	Non- sectarian.	Denominational				
			Presb'n (North).	All others.			Presb'n (North).	All others.			
Alabama	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	69	1,383
Arizona .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	38
Arkansas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1,112
California .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	267	4,290
Colorado .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	152	1,047
Connecticut .....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	232	2,379
Delaware .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	90
District of Columbia .....	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	294	2,064
Florida	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	43	572
Georgia	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	106	2,038
Idaho .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	189
Illinois	1	2	2	23	..	..	..	1	823	11,342
Indiana	1	1	3	10	..	..	..	..	334	4,407
Indian Territory .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	442	6,222
Kansas .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	16	271	4,597
Kentucky	1	4	1	8	..	1	3	..	164	3,707	
Louisiana	2	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	175	3,120
Maine .....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	50	668
Maryland .....	..	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	201	2,184
Massachusetts .....	..	3	..	9	..	..	..	..	553	5,789

Michigan.....	1	3	1	8	--	--	--	--	13	312	4,398
Minnesota.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	9	12	286	3,581
Mississippi.....	1	1	--	3	--	--	3	--	5	58	970
Missouri.....	--	--	--	--	1	3	1	16	23	462	6,545
Montana.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	1	8	84
Nebraska.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	7	10	175	2,640
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	17	186
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	50	458
New Jersey.....	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	5	140	1,802
New Mexico.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	7	108
New York.....	2	4	2	14	--	--	--	--	22	914	10,163
N. Carolina.....	1	2	1	7	--	--	--	--	11	150	2,230
N. Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	3	36	435
Ohio.....	2	10	3	21	--	--	--	--	36	828	12,519
Oklahoma.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	6	121
Oregon.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	9	11	171	1,590
Pennsylvania.....	1	6	4	18	--	--	--	--	29	706	8,224
Rhode Island.....	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	58	549
S. Carolina.....	--	4	--	5	--	--	--	--	9	107	1,713
S. Dakota.....	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	6	9	109	1,016
Tennessee.....	1	4	2	16	--	--	--	--	23	420	5,924
Texas.....	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	10	12	192	3,757
Utah.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	3	17	368
Vermont.....	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	55	499
Virginia.....	1	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	7	131	1,670
Washington.....	--	--	--	--	1	2	1	2	6	67	1,966
West Virginia.....	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	4	38	613
Wisconsin.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	8	11	147	3,229
Wyoming.....	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	14	108
TOTALS.....	18	64	21	183	21	12	25	117	461	9,936	134,704

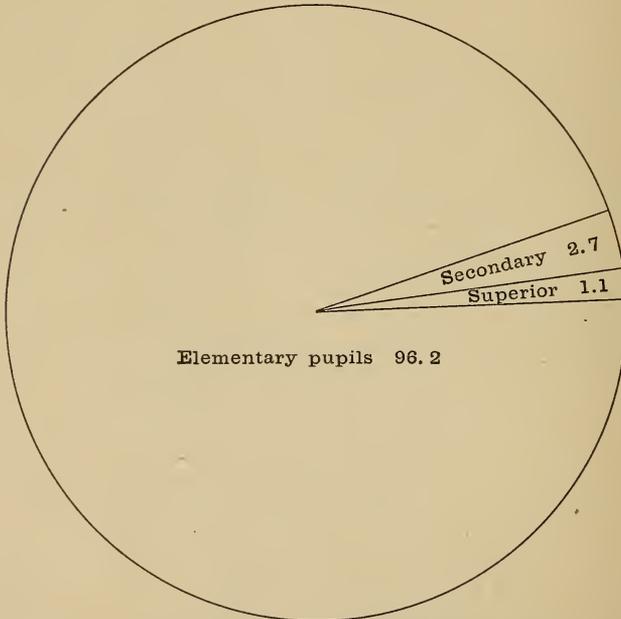
There are at least twenty more colleges, but statistics are wanting.

respective religious beliefs." (Report of 1889-90, II., p. 787.)

Per-
centages.

It is often thought that most students in colleges are strictly collegiates, but the preparatories, or academics, are frequently in the large majority, especially in the West. Most classes in certain "Universities" are strictly academic. During the year 1892-3, in the United States, about 15,400,000 pupils attended some kind of a school. More than 316,000 of these were in the special, or business schools, but the great majority were found to rank thus:

PLATE II.
100 Pupils of all Grades.

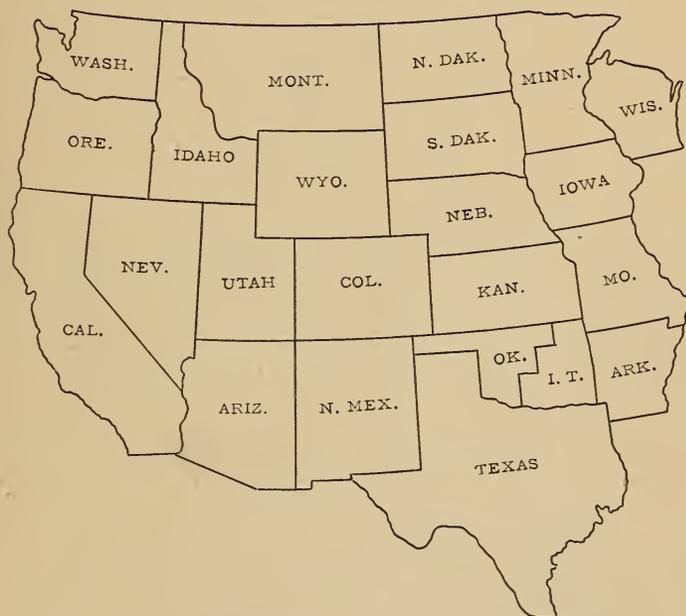


ELEMENTARY, in Primary and Grammar Schools.
SECONDARY, in High Schools and Academies.
SUPERIOR, in Colleges and Universities.

Only one pupil in 37 was in a high school or academy, and only one in 94 was in a college or university. The proportions are less favorable in the great West.

The West of Our Day.

MAP II.



The West is large. The four present territories—not including Alaska—will soon be admitted into the Union. We shall then have twenty-three western states, all except Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota lying west of the Mississippi river.

MAP III. Group I.

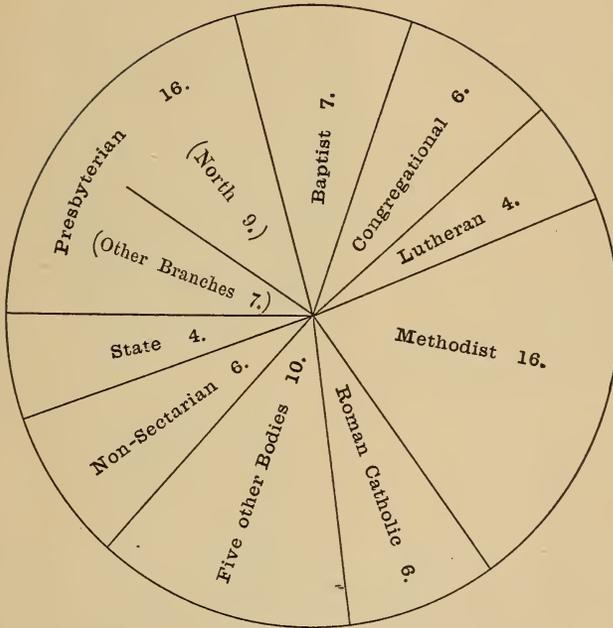


First Group. The five that touch the Mississippi river, north of Louisiana, have now nearly 9,000,000 people, and room for more. Each invites new settlers. Not one of them regards its institutions of higher learning as adequately supported. Reports show that of these there are

Presbyterian (North) -----	9	
" (Other branches) -	7	16
Baptist -----		7
Congregational -----		6
Lutheran -----		4
Methodist -----		16
Roman Catholic -----		6
Five other bodies -----	10	65
Non-sectarian -----		6
State -----		4
Total -----		<u>75</u>

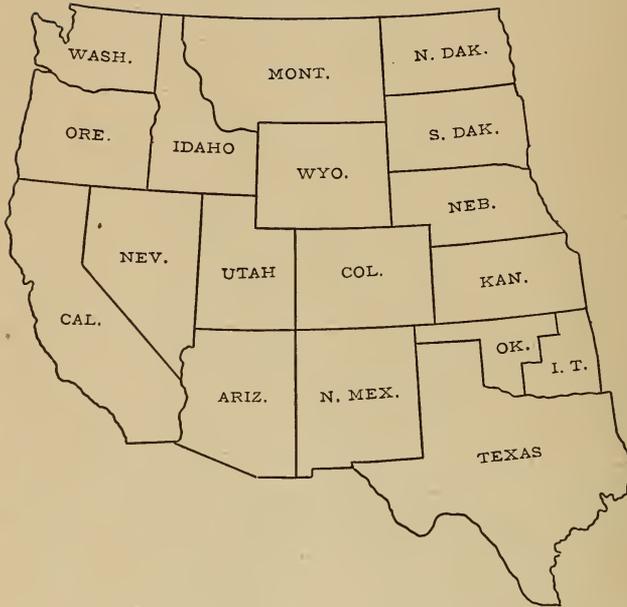
PLATE III.

75 Colleges in Group I.



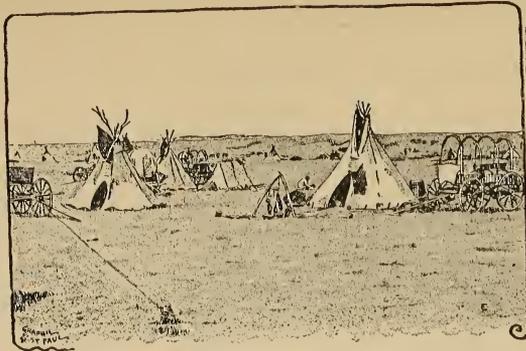
In the four of these states north of Arkansas, the Presbyterian Church (North), with 1,027 churches, almost 88,900 members, and a Sunday School enrollment of nearly 111,500 pupils, must still receive missionary aid, and its nine colleges meditate on a long inventory of needs.

MAP IV. Group II.

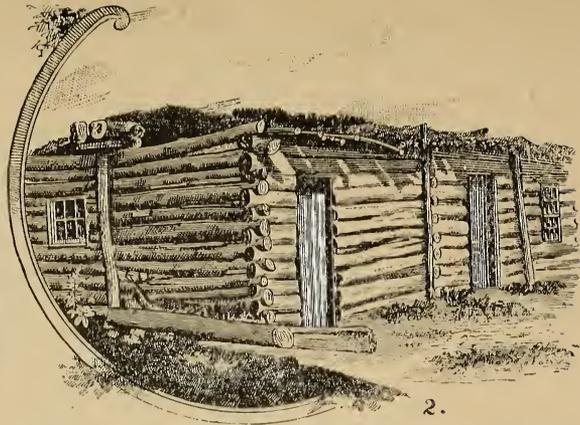


Second
Group.

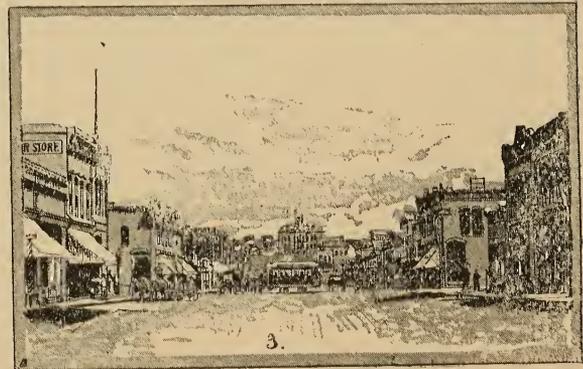
In the second group are eighteen states (potentially), with another 9,000,000 people, dispersed over more than half the land in the entire Union. Plainly, then, the Newer West is a youth at work on hard problems. There every organization for the best life must have its "day of small things." Most of the pioneers have been enterprising. Where tents were lately pitched, a town has been planted. The log hotel is a historic mark of an incorporated hope—a city. Donated corner lots grow a surplus of churches. The court-house, facing a business street, keeps an eye upon law and



1.



2.



3.

THE GROWTH of a TYPICAL WESTERN CITY.

- 1. Pierre in posse 1879.
- 2. The first hotel 1880.
- 3. Pierre in esse 1882.

good order. The little school house does well its work. and the next thought is a high school whose diploma may be deemed the topmost rung in the ladder of practical learning.

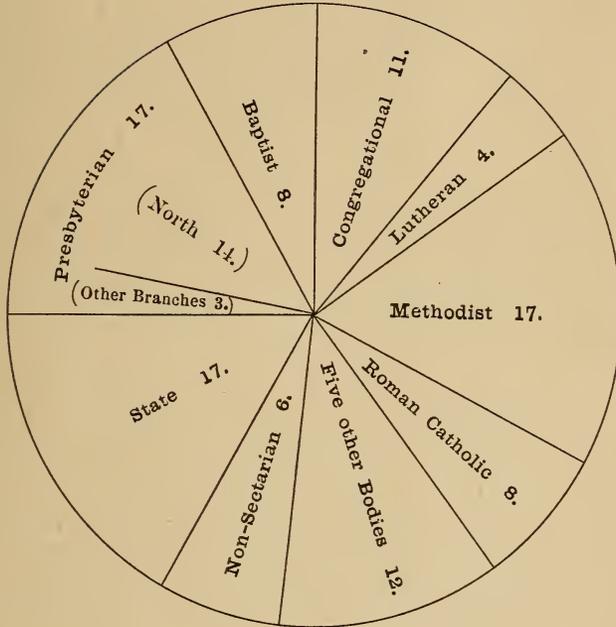
Chief
Mission
Field.

In this vast domain are resources of wealth undeveloped, and settlers by thousands will find their way to them. It is still the chief missionary field within the United States. People, struggling to make homes, to clear farms from debt, and to maintain their churches, have taken up the work of Christian education as a moral and social necessity. Arizona, Nevada, Oklahoma, Wyoming and New Mexico have no Christian college reported. In the seventeen other states are reported:

Presbyterian (North)	14	
" (Other branches)	3	17
Baptist		8
Congregational		11
Lutheran		4
Methodist		17
Roman Catholic		8
Five other bodies	12	77
Non-sectarian		6
State		17
Total		100

PLATE IV.

100 Colleges in Group II.



Of these the Presbyterian Church (North), with nearly 1,600 churches, over 102,000 members, and an enrollment of 161,300 Sunday school scholars, has 14 colleges in eleven states of this group; none yet at work in seven of them. In these latter seven we have 418 Presbyterian churches, with 15,154 members and 20,137 Sunday school scholars. The only Presbyterian colleges in them are two of the Southern branch in Texas.

TABLE II.

Denominational Colleges in the West (Approximate).

STATES.	No. of persons of school age.	Roman Catholic.	United Brethren.	Friends.	Protestant Episcopal.	Lutheran.	Disciples.	Baptist.	Methodist, Epis. and Prot't.	Congrega- tionalist.	Presbyterians.	Totals of Demon. Col. in West.
FIRST GROUP												
Arkansas -----	476,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	1	5
Iowa -----	701,000	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	2	4	20
Minnesota -----	458,000	1	--	--	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	11
Missouri -----	1,400,000	2	1	--	--	--	1	3	4	1	7	19
Wisconsin -----	567,700	2	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	2	2	10
SECOND GROUP												
Arizona -----	18,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
California -----	360,000	3	1	--	--	--	1	2	3	1	1	12
Colorado -----	113,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	3
Idaho -----	27,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Indian Territory -----	179,321	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Kansas -----	540,000	2	2	--	1	2	--	2	3	1	3	16
Montana -----	30,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Nebraska -----	384,000	1	1	--	--	--	2	--	1	2	2	9
Nevada -----	12,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico -----	52,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
N. Dakota -----	59,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	2
Oklahoma -----	21,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon -----	193,400	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	2	1	2	10
S. Dakota -----	86,000	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	2	1	7
Texas -----	924,000	1	--	--	--	1	1	2	3	--	2	10
Utah -----	80,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2
Washington -----	97,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	3
Wyoming -----	16,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTALS -----	6,797,000	14	7	2	5	8	8	15	33	17	33	142

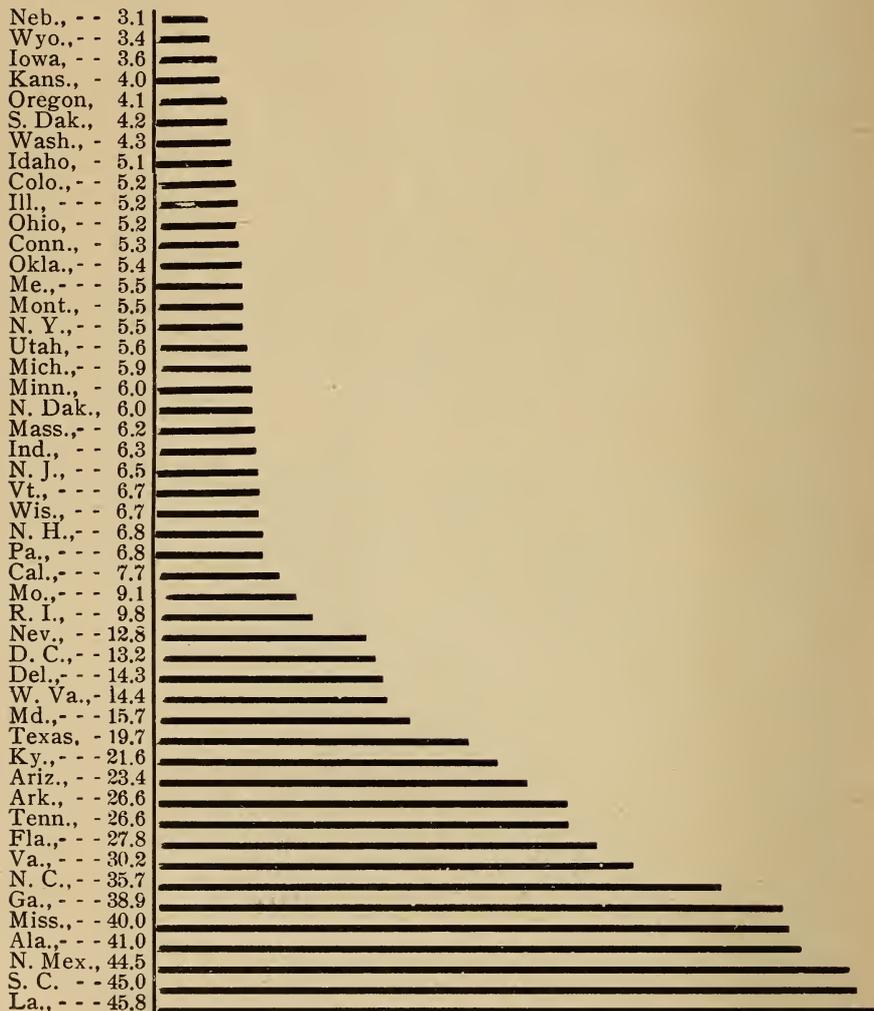
Although there are 25 more institutions of higher education in the second group than in the first, a glance at the map on page 7 will show that the 100 colleges and universities of **Group II** are scattered over a far wider territory, so that they must be quite distant from a much larger number of young people, comparatively few of whom will find their way to a college in an eastern state. And while the number of our own churches and their membership are greater in the second group, they have less wealth, more privations, more pioneer work to do, and their wide dispersion increases the difficulties of combined effort in the higher education. Even with five more colleges, and one now in suspension, the Presbyterians in the second group can now make little advance in colleges without eastern help.

One favorable fact is that most of the western states are among the freest from illiteracy—inability to read and write. The total population of the United States, in 1890 was 62,622,250. Of these 7,638,360 were negroes not yet released from the effects of slavery, and casting a deep shadow over the southern and three of our western states, (Indian Territory is omitted). Taking the white people, 54,983,890 of them, ten or more years of age, we find Nebraska first (3.1) in rank. Next are eight western states. We pass through 30 states, leading to 9.8 as the per centage. The shadows lengthen through 18 states where 45.8 is the mark for Louisiana. But in nearly all the states there has been a marked decrease of illiteracy during the last ten and twenty years, a work in which Washington and Utah took the lead. This shows the good work of the elementary

Illiteracy.
(Table on
the next
Page.)

TABLE III.

The Rank of each State according to the Rates of Illiteracy
in 1890.



schools; and as they increase in power the higher institutions will increase in numbers of students. The smaller colleges of the West must have glad futures of growth.

Table IV. on the next two pages is worth a careful study. It illustrates the progress of founding Christian colleges in the wide West and sums up the results historically by decades. It shows the lines of advance in territories that became states, and the denominations that led it. Church missions gave us Christian colleges. In the second decade, as tabulated, the Protestants began their educational work west of the Mississippi river. They followed the drift of immigration.

The Two
Groups.

From 1843 to 1848 the Methodists and the Congregationalists were in the lead; planting three colleges on the eastern, and two on the western edge of the North west. In 1845-50 the Baptists and the Presbyterians each founded a college in Texas. But the Central West was not invaded by the college-builders during the second decade.

Political events, the rush for gold, and the search for health and wheat-lands, brought other territories into prominence. Iowa was the first state to have seven Christian colleges in the third decade, five more in the fourth, and now a larger number (20) than any other state of the first group. Men who remember the strifes for the free soil of Kansas may be surprised to find there three Christian colleges in the third decade, four more in the fourth, and now the largest number (16) of any state in the second group. Even during the civil war, 1861-5, there were at least nine colleges

TABLE IV.

Establishment of Denominational Colleges in the West, by Decades.

	I. 1829-'40.	II. 1841-'50.	III. 1851-'60.	IV. 1861-'70.
Roman Catholic..	1 Mo.	-----	1 Minn. 1 Kas.	1 Kas. 1 Cal.
Baptist	-----	1 Tex. 1 Mo.	1 Ia. 1 Mo. 1 Kas. 1 Or.	1 Ia. 1 Wis.
Congregational..	-----	1 Wis. 1 Ia. 1 Or.	-----	1 Wis. 1 Kas. 1 Ia. 1 Minn.
Disciples	-----	1 Mo.	-----	1 Ia.
Friends	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lutheran	-----	-----	-----	1 Ia. 1 Wis
Methodist	-----	1 Ia. 1 Or. 1 Wis.	1 Cal. 1 Minn. 2 Ia. 1 Mo. 1 Kas.	1 Mo. 1 Col. 1 Ia.
Prot. Episcopal..	-----	-----	1 Wis. 1 Ia.	-----
United Brethren	-----	-----	1 Ia.	1 Kas. 1 Or. 1 Mo.
PRESBYTERIAN (all branches)	-----	1 Tex.	1 Mo. 2 Wis.	1 Or. 1 Tex. 1 Kas.
TOTALS.....	1	10	18	20
	□	□□□□□□□□	□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□	□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Establishment of Denominational Colleges in the West, by Decades.

	V. 1871-'80.	VI. 1881-'90.	VII. 1891-'96.	Date un- known.	TOTALS.
Roman Catholic..	1 Neb.	1 Wis. 1 Or.	-----	6	14
Baptist-----	1 Cal. 1 Mo.	1 S. D. 1 Cal. 1 Tex. 1 Ark. 1 Minn.	-----	-----	15
Congregational..	1 Neb. 1 Mo. 1 Col.	1 Neb. 2 S. D. 1 Wash. 1 Cal.	1 N. D. 1 Utah	-----	17
Disciples-----	1 Tex.	1 Ia. 2 Neb.	1 Cal.	1	8
Friends-----	1 Ia.	-----	1 Or.	-----	2
Lutheran-----	2 Minn.	2 Kas. 1 S. D.	-----	1	8
Methodist-----	1 Ia. 2 Tex. 1 Ark. 1 Cal.	1 Tex. 1 Wash. 2 S. D. 2 Kas. 1 Neb. 1 Or. 2 Ark.	1 N. D. 1 Cal.	4	33
Prot Episcopal..	-----	-----	-----	3	5
United Brethren	1 Neb.	1 Neb.	1 Kas.	-----	7
PRESBYTERIAN (all Branches)	1 Ark. 1 Ia. 1 Mo.	3 Ia. 3 Mo. 2 Kas. 1 Mont. 1 Col. 2 Neb. 1 S. D. 2 Minn. 1 Wash. 1 Cal.	1 Ia. 1 I. T. 1 Mo. 1 Idaho 1 Utah	1	33
TOTALS-----	19	46	12	16	142

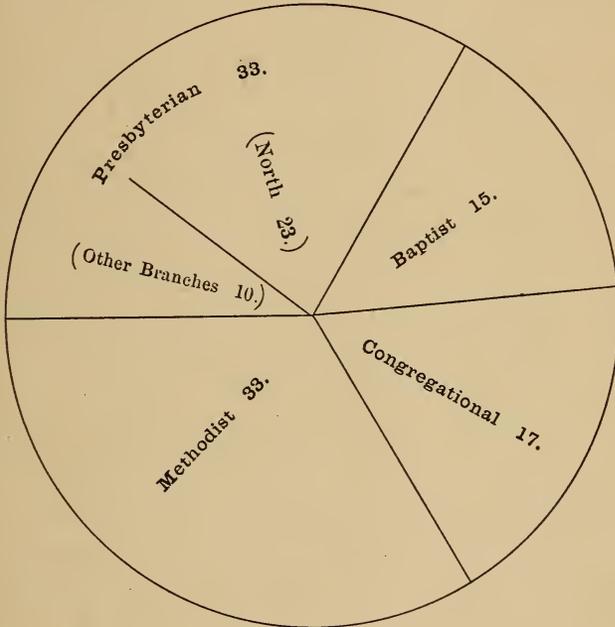
founded in the West, and eleven during the five years that completed the fourth decade.

Marked Ad-
vance in the
6th Decade. But the most remarkable increase was in the decade 1881-90, when 46 Christian colleges were planted; the Presbyterians (North) leading with 17 in eleven states, and next the Methodists with 10 in seven states. Was not this Presbyterian increase largely due to the Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, founded in 1883, which introduced a more systematic and efficient policy? It did not leave the establishment of a college to a merely local ambition, nor to real estate jobbery, nor to the rivalry which multiplied Christian institutions in a state beyond ability to support the half of them, nor to the enterprising spirit that too often ran them into deplorable debt on the presumption that eastern churches would cheerfully clear it off.

Four Deno-
minations. During the sixty-seven years of college life in the West, since 1829, four denominations have there become prominent. In the number of colleges the Presbyterians and Episcopal Methodists—all branches of them—have grown equally; the Congregationalists and Baptists have come next. Of 142 Christian institutions the four control 98.

PLATE V.

98 Western Colleges of Four Denominations.



And have not their colleges helped their missions? We need not be startled when the New York *Evangelist* says: "It may be doubted if even the home missionaries are doing a more self-denying work than the professors in the institutions. * * * We cannot but wonder that men of wealth, interested in Christian education, do not see in these struggling, starving institutions of the West most profitable places in which to invest money for the kingdom of heaven's sake."

Colleges
Help
Missions

Knowl-
edge.

The sway of education is to increase in these twenty-three states. What shall be its quality for more than 6,500,000 young people, many of whom are seeking power for good in nearly ten thousand Christian Endeavor societies? The answer must depend mainly on the educational spirit and work of the Christian church. Will she make efficient the reported 142 colleges planted in these states by ten denominations? Her duty is evident; her opportunity more free than it may ever be again. Our own Presbyterian Church stands as the adopting mother of 272,800 young people now in her Sabbath classes, and they are only at the front of an increasing procession. For them and their associates her twenty-three colleges were founded in the boldness of necessity and in the faith that sustenance and patronage would come to them.

Why plant?

“Why plant a college that cannot grow strong by home support?” Why organize a needed church years before it will be self-sustaining? Both are to do missionary work in extending Christianity. Why not let other denominations take all the local church work? Because they will not do it in our way. “Why not let the state institutions take all our college work?” Because they do not educate in our way. With all their excellences, they omit too many truths and facts that we wish to have taught for larger reasons than “sectarian loyalty.”

The president of a western college writes: “It is the Christian college that is needed, and only a Christian denomination will found it.” Why needed? To emphasize the fact that Christianity is educative, heartily in touch with all true science, and alive to the mental

advancement of the people. It must become a real college, a worthy competitor of the higher institutions of the state. If we turn from them because of their omissions on the religious side, we cannot afford to let our colleges be constitutionally defective on the scientific side. There are not two antagonistic sides; both belong to one sound body of truth, as the two hemispheres of the human brain are one complete organism; and a paralysis of either is an alarming sign of infirmity in the university of thought-agencies. Princeton is none the less scientific because of her Christianity, nor the less Christian on account of her broad curricula.

More specifically: The Christian college is needed for training young people to become ministers of the gospel; pastors in the great West, which repeats "the cry of Macedon;" missionaries wherever called; teachers in schools of every grade; officers and workers in churches; honorable men in business and politics; helpful women in social affairs; and in every way "lights in the world, holding forth the Word of life."

Why
needed?

From the foothills of the Rockies comes this plea: "We need strong characters and strong faith, coupled with intelligence and refinement, just as much in our lay people as in our ministers. The Christian college develops them." All young men and young women whom a college can train in the noblest graces and send into these western communities, find places to nurture "trees of righteousness," where none have thrived before. There the better elements of plastic society, unconscious of its possibilities, are waiting for these helpers. Through them the missionary may have larger returns for spiritual effort. The preacher

fills the pulpit; they lead society to fill the pews. They help him to change the social attractions from the lower amusements to the higher modes of culture. Elevating literature and renewing purpose are brought into the labors and leisure of a people. Thus, as an educator on the central plains tells us, "The Christian college is almost entirely a missionary enterprise;" and if the church allows it to give way to secular institutions, "I shall greatly fear for the future of Christianity in America."

Unity
needed.

Here is an appeal to the broadest patriotism. Our whole country needs essential unity: one source of law, one standard of social morality, one personal liberty, one national life. Differences may lead to serious divisions. Dr. Wm. C. Roberts has pointed out some striking facts, showing that most of the older states had their laws based on Christian principles. The morality of the New Testament was the Eastern law of right. It was part of the education. "The early colonists believed in teaching the people to perform their duties as Christians as well as citizens. The schools and colleges which they planted became the great conservators of the principles of the Reformation. It is worthy of note that the religious element predominated in all the early settlements, from the shores of the Atlantic to the banks of the Mississippi." Liberty, religion and education were the three strands of the social cable. Habits came to be so fixed that the people were largely conservative and unwilling to adopt sudden changes in customs and laws. There have been differences in the newer West, especially where the ordinance of 1787 was not applicable. The

Bible was less the foundation of legal and social life. Christian ethics are not so evident in the laws. A large number of men have no connection with Christianity.

Those who keep tally of the evil doers find that Iowa and North Dakota have 531 criminals to every 1,000,000 people; the smallest ratio in the United States. South Dakota is just ten worse. Nebraska and Minnesota do not reach over 800 to the 1,000,000. But when we go into the mountains we count the highest figures, running from 1,219 criminals to the 1,000,000 in Wyoming, to 2,188 in Colorado, 2,813 in California, over 3,220 in Nevada and Montana, and 4,193 in Arizona. Or thus: the average in the North Central States is 888 to the 1,000,000; in the Western States 2,221.

Ratios of
Criminals.

The colleges in the great West need Christianity and all the means of its intellectual and spiritual power. And the West needs the best Christian colleges when the Attorney-General of a state decides that the public schools may not be opened with prayer if any person residing in the district shall object, because the constitution is thus violated. Why not so judge of all the state schools? He says: "It is the purpose of the law of this state to permit no intrusion into our public schools of any religious teachings whatsoever. They are to be kept purely secular in character and as places where the children of parents of every shade of religious belief may assemble for purposes of instruction in authorized subjects and incidental moral improvement."

Prayer
Excluded.

Admit that "The new states have about as many colleges as they will have fifty years hence, when the

population will be many times what it is now," must our colleges wait fifty years for means to grow with the growth of the states and the state institutions? If the child be forced to postpone its growth until the years of manhood, the dwarf will soon rest in a short grave. The demand for these children of Synods is too imperative to permit any stunting refusal of sustenance. The need for them carries with it the needs of them. Their real needs—what are they? The most pressing are not for gymnasiums, nor boat-houses, nor decorations, nor very rare books, but for things necessary to their growth—if not to their existence—and for the maintenance of faculties that will keep them abreast of their strongest competitors. He felt the actual need who wrote thus, of his college, "It seems strange that our Presbyterian people are so slow to place the institution on a proper foundation." Was he alone—the only man of his kind? Are we thinking what a college may do?

We are told that a missionary college on the banks of the Bosphorus, sending home Bulgarian students as heralds of truth and liberty, eventually changed the map of Europe and the destinies of their own nation. There was college power. It may here work as great wonders, not by political revolution, but by helping to interpret and preserve the liberties already possessed. Lord Beaconsfield wrote, as if with a Hebrew pen, "America has prospered because she remembered Zion." The Christian college stands for Power that came from the ever memorable "City of God."

The College Board.

The Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies.

President—REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D. LL. D.

Secretary—REV. E. C. RAY, D. D., 30 Montauk Block, Chicago.

Treasurer—MR. C. M. CHARNLEY, Box 294, Chicago.

Office 30 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Organized by the General Assembly in 1883 to aid in founding and
fostering western Presbyterian colleges and academies.

Why should not every Presbyterian
church make annual offerings
for this work?

Givers through the College Board never get their money back; they get no bankable interest: But their gifts bring signal sequents--- both immediate and enduring--- for Christ, Church and Country.