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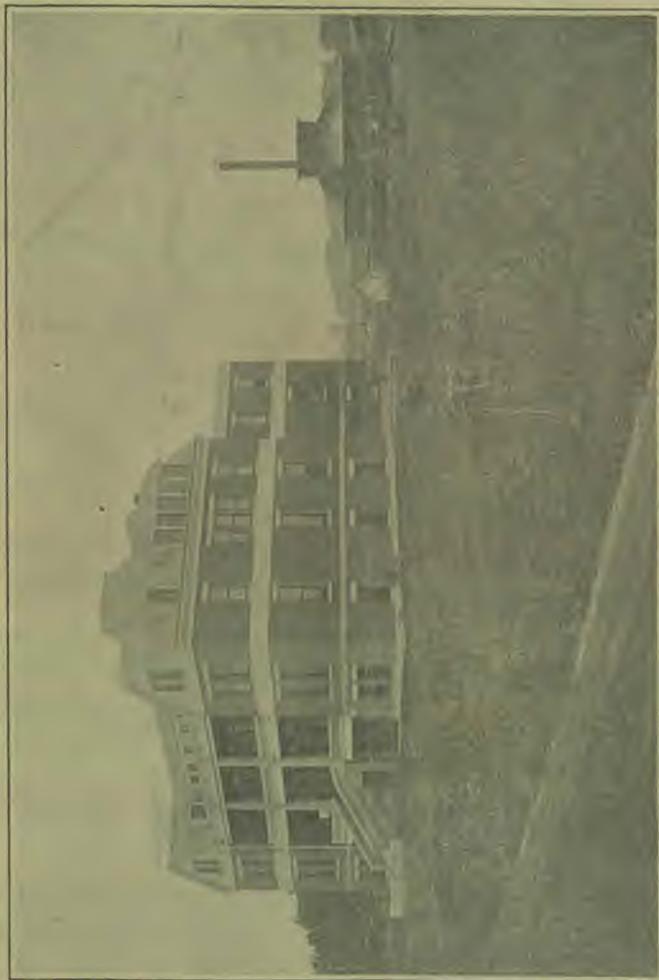
Educational Messenger

An Exponent of the Theory and Practice of Christian Education

Vol. 2

COLLEGE VIEW, NEB., FEBRUARY 15, 1906

No. 4



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Educational Messenger

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General Articles

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE YOUNG

A COMPILATION BY THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S
DEPT. OF THE CENTRAL UNION CONF.
THE POWER OF INFLUENCE

For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. Rom. 14:7.

He that is not with Me is against Me; and he that gathereth not with Me scattereth abroad. Matt. 12:30.

Throw a pebble into the lake, and a wave is formed, and another, and another; and as they increase, the circle widens, until they reach the very shore. Thus our influence, though apparently insignificant, may continue to extend far beyond our knowledge or control. *Review and Herald, No. 4, 1882.*

Personal influence is a power. The minds of those with whom we are closely associated, are impressed through unseen influences.—*Gospel Workers, p. 340.*

Create in me a clean heart, O God: and renew a right spirit within me Then will I teach transgressors thy ways: and sinners shall be converted unto thee. Ps. 51:10, 13.

Human influence, deriving its efficiency from heaven, is God's instrumentality through which the gospel is to be diffused, and its transforming effects revealed. . . . *Character is in-*

fluence.—Review and Herald, Sept. 29, 1891.

The humblest and poorest of the disciples of Jesus can be a blessing to others. They may not realize that they are doing any special good, but by their unconscious influence they may start waves of blessing that will widen and deepen, and the blessed results they may never know until the day of final reward.—*Steps to Christ, p. 95.*

The world will be convinced not so much by what the pulpit teaches as by what the church lives. The preacher announces the theory of the gospel, but the practical piety of the church demonstrates its power.—*Test., Vol. VI, p. 260.*

It is the privilege of every true Christian to exert an influence for good over every one with whom he associates.—*Test., Vol. II, p. 231.*

The Lord hath appeared of old unto me, saying, Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with lovingkindness have I drawn thee. Jer. 31:3.

I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love. Hosea 11:4.

When the love of Christ is enshrined in the heart, like sweet fragrance it cannot be hidden. Its holy influence will be felt by all with whom we come in contact. The spirit of Christ in the heart is like a spring in the desert, flowing to refresh all, and making those who are ready to perish, eager to drink

of the water of life.—*Steps to Christ*, p. 87.

Words of kindness, looks of sympathy, expressions of appreciation, would to many a struggling, lonely one be as a cup of cold water to a thirsty soul.—*Youth's Instructor*, April 9, 1903.

God's people are to be channels for the out-working of the highest influence in the universe.—*Test.*, Vol. VI, p. 11.

Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in faith, in purity. I Tim. 4:12.

The silent witness of a true, unselfish, godly life carries an almost irresistible influence.—*Christ's Object Lessons*, p. 340.

But never should it be forgotten that influence is no less a power for evil. . . . That our influence should be a savor of death unto death is a fearful thought, yet this is possible.—*Christ's Object Lessons*, p. 340.

Every uttered word exerts an influence, every action involves a train of responsibility. No one can live to himself in this world, even if he would. Each one forms a part of the great web of humanity, and through our individual threads of influence, we are linked to the universe. Christ used His influence to draw men to God, and He has left us an example of the way in which we should speak and act. A person who is molded by the Spirit of God will know how to speak a "word in season to him that is weary," and will realize the greatest human blessedness,—the joy of imparting to others the precious treasures of the wisdom and grace of Christ. But those who permit themselves to be controlled by the enemy of all good will speak words which should never be uttered.—*Review and Herald*, No. 7, 1897.

Our words, our acts, our dress, our deportment, even the expression of the countenance, has an influence. Upon the impression thus made there hang

results for good or evil which no man can measure.—*Christ's Object Lessons*, pp. 339, 340.

You all have an influence for good or for evil on the minds and characters of others. And just the influence which you exert is written in the book of records in heaven. An angel is attending you, and taking record of your words and actions.—*Test.*, Vol. III, p. 363.

Here is where many fail. . . . If this influence is such as shall have a tendency to draw the minds of others away from God, and attract them into the channel of vanity and folly, leading them to seek their own pleasure in amusements and foolish indulgences, they must give an account for this.—*Test.*, Vol. II, pp. 585, 586.

Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savor of His knowledge by us in every place. For we are unto God a sweet savor of Christ, in them that are saved, and in them that perish; to the one we are the savor of death unto death; and to the other the savor of life unto life. And who is sufficient for these things? II Cor. 2: 14-16.

Young persons who are thrown into one another's society may make their association a blessing or a curse. They may edify, bless, and strengthen one another, improving in deportment, in disposition, in knowledge; or, by permitting themselves to become careless and unfaithful, they may exert only a demoralizing influence.—*Test.*, Vol. IV, p. 655.

Dear young friends, that which you sow, you will also reap. Now is the sowing time for you. What will the harvest be? What are you sowing? Every word you utter, every act you perform, is a seed which will bear good or evil fruit, and will result in joy or sorrow to the sower.—*Test.*, Vol. III, p. 363.

The influence of every man's thoughts

and actions surrounds him like an invisible atmosphere, which is unconsciously breathed in by all who come in contact with him. This atmosphere is frequently charged with poisonous influences, and when these are inhaled, moral degeneracy is the sure result.—*Test.*, Vol. V, p. 111.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. Ps. 1:1.

Take heed lest by your example you place other souls in peril. It is a terrible thing to lose your own soul, but to pursue a course which will cause the loss of other souls is still more terrible. That our influence should result in a savor of death unto death is a terrible thought, and yet it is possible. With what holy jealousy, then, should we keep guard over our thoughts, our words, our habits, our dispositions, and our characters. God requires more deep, personal holiness on our part. Only by revealing His character can we co-operate with Him in the work of saving souls.—*Special Testimony*.

The influence of a thoughtless word may effect a soul's eternal destiny. Every person is exerting an influence upon the lives of others. We must be either as a light to brighten and cheer their path, or as a desolating tempest to destroy. We are either leading our associates upward to happiness and immortal life, or down to sorrow and eternal ruin. No man will perish alone in his iniquity. However contracted may be one's sphere of influence, it is exerted either for good or for evil.—*Test.*, Vol. IV, p. 654.

The strongest bulwark of vice in our world is not the iniquitous life of the abandoned sinner or the degraded outcast; it is that life which otherwise appears virtuous, honorable, and noble, but in which one sin is fostered, one vice indulged. To the soul that is

struggling in secret against some giant temptation, trembling upon the very verge of the precipice, such an example is one of the most powerful enticements to sin.—*Mount of Blessing*, p. 135.

As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man. Prov. 27:19.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN MUSIC

MRS. B. E. HUFFMAN

(Continued)

WILLIAM BILLINGS

In Europe during this period from 1620—1790, Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, the greatest of musical composers, lived and wrote the greatest masterpieces of music which are played today. But the way had been paved for them. Musicians of minor greatness had preceded them and had inspired a love and demand for music in the hearts of the people. Had these men of genius lived in America at that time, their wonderful melodies would have perished in such barren soil.

William Billings was a man adapted for this atmosphere to prepare the way for music. He was born in Boston, and was a tanner by trade, which occupation was surely no musical inspiration. He acquired the knowledge then essential to sing successfully in the church choir. His natural sense of harmony felt there was something lacking in the church music which warred with his feeling of true melody. Accordingly, he began to experiment, and wrote hymns on leather and walls of his shop with chalk. He wrote such as pleased his musical sense, and harmonized them to the best of his ability, for he was entirely self-educated. He commenced writing church music a few years before the Revolution, publishing in 1770 "The New England Psalm Singer," which because of its novelty and variety at once became popular. The work has

been criticized by many as it was imperfect and unrefined, but it contained much charming melody. Billings's character, talent, and ambition fitted him for the mission he performed. He was practical and adapted his particular talent to the conditions of his day. His music was not beyond comprehension at that time, but an easy, natural step to higher development. His best works though full of imperfections contained rhythm, originality, life, and melody,—a charm that appealed to the musical instinct of that day. One of his merits was his originality. He never borrowed nor stole music of others, but gave only that with which he was gifted by nature. During the Revolutionary War, he wrote patriotic hymns, taking fit words to express the patriotic spirit, and using psalm tunes for them. Soon they were sung in churches, homes, and military camps. Many times they assisted in gaining victories on well-fought battle fields. They expressed the pent-up feelings of the people, and are recognized as the first American folk-songs. The beginning of folk-songs indicates the beginning of independent growth of music in a nation. Wm. Billings was the first original composer in America. He introduced pipe pitch in choirs, and the viol as an accompaniment to church singing, and conducted the N. E. concerts. He had a powerful influence forming a more general musical taste, and paved the way for higher achievements later on. His death occurred in 1800.

LOWELL MASON

At the opening of the 19th century, conditions were favorable for the advancement of music. Many cared for greater simplicity of church music and overlooked the beautiful and elevating in Billings' music. The leaders held very different ideas concerning the character and influence of sacred music, and many wrote books expressing their opinions. These works were of a sameness and

of little meaning, and encouraged lightness rather than seriousness. The people in general lacked good musical taste.

In 1802, Lowell Mason, of Medford, Mass., performed the duties of clerk in a banking house of Savannah, Georgia. He was then 20 years old. From a qualified English teacher, he studied harmony and devoted all his spare moments to the pursuit of his favorite study—music, and soon became able to give original compositions. His first work was a compilation of church music in which were included many of his own. The Boston Handel and Haydn Society which was organized in 1815 published this work in 1822. Four years later, he moved to Boston and devoted his life labor to the development of music. He often lectured upon music, and took measures to improve this part of public worship. To-day we sing many hymns set to music written by him, such as—"Heir of the Kingdom," "Greenland's Icy Mountains," "Safely through Another Week," and "Nearer, My God to Thee," etc.

Mason recognized the value of the Catholic principle of reform. He knew that in order to reform the nation and build up strong musical cultivation, the youth must be educated, and he desired to do this by introducing the study into the public school, giving all the children a taste for music. Accordingly, he laid aside all plans for greatly developing the art for himself, and began to prepare in Boston a soil for music which later he might cultivate to yield a bountiful harvest. As a result of his efforts, in 1832 a resolution was passed after much difficulty "that one school from each district be selected for the introduction of systematic instruction in vocal music." But this had only a partial trial. Then he organized free classes for children, and concerts showing their advancement, giving the proceeds to charities. Since 1827 for 5 years he was

president of the Boston H. and H. Society, but he resigned this in order to devote all his energies to this reform. He left a good position and organized the Boston Academy of music, and devoted all his time to music. The first year there were 1,500 pupils. In 1836, the people became unprejudiced and were pleased with frequent concerts, and decided that the study of music be placed in all public schools, but furnished no financial aid for its development. Mason had accomplished his desires in that prejudice was overcome, and proposed to teach one year free in one school and furnish all necessary books and materials. At the close of the first year, 1838, music was adopted in Boston, the center of American music as a public study, and Mr. Mason was placed in charge. Rubinstein after his visit to America called the attention of his native land to the reform method of Mr. Mason, and advocated that in educational institutions of any grade, boys and girls should receive instruction in the principles of music as well as be taught to sing songs. He thought it should be a regular study in every school. In later years, Mason held "Musical Conventions" which were attended by teachers from many states to receive new and better methods and exchange experiences. Quoting from Mathews:—"The solemnity and devotional meaning of his sacred music was the predominating thought both in his composition and teaching—he believed such music could only be truly interpreted by those participating in it entering truly and sincerely into its religious meaning." Mason's aspirations were higher than psalmody, and he wrote hymns and anthems frequently. While his son William was studying harmony in Europe with Hauptman, one of the world's greatest harmony teachers, Lowell Mason sent a book of hymns he had compiled, for the son to present his teacher. I now relate the incident using the son's

exact words:—"Not long after beginning my studies under Hauptman, I received from my father a copy of his latest publication, being a collection of tunes mostly of his own composition for choir and congregational use. He requested me to show it to Hauptman, and get his opinion if practical. I felt a decided reluctance to do this, because I thought my father's work was not worthy the notice of such a profound musician, so I delayed the carrying out of his request. After a few weeks however, I began receiving letters from my father upon the subject, and realized that I could not postpone action any longer. So one day going to my lesson, I took the book with me. I kept it as well out of sight as I could during the lesson and at the last moment when about to leave the room, I placed it on Hauptman's table, telling him in an apologetic way of my father's request and seeking to excuse myself for troubling him, I said I was afraid he could find nothing in the book to interest him. When the regular time for my lesson recurred, I hesitated to present myself again, but there was no way avoiding the difficulty, so with a tremendous exercise of will power I faced the situation. What was my surprise and relief when he greeted me with,—'Mr. Mason, I have examined your father's work with much interest and pleasure, and his admirable treatment of the voices is most musicianly and satisfactory. Please give him my sincere regards and thank him for his attention in sending me the book.' At the moment, I could not understand how such big a contrapuntist could express himself in such strong terms of approval; but I knew him to be genuine, and so I straightened myself up and really began to be proud of my father. Another and more important result was the recognition of my own ignorance in imagining that a thing in order to be great must necessarily be intricate and complicated. It dawned upon

me that the simplest things are sometimes the grandest, and the most difficult of attainment."

Lowell Mason has influenced our music in many ways: His works were the first which were respectable from a musical standpoint; he was strong-minded, dignified, gentle, deeply religious, and possessed a commanding mind which carried weight in any line he chose; he did a great work for public schools, furnishing musical instruction at his own expense; he caused Boston to become a self-developing musical center. Lowell Mason was the first man in America to devote his life to music, and the first to receive the degree of Doctor of Music—hence he is called "The Father of American Music."

Church music was laid aside during the Rebellion and all musical talent and thought and ambition was turned to freedom until it was attained. The North and South expressed their hopes, fears, joys and sorrows in music. Concerning these folk-songs, Mathews says: "Some of these have become inseparably incorporated in the country's literature, and will endure for all time; others have become memories, but all serve to illustrate the character and quality of American popular song, and constitute a new and distinct creation in national musical life. . . . the songs of the North and South were inspired by the same spirit, as sincere and earnest in its misdirection as it was in the truthful impulses of freedom and human liberty which ultimately prevailed and which have given to us a new and united national life." We know that the popular songs—"Marching through Georgia," and Battle-Cry of Freedom" which are sung throughout the length and breadth of the land will endure so long as American patriotism exists. It is said that in one month after the seal of approval was set upon them they were heard from one coast, the other. These folk-song were impulses of patriotic hearts and vibrated like electric

currents through the land. Lowell Mason, Wm. Bradbury, and Geo. F. Root were the principal war-song writers.

In other countries there have been but few periods which have made such rapid developments as in America after the war. Jenny Lind, the sweet singer, Thalberg, Gottschalk, Rubinstein, Dr. Wm. Mason and other celebrated pianists toured America. Many foreign musicians located here, setting the music standard higher. Many Americans studied in Europe, and returned to give the stores of knowledge they had obtained from the world's greatest masters to their country.

UNION COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS

Through the co-operation of the Pacific Press and the Conferences of the Central Union Conference, Union College is able to offer to agents for Seventh-day Adventist publications the following liberal conditions for earning a scholarship for a full year's instruction at Union College:—

1. The agent sells and delivers \$250.00 worth of books or other publications, and forwards the entire amount to the Pacific Press, 1109 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

2. To the agent's regular commission of \$125.00, Union College, the Pacific Press, and the State Conference or Tract Societies unite in adding \$26.25 as a reward for his courage, energy, and faithfulness.

3. As soon as Union College is notified by the Pacific Press that the prospective student has sent to the office \$250.00 for books or other publications, the College will credit the student with \$151.25.

4. From this fund the student pays his Home expenses, \$10.00 per month for nine months, or \$90.00, also his table board on the European plan estimated at \$6.00 per month and amounting to \$54.00, and has still left a credit of \$7.25,

which he may use for the purchase of books, for board, or for other necessary expenses.

5. If the student does not use \$6.00 per month for board, or does not use all of the \$7.25 for books, at the close of school he may receive in cash the balance due him.

6. If a student is compelled by sickness or other providential circumstances to withdraw from school before the close of the year, he may transfer his scholarship to some other person or allow it to remain to his credit until he is able to return to school.

7. If the student fails to sell \$250.00 worth of books, he still receives his regular commission of fifty per cent on the books sold. If he sells more than the required amount, he retains his commission on the surplus to use as he may see fit.

8. Under this plan it is understood and agreed that the student shall perform the regular "domestic work" of twenty-eight hours each month, the same as is required of all students living in the College Home.

9. The Conferences of the Central Union have already signified their acceptance of this agreement. Other Conferences are cordially invited to share in its benefits if they have students who desire to work for scholarships in Union College.

10. Students who desire to avail themselves of this offer should notify the President of Union College and the state agent of their respective Conferences.

11. Any information not given in this article may be obtained from your state agent, Union College, or the Pacific Press, according to the nature of the information desired.

C. C. LEWIS,
President Union College.

"He is rich who owns God."—*Rutherford.*

FLOWER SEEDS

The floriculture department of Union College will dispose of their surplus of the following seeds: Large white aster, Castor bean, Summer cypress, Henderson hollyhock, Canna, Mixed verbana, Blue ageratium. Prices reasonable.

Address Floriculture Dept., Union College College View, Nebr.

IT WAS A GOOD BOARD

The Board of Trustees of Union College, which held its annual meeting during the first week of February, was not a "hard board;" it was a good board. Probably it has been a long time since any Board has seen its way clear to do as many handsome things for Union College as the Board which has just finished its annual meetings. The following are some of the decisions in which our readers will be most interested:—

1. The electric wiring of the College buildings is not sufficiently insulated, having been put in fifteen years ago when electrical science was almost in its infancy. An electrician, one of our brethren, is now on the ground to wire the buildings.

2. The Board ordered the purchase of a new job press for the Printing Department.

3. Two half blocks of land in College View were set aside to be sold for the purpose of fitting up laboratories for Physics, Astronomy, and Chemistry. Two hundred dollars was also appropriated for this Department, besides work that has already been done amounting to probably seventy-five dollars. Thus already about one thousand dollars has been appropriated for this department.

4. One hundred dollars was appropriated for the purchase of a microscope and dissecting instruments for the Biological Science Department and also for the purchase of materials for Hydrotherapy work.

5. Improvements in the Drawing Department are also to be made by the building of a cabinet of lockers for the materials and work of individuals.

6. An arrangement is being perfected by which young people may earn scholarships to Union College by selling and delivering books or periodicals to the amount of probably \$250.

7. The Sanitarium and the College bakeries have been united and will do business under the name of the Nebraska Sanitarium Food Company. The new company is controlled by a board of seven members, three from each institution, with the president of the Central Union Conference as chairman. The purity and high standing of the foods will be maintained by inspection from the physicians connected with the two institutions.

8. The two water systems of the institutions are to be united so that in time of scarcity the College can be supplied from the Sanitarium. The Sanitarium is never out of water.

9. It was decided to add one acre to the present strawberry bed; also to set out two acres of raspberries, and two acres of grapes.

10. A plan was approved for an affiliation between Union College and the Medical Department of the Nebraska State University, whereby medical missionary students can receive their medical training at the State University and their preparatory, collegiate, and Sanitarium training at Union College and the Nebraska Sanitarium.

11. The President's address on "The Advantages of a College Education," which was delivered at the recent session of the Central Union Conference, is to be published by the Central Union Conference and Union College, and all receipts derived from the sale of the address are to be used to purchase an equipment for physical culture, both for outdoor and indoor gymnasium work.

12. An outside stairway leading to

the gentlemen's floor of South Hall is to be erected on the east end of the South Hall building. A committee was appointed with power to act and instructions to build as soon as possible. The Board feel that this is a very important matter for the welfare of the College Home.

13. As an evidence that the Board found the school in good condition, it may be said that the session was shorter than usual, and all of the old members of the faculty were re-elected with the exception of one person, who asked to be relieved that he might resume the work of the ministry. There were only two changes made among the foremen of the industrial departments, and these because of the resignation of the former foremen.

Members of the Board spoke particularly of the improvement of the order and discipline at both the College building and the South Hall as compared with the conditions existing at the time of the Board meeting one year ago.

UNION COLLEGE CANVASSERS' INSTITUTE

Union College will hold a Canvassers' Institute at the close of the winter term, beginning Tuesday, Feb. 27, and lasting one week. It will be conducted by Brother G. Phillips; the veteran canvasser and instructor, who did such excellent work last year at the Union College Institute. He will be assisted by the state agents of the surrounding conferences. Conferences having students in school, whether they belong to the Central Union or not, are invited to send their agent to the institute to look after their interests in securing canvassers for their respective fields. Canvassers not attending the College are cordially invited to come to the Institute.

C. C. LEWIS,
President.

Church School Column

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

1. If children become unruly in school, the reason for it should be inquired into. There generally comes on the part of the pupil a loss of interest in his lessons before he becomes disorderly. Perhaps the lessons are too long or too difficult for him to prepare in his limited time for study. If this be the cause, shorten the lessons or make greater effort to help him to prepare his lessons. Perhaps the lessons are so short that he thinks he does not need to spend much time in study. If so, lengthen the lesson or show the pupil the depth of meaning which he has not yet grasped in the short lesson. I find that pupils who are interested in their work and feel that the teacher is working for their best interests, most always love and respect their teacher and seldom cause any trouble in school.

2. Children usually love Bible stories, but the lessons must be adapted to the age and experience of each pupil. Relate the Bible stories in easy language that can be understood by them. I do not do all the talking myself, but encourage the children to talk and ask questions about the lessons. Answer kindly all their questions though they may seem simple. For my own benefit, I review the lesson I am going to teach before going before my class and after pleading with God for the hearts of my pupils, I find but little trouble in holding their interest.

Question 3.—How shall whispering be controlled? Should it be forbidden in our church schools?

NOTE.—This is a question which interests every teacher. A young person teaching her first school wishes to know the experience of other teachers in dealing with whispering. Shall we not receive a number of replies to this request for the next number of the MESSENGER?

SAVE THE BOYS

The February number of this journal is better than all. Tells "How Abraham Lincoln Signed the Pledge," and how he kept it, with other good things. Price 5c, single copy; 40c per year. 100 for \$1.50. Address—

SAVE THE BOYS,
Washburn Park, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE SPRING TERM AT UNION COLLEGE

The spring term at Union College begins Wednesday, Feb. 28, and continues twelve weeks, closing May 22. It is the best time of the year for study. The classes are smaller, the unquiet elements will have largely dropped out, and the teachers can give more and better attention to those who remain. The following new classes are due to be organized, if there is a demand for them, as there doubtless will be: Bible-Nature, Beginning Algebra, Commercial Law, Church School Methods, School Management, School Gardening, Hydrotherapy, Poultry Keeping, and Sight Singing. Book-keeping and Typewriting are pursued individually, and may be taken at any time. No better opportunity can be found for instruction in instrumental music, and the pupil can begin at one time as well as another. Subjects taught: Piano, Voice, Organ, Pipe Organ, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin.

Besides these subjects, in which students may start at the beginning, the entire program, covering a wide range of subjects and including all grades above the seventh, is open to the student's choice, and affords him opportunity for review or advance work according to his needs.

The German, Danish, and Swedish departments will be in full operation, and they are doing excellent work. For further information in regard to the school, address—

THE PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE,
College View, Nebraska.

News and Notes

UNION COLLEGE BREVITIES

Warren Dayton is working in the Pacific Press Office at Mountain View, Cal.

The Union College Poultry Yards received in one mail recently orders for 350 Buff Orpington eggs for hatching.

The Young Ladies' Athena Society will hold a joint meeting with the Young Men's Excelsior Society Saturday evening February 24th, in the English Chapel.

Mr. Theodore Lawson, who was in Union College two and three years ago, is now in the village seeking a location. His mother and sisters expect to move to College View next spring.

It has been found necessary to re-wire the College building, as the old electric wiring is not sufficiently insulated to insure safety against fire. Brother Bert Curtis of Kansas is doing the work.

Among Union College students of recent years at the Union Conference, we met Fred Moody, Mable Barbee, Winnie Glunt, Harley Surdam, Lillian Licky, Nancy Bland, and Louis Hough.

Mr. Nobuzi Kawai, of Japan, and Miss Beatrice Baharian, of Turkey, who are in attendance at Union College, have applied for naturalization papers, that they may become citizens of the United States.

Alice and Clara Kier, of Viborg, S. D., were recently visited by their cousins, Peter and Martin Kier, of the same place. The young men are anxious to attend Union College, and at least one may come next year.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Vorhies, of Arlington, Nebraska, recently visited their daughter, Miss Ora, who is attending Union College. They expressed themselves as well pleased with life as they found it at Union College.

Burton Emerson is making a short business trip to Topeka.

Miss Gustine Olesen, sister to L. C. Olesen the College carpenter, has recently taken up work in the College.

Among recent arrivals at the College Home is Miss Viah Crass, of Hutchinson, Kansas. She intends taking music and Bible in the College.

Clem Benson of the class of '05, Union College was elected at a late meeting of the Central Union Conference Committee as Field Secretary in the department of the Young People's work.

Mr. J. A. C. Hyatt and wife, nee Laura I. Norton, are located at Glendale, California, where they are about to unite with the Glendale church, having written for letters from the College View church. It will be remembered that they are old Union College students.

Miss Annina Jensen, sending us a two years' renewal of her subscription to the MESSENGER says: "I enjoy reading your good paper too much to be willing to do without it. It is such a good reminder of the happy and profitable days spent in Union College and College View, and at the same time keeps one in touch with the present work there and many student friends."

We have received the tenth annual announcement of the Avondale School for Christian Workers. In a picture of the Faculty and students for 1905 we notice some familiar faces. Among them those of Elder L. A. Hoopes, Professor and Mrs. C. W. Irwin. We note on the Faculty page that Pastor L. A. Hoopes has Bible and History of Missions; F. L. Chaney, Physiology and Hygiene; R. W. Brown, Preceptor and History; Mrs. R. W. Brown, Matron. C. W. Irwin is Principal and teaches New Testament Greek and Mrs. Irwin is an assistant teacher. The announcement is very finely illustrated, giving a good view of the buildings and industrial departments.

D. G. Gaede, a former student of Union College, is attending medical school in Kansas City. He is in the third year.

K. C. MacArthur of the Bible study work of the Students' Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, in company with Mr. Simonds, made a recent call at Union College and addressed the students a few minutes at chapel exercises.

It is interesting to note how largely our workers are those who have had training in Union College. There were at the Union Conference the following, and perhaps others: A. R. Ogden, H. F. Ketring, N. T. Sutton, I. A. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, B. E. Huffman, Edith Hyatt, M. E. Kern, J. G. Hanhart, Mary Zener, and Elder Meyer of Missouri

Mr. Robert Mason, who had just returned from a holiday visit to his home at Hazel, Kentucky, where he had been detained by sickness, was obliged to return to his home again February 2 on account of a return of symptoms of the former attack. Mr. Eugene Smith accompanied him. A letter received from them at Kansas City stated that Mr. Mason was standing the trip well, although somewhat tired, and they hoped to reach home safely. The boys both expressed their determination to return to Union College next fall.

The editor of the *West Michigan Herald* writes as follows concerning President Lewis' "Addresses for Young People:" "I have just finished reading the book and I enjoyed it very much. The last chapter struck me very forcibly; for it expresses my sentiments. I think our young people need some fatherly and motherly advice on the very points that you mention in this chapter. Hence, I am glad that you have published what I have felt for some time. I sincerely hope the book will accomplish the purpose for which it was written."

COLLEGE VIEW HAPPENINGS

George Van Winkle, of Stuart, Iowa, has returned home.

The continued warm weather during the present winter has produced a dubious outlook for ice. Neither the Sanitarium nor the College have as yet secured any of their next summer's supply.

Aural Jordan, Winnie Hunt, Matilda Erickson, and H. U. Stevens have been elected delegates to represent Union College at the Student Volunteer Convention to be held in Nashville, Tenn. February 28 to March 4.

On the night of February 10 professional cracksmen entered the village postoffice and the store of Herrick & Vosburgh, securing about \$700 in cash, stamps, and cutlery. As yet no clew has been found to their identity.

Mertie Wheeler, Katie Coleman and Pearl Jones, stenographers for the College, Union Conference, and Nebraska Conference respectively, were the principal workers in this line at the Union Conference session at Kansas City.

A recent communication from Prof. D. D. Rees informs us that Mt. Vernon is putting forth strenuous efforts to enlarge their library. The Professor is chairman of the committee having the matter in hand, so we feel safe in predicting that they will get their additional equipment.

F. J. Ogden has tendered his resignation as business manager of the Union College Bakery and it has been accepted. Frank has been connected with the College for eight successive years. First as student, graduating in 1902, after which he spent a few months in Kansas, but returned upon the request of the College to connect with the bakery. As soon as he disposes of his property in College View he will return to Kansas to assist his father on the home farm.

Frances Esser has returned to her home in Rockford, Iowa.

Eld. E. T. Russell was recently called to attend the meeting of the S. W. U. C. held at Keene, Texas.

Mrs. Hattie M. Dawson, whose daughter Geneva is attending Union College, arrived in College View the 13th, with the intention of making her home here for the future.

Saturday evening, February 3, an interesting program upon the Reformation was given in the English chapel by Professor Kern's Modern History Class. The program consisted of the enlogizing of the work of six prominent reformers, and specially prepared music. The parts were all well rendered, and showed an immense amount of careful preparation. Those taking part and their respective subjects were as follows:—

H. U. Stevens, Wycliffe; Lora Clement, Huss; Gladys Shufelt, Savonarola; Matilda Erickson, Luther; Josephine Schee, Calvin; N. J. Alborg, Wesley.

SANITARIUM SIFTINGS

Miss Lilian Farrar is nursing in Lincoln.

Miss Frances Peterson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is assisting with the nursing work in the Sanitarium.

Miss Ethel Ames, who had planned to go to Loma Linda, has decided to remain here and continue her usual work, as her parents will move to College View in a short time.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Union College bakery and the Nebraska Sanitarium bakery will unite under the name of the Nebraska Sanitarium Food Company.

Mrs. Mande Guthrie McCorckle, a graduate of the Sanitarium, is visiting a few days with friends. She has been nursing in Marne Co., Iowa, but will return to her home in Kansas.

Miss Opal Carner, who has been taking the nurses' course at Battle Creek, will continue it here.

Miss Ethel Moody, a graduate of the class of '03, who has been nursing in Ogden, Utah, joined Miss Dora Burk there and accompanied her to California. Miss Moody will take up nursing work at Burbank, Calif., and Miss Burk will connect with the Loma Linda Sanitarium.

Elders G. A. Irwin, W. C. White, and Brother O. A. Tait visited the Kansas Sanitarium en route to the South Western Conference at Keene, Texas. They expressed themselves well pleased with the location and the facilities found there for the proper care of invalids. They also spoke to the Wichita S. D. A. church.

Dr. P. S. Kellogg was lately chosen Medical Superintendent of the Kansas Sanitarium. The doctor's rich experience in the sanitarium work, also in general surgery for the United States' Government, is rapidly drawing patrons to the institution. Dr. Kellogg works with much zeal and a true heart's devotion to God for the spiritual and physical welfare of suffering humanity.

CHURCH SCHOOL ECHOES

Ruth Jones has returned to her home in College View, having completed a successful term of church school at North Loup, Nebraska.

The attendance at the College View church school is holding up well this winter. Seven of the pupils were baptized recently in the College View church.

Prof. Edward Sutherland recently made Union College a very brief call, while returning from a visit to his parents at Lawrence, Kansas. "Uncle Joe" and "Aunt Mary" are enjoying a fair degree of health, farm life seeming to agree with them.

Home Improvement Courses

GENERAL CULTURE COURSE

John G. Paton, Missionary to the New

Hebrides

LESSON VIII

AMONG THE ABORIGINES

1. Describe Mr. Paton's experience with the Australasian aborigines while detained on one of his journeys.
2. Describe the people.
3. What do we learn from this chapter in regard to the treatment received by these native people from the settlers in Australia?
4. What low estimate was placed upon these Australasian aborigines by many?
7. What evidence from others to the contrary does Mr. Paton bring forth?
6. What from his own investigation? Tell the story of Nora.
7. What use did Mr. Paton make of his information?

TO SCOTLAND AND BACK

8. In what way did Mr. Paton become convinced that he ought to return to Scotland?
9. What peril did the ship encounter on the voyage?
10. Describe his home-coming.
11. What success was attained in Scotland in the work for the mission in obtaining means and missionaries?
12. How does Mr. Paton speak of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and of its union with the Free Church?
13. What serious trouble came to Mr. Paton as a result of a northern winter journey?
14. How does he speak of the help of the children?
15. How is the value of medical knowledge for missionaries emphasized?
16. Describe the second marriage of

Mr. Paton and the last meeting with his parents.

17. With what great perplexity was Mr. Paton confronted immediately on his arrival at Sydney?

18. How was it met?

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY

Period of Exile, Fall of Jerusalem to Fall of Babylon.

I. The fall of Jerusalem. Jer. 25:8-38; 21:1-22:9; 24; 37; 34; 33; 32; II Kings 25:8-22; II Chron. 36:17-21; Jer. 52:12-30; 39; 40.

In the light of previous history, study the causes of the fall of Jerusalem.

2. Remnants in Palestine and Egypt. II Kings 25:22-26; Jer. 40-44; Eze. 36.

3. The Exile in Babylon. Eze. 3; 11:14-25; 12:21-28; 14; 17-20; 33; 34; Jer. 29; Dan. 1; 2. Something of the feelings of the exiles may be learned from Ps. 137.

SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE

PART II

"Teacher's Manual on School Gardening"

Chapter 1—Nature Study, Object and Results.

How the child begins his education.

Object and basis of true education.

Why nature study should have a place in school work.

The value of a school garden.

What is meant by nature study, by school gardening, and by agriculture.

The value of the cultivation of plants—why?

Experience the best teacher.

Chapter 2—The School and Movement Cityward.

Changes in the public educational system.

Why the public schools influence pupils away from the farm.

Efforts to counteract this influence.

Results of this effort.

Chapter 3—Teaching Nature.

The effects of sin.

Our privilege to overcome sin and all

How this may be done. [its effects.

The value of technical education in the science of agriculture.

Efforts to educate the people.

Why this work has developed slowly.

Reasons for teaching the principles of successful gardening and agriculture in lower schools.

What is necessary for the success of this work?

Basis of true scientific attainments.

Effect of such training.

Reasons for failures of past efforts to introduce agriculture and nature study into rural schools.

The proper view of the work.

How to adapt this work to schools having,—

(a) Over-crowded programs.

(b) Short terms of school.

(c) No text books on the subject.

Chapter 4—From the Known to the Related Unknown.

Why the high school girl failed to interest and teach her brother.

What pedagogical principle is thus illustrated?

Chapter 5—Tom Attends the Nature Class.

Miss Sharp's effort to teach nature in a practical way.

Where she failed.

Lesson in this experience to be learned by teachers.

Chapter 6—Suggestive Outline and Notes—September.

Reasons for introducing nature study at the opening of school.

How to begin the work.

Prepare list of subjects and short exercises suitable for chapel exercises.

Exercises for the physiology class.

Practical exercises—rooting plants from slips.

Essential points to keep in mind.

Kind of slips, potting, etc.

Insect study.

Killing bottle.

Weather charts.

Value of this work.

Those who have not yet ordered the Agricultural Bulletins listed in previous numbers of the MESSENGER for this course, should do so at once. The "Teacher's Manual on School Gardening," which is the basis of this study, may be ordered from the Union College Press, College View, Neb. Price, 10c.

B. E. H.

DEPARTURE OF

HOWARD A. PEEBLES

February 15, another son of Union College went forth into the great mission field, to "cast himself into the world's great need." Howard A. Peebles started for La Ceiba, Spanish Honduras, Central America, to aid Brother Moncada, who is translating and printing tracts and pamphlets in the Spanish language. Brother Peebles is a printer of considerable experience, and will be good help for Brother Moncada, who is described as being one of the ablest lawyers in that country, and zealous to advance the cause of present truth by the use of his own printing plant. Brother Peebles had just finished work on a new Spanish book published by the International Publishing Co., College View, when the word came from La Ceiba through Brother A. N. Allen, laboring in that field. Hence the call found him all ready to respond. On the evening of February 14, a number of friends gathered at his home and gave him a farewell surprise. An appropriate program was carried out and he was presented with an autograph album, made at the office of the College Press, and filled with parting messages from his friends. Then followed an earnest prayer commending him to the care of God as he goes to his new field. He goes as a self-supporting missionary, expecting to sustain himself by teaching English.

BARGAIN DAY

Double your salary by making each dollar you spend work like two. Every day is bargain day at this store—the big store with the little prices. If you have not been in to see the bargains we are offering in Suits and Overcoats, get in to-day and get yours. Get a good one and get it for half or less than half.

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Buys any overcoat in the store priced up to \$50, silk or serge lined, Palatos, double breasted Rytous, Chesterfield and Varsity.

Lot 2---\$14.50

Buys an overcoat in the store priced up to \$32.50. The styles include Paddocks, Rytons, Varsities single and double breasted, also Chesterfield and Box styles.

Lot 3---\$10.50

Buys an overcoat in the store worth up to \$22.50. Styles include the Rytons, Paddocks, Box and Chesterfield styles. Some silk lined Boys'.

Lot 4---\$7.50

Buys any coat in the store priced up to \$16.50. When you understand that H. S. & M. do not make a coat to sell wholesale less than \$11.00 you will appreciate this offering.

Big Three Suit Sale---The last of our Beautiful Fall and Winter Suit Stock.

We do not propose to carry over a single fancy Suit from our Fall and Winter stock. They must go, not a part, but all. How would you like to own a fine Suit at half and in some instances less than half price?

That's exactly our proposition in this Big 3 Suit Sale.

In all your clothes buying experience you have never had such a suit bargain proposition put before you. The sale involves all such fine makes of Suits as are produced by Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Stein-Block Co., B. Kuppenheimer Co., Hirsh, Wickwire & Co. Not a cheap or out of style garment offered—all new and fresh made.

This is the way the suits are divided and marked—nothing reserved but Staple Blacks and Blue Suits.

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Lot one embraces all Fancy Suits worth \$30, \$27.50, \$25.00, \$22.50—Price

\$15.00

Lot 2

Lot 2 embraces all Suits which we sold at \$20, \$18, \$16.50 and \$15.00—Price

\$10.00

Lot 3

Lot three embraces all Suits sold by us at \$12.50, \$10, and \$7.50—Price

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