

THE EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER

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No. 43

The Educational Messenger

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Editorial

The Love of a Good Book

Let our young people catch the spirit of the old English author who said:—

"O for a book and a shadie nook
Either indoors or out,
With the grene leaves whis'ring overhead,
Or the strete cryes all about,
Where I may reade all at my ease,
Both of the new and olde;
For a jollie good booke whereon to looke,
Is better to me than golde."

—M. E. Kern in *Youth's Instructor*.

Chancellor Andrews on Home Manual Training

We have before referred to the fact that manual and industrial training occupied a very prominent place in the deliberation of the National Teachers' Association, at Cleveland, Ohio, last summer. The same is true of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association just closed at Lincoln. Three papers dwelt especially upon this subject—those of Principal Arthur D. Call, of Hartford, Conn.; Dr. E. J. Goodwin, president Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska. Chancellor Andrews' remarks on this important subject we give entire from his address entitled, *The Crusade for the Country School*:—

"Manual training, now generally and properly regarded as an indispensable part of early education, is surer to be acquired by the country children than by city children. School manual training in the country may be no better than in town; yet country boys and girls have an advantage in this branch since their activity outside of school affords manual instruction of

the most useful kind because practical. In cities, artisans of all sorts are at every one's beck and call to do all needed things, an unfortunate facility which city parents ought to lament on behalf of their children, who thus lose educational privileges they can never make up.

"In city as in country homes all ordinary repairs about the premises, as of clothing, wood-work, furniture, locks, clocks, machines and gear of all sorts, should be done by the young people of the household. All girls and boys should know how to sharpen scissors, knives and tools. Common painting should be their care. A great deal of the less difficult making, as of ordinary clothing, furniture and tools should be required of them. Every boy and every girl as well ought to be proficient in harnessing, and unharnessing, saddling and unsaddling horses, in the proper hitching up and driving of teams, in managing nervous animals. A country boy should not be permitted to vote till he has successfully broken a colt or two. Youth of both sexes should know how to swim and to row, also the elements of garment mending, of cooking, of first aid to the injured, and of nursing the sick.

"The great recommendation of these various accomplishments is not their convenience, though they eminently possess that, but their educative power. They are mental and never merely manual. They form mind, morality, sense and soul, as truly as book studies, in fact much more effectively than most book studies. They are more valuable for being concrete, nearer to the real life, serving material ends. In and through them mind is articulated with outer reality in a natural way. That school practise which most completely utilizes for educational purposes the necessary ongoings of our life, with least necessity for artificial school appliances, is, so far forth, the best. It is not to our credit as school people that we make and let patrons and parents make so little of home manual training.

"Lest this large reference to manual training mislead, I hasten to add that the school I have in mind is after all the old stock and standard public-school of America, one of our nation's royal glories. May it continue forever, a trunk current of spiritual and civic influence basal to all that is best in our social body. I am in favor of agricultural and trade-schools for all pupils desiring them when advanced enough to choose callings with some wisdom, provided such schools are so taken as not to spoil the unity or spirit of the system.

Let not education for vocations become a craze. We do not wish to supplant our present public school system but only to diversify and adapt it.

Resolutions of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association.

THE following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the closing session of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, which convened in Lincoln last week. The entire report is worthy of careful study, but we especially commend to the attention of our readers the paragraphs on increase of salary, "sneak day," Bible literature, consolidated schools, betterment of country homes, and local option. It may be necessary to explain to some of our readers that "sneak day" is observed by the senior class of some colleges as a day set by themselves when the class "sneak off" from their recitations and "play hookey" in commemoration of their school-boy practises. The custom is creeping into the high schools. The University of Nebraska has recently taken strong ground against the custom, and the teachers of Nebraska now commend the university for its action and join in the movement against the pernicious custom:—

"We, the five thousand teachers here assembled, tender thanks to the president, the officers, and the friends of the Association for the zeal, wisdom and devotion with which they have wrought in preparing for this the greatest educational association in the history of the state.

"We desire especially to express our gratitude to Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews for his service as President of this Association. We realize how fully his time is occupied with the greater educational thought of the world, and we therefore appreciate his unselfish service in turning aside from his larger work to devote his energies to the unparalleled success of this Association. Such service and devotion have called forth the enthusiastic co-operation and unspeakable love of every teacher in the state.

"We desire to endorse heartily the superb leadership, the wise educational policies, and all other factors which have entered into an administration so full of constructive thought and sane educational practise as that of our present State Superintendent, Jasper L. McBrien.

"We indorse the wisdom of our last legislature in the passage of progressive educational measures. We commend to the coming legislature the passage of such further measures as shall make the measures already passed more effective; and we also commend to our law-makers such a policy of liberality in appropriations as shall further enhance the interests of education in our commonwealth.

"We favor such a development of the present plan of certification of teachers as will conduce to still greater uniformity, and lead to a still higher elevation of professional standards and ideals.

"We commend Chancellor Andrews and Superintendent McBrien as leaders for their firm stand in favor of increasing the salary of teachers until such compensation shall be commensurate with the pay given expert service in other professions.

"We desire to go on record as favoring such an equitable increase of teachers' salaries, and we pledge ourselves, as teachers of Nebraska, to render such efficient service as shall merit this recognition. We further commend any movement in the profession itself for a larger portion than is now possessed of the virtue of economy that will enable teachers to make a wiser use of their earnings and lay aside something for old age. We are especially gratified that the free high school attendance law, passed by our last legislature, has stood the test of constitutionality in the recent decision of Judge L. M. Pemberton upholding that law.

"We commend the action of the University senate in declaring against "sneak day," and we commend those superintendents, principals, and teachers who have taken a firm stand against this pernicious custom which has threatened to fasten itself upon our high schools.

"Following the action of the National Education Association at its recent meeting at Cleveland, we desire to express our conviction that Bible literature should not be excluded from our schools as a basis for literary study any more than should the vast literary product which has sprung from the Bible as its source of inspiration.

"We believe that civil service rules should also govern for all teachers of the state in the matter of tenure of office during efficient service; and that the civil service rules should also govern in the matter of conduct and participation in partisan political affairs.

"We favor the plan of establishing consolidated schools, as at Sholes, Nebraska, for the betterment of school conditions in all districts adjacent to village district schools.

"As teachers of a great agricultural state, we heartily endorse the action of President Roosevelt in appointing a committee to devise ways and means for the betterment of conditions surrounding the homes in rural districts.

"We commend all influences which make for the purity of the homes of our state and the protection of our boys and girls. To this end we favor all judicious movements toward the enactment of a county option law for Nebraska.

"We desire to express our gratification over the fact that many of the most worthy changes recommended by the committee on reformed spelling have already become fixed in common usage in the written forms of all educated classes.

"As teachers of Nebraska, we rejoice that our ranks are unsevered by factional strife, and our ener-

gies undivided by selfish sectional interests and ambitions; that in all the educational interests of the state a spirit of unity is manifest. The presidents of all colleges, normal schools and universities, state and private, are working in harmony. County superintendents are co-operating with each other and with the state superintendent. All grades of school from the kindergarten to the graduate school of the State University are contributory to each other, and generally, all forces are unified and co-operative. In consequence we especially rejoice that there is now developed in Nebraska the lofty code of professional ethics which subordinates personal ambition and selfish desires to the higher good of the great cause of educational progress."

Modern Daniels

THE spirit of Daniel still lives. A modern illustration is seen in the brave and commendable action of the Mountain Ash choir of Wales, whose twenty-five members refused wine offered them at the White House at the close of a recent private concert, during which they received the applause of President Roosevelt and family. The incident referred to occurred several weeks ago when the Wales choir, composed of total abstainers, sang, by invitation, before a small company invited by the President to hear them. At the conclusion of the program a colored waiter suddenly appeared, bearing a tray on which were twenty-five glasses of light colored liquid. The first man to whom the tray was passed declined to take a glass from it; so did the second man and the third and the fourth. The waiter passed down the line until more than a dozen singers had refused to drink. Then at a signal from the President, he suddenly turned on his heel and left the room without explanation, bearing the two dozen glasses of untouched wine with him. All honor to this band of modern Daniels.

LET the hour, then, be one of impressions, of influence, of facing the problem of our existence; of enquiring, Whence am I? What am I? Why am I? Whither am I going?—*Reason, Revelation, and Faith*

PRETEND nothing. Do not seek to impress people with the qualities or accomplishments you would like to possess. If you really possess them, people will find it out. If you do not, they will find it out also, no matter what effort you make to assume them. Remember, there is nothing you may not be (within the bounds of common sense), if you really desire it. You cannot be a great singer, or a great artist, or a great poet, unless you are born with these gifts. But you can be a great character, if you lay the foundation hour by hour by noble thoughts, impulses, and actions.—*Selected.*

General Articles

Our Public Schools

THE urgent need of industrial training as a part of our public-school system, as well as the imperative duty of simplifying and strengthening the elementary course, were the subjects of an exceedingly interesting address made recently by Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of education of the state of New York, before the National Education Association at Cleveland, Ohio.

"When but one-third of the children," said Dr. Draper, "remain to the end of the elementary course in a country where education is such a universal passion, there is something the matter with the schools. When half the men who are responsible for the business activities and who are guiding the political life of the country tell us that children from the elementary schools are not able to do definite things required in the world's real affairs, there is something the matter with the schools. When work seeks workers, and young men and women are indifferent to it, there is something the matter with the schools.

"The length of the school period and the productive value of the citizen are closely related. Industrialism is the great basis of a nation's true strength and real culture. Knowing this we have seen that there is not sufficient articulation between the educational and the industrial systems of the country. We have seen the indefinite expansion of instruction and the unlimited multiplication of appliances leading to literary, professional, and managing occupations, without any real solicitude about the vital industrial foundations of the nation's happiness and power. A situation manifestly unjust to the greater number, even unjust to those for whom it has done the most, has resulted. Notwithstanding our boasted universality of educational opportunity, there has grown up an absurd hiatus in the educational system, which denies the just right of the wage-earning masses and grievously menaces the industrial efficiency and the material prosperity of the country.

"It is because I believe as ardently as I do in the open chance of every American child, that I say that the implications and the influences of the schools must not lead boys who might become excellent cabinet-makers into being no-account lawyers, and girls who might be first-class breadmakers or dressmakers into being fourth-class music teachers. . . . The school system has grown deformed; it is one-sided and not broad enough at the base. The trouble is not that the higher institutions have grown abnormally. . . . The ailment is in the elementary schools.

"The programs in the elementary schools are overloaded, and the teachers are overtaxed. The

terms have become too short and the vacations too long, in the interest of teachers who are often overworked by schools that are too large, and by programs that are too crowded and complex. But that is not the worst. There is too much pedagogy and too little teaching. There is too much artificial, and superficial, and therefore false, culture. There are too many classes, too many books, too many visionary appliances. The teachers are forced into fanciful speculation and airy methods in order to be at the fore of pedagogical progress. There are pedagogical and psychological wretches who seem to think that they can experiment upon children as psychologists practise upon guinea pigs, and that without any equivalent basis of scientific knowledge. The result upon the child is confused conceit rather than mental clarity, and a little information about everything rather than exact efficiency in any definite thing.

"The root of the trouble is not where the uninitiated are looking for it. It is not, for example, with what the editorial writers call the 'fads and frills.' Drawing, basketry, modeling, sloyd, joinery, cooking and sewing for an hour or two each week, impose no burden. They afford relaxation, open the way for healthful comradeship and rivalry, supply motive, and lay a little of the groundwork for happy lives, by looking toward both manual and mental efficiency so sorely needed. But we do not lay the first courses in the building with sufficient exactness to enable our young men and women to erect either successful professional or successful industrial lives upon them.

"The time has come to begin a new order of schools as a part of the public-school system. We may separate the order into two general classes. One class may train all-round mechanics for work independently, mainly with their own tools, and without much machinery, and these may be called trades-schools.

"The new schools cannot displace, nor half displace, the common, elementary school. They will have to follow and supplement it."

The Standard of Attainment

EIGHT certificates for the completion of the Standard of Attainment course were issued to the following young people of the St. Joseph Society: Misses Della Best, Anna Didrickson, Lottie Hines, Letha Hines, Mabel Carman, Nellie Cosgrove, Hazel Mosher and Mr. Ralph Ringer. Who will "go and do likewise?"

Surely if there was ever one time more opportune than another for an understanding of the fundamental truths which distinguish us from other denominations, and for a knowledge of the history of the message, it is the present time. At the Sedalia camp-meeting, when Elder MacGuire asked all of a company of about one hundred and fifty young people to rise, who could quote and locate three texts on the Sabbath, only three responded. After a call for the same number upon the Second Coming of Christ, one more joined

"the faithful three." Dear young people, "these things ought not so to be." There should be a definiteness about our study which will prepare us to "give an answer to every man that asketh a reason of the hope" that is in us. As I have met honest-hearted inquirers on the train, or while waiting at stations, I have been asked how Seventh-day Adventists differ from other denominations. One person asked for texts of Scripture upon the main points of our faith. This has led me to advise the leaders of our young people to devote a brief time each week to the study and review of strong texts upon some of these subjects. The following list upon the two subjects which give us our name are only suggestive; others may be added or substituted, but in planning our course of study, let us not neglect the most important of all books, the precious Word of God, "which is able to make us wise unto salvation."

The Sabbath:

Gen. 2:3. Blessed and sanctified.

Ex. 20:8-11. Commandment.

Isa. 58:13-14. Proper manner of observance.

Matt. 28:1. Precedes first day of week.

Eze. 20:12, 20. Sign of sanctification.

Luke 4:16. Christ's "custom" to observe the Sabbath.

Acts 18:4, 11. Paul kept 78 Sabbaths in succession.

Mark 2:27, 28; Rev. 1:10. Sabbath and Lord's day.

Second Coming of Christ:

Jude 14. Enoch prophesied of it.

Job 19:25. Job believed and "knew" it.

John 14:1-3. Christ promised it.

Acts 1:9-11. Personal coming.

Rev. 1:10. Visible coming.

Matt. 24:29. Signs of His coming.

Matt. 24:30, 31. Manner of His coming.

Matt. 24:33. Nearness of His coming.

Review and drill, and drill and review the texts; let an interesting and thorough quiz be given for five or ten minutes each week. Texts upon other subjects will follow when you have learned these lessons.

—*Nettie Hardiman in Worker's Record.*

The Betterment of Farm Life

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has appointed a commission of five men to report on methods of improving the social conditions of farm life. Next to the conservation of national resources, he regards the well-being of the farmer as the chief problem before the nation. On the man who gives us the materials for clothes and food the entire nation depends. Through him society is rooted in the land. Many of the great economic improvements in late years have been directed to the betterment of farming. The department of agriculture has been working to increase the productivity of the land, and to instruct farmers in the

best methods of cultivation. All the development of irrigation, the establishment of rural postal delivery, the improvement of water-ways and railroads, over which the product of the land is sent to the cities, the good roads movement, the creation of state agricultural colleges, the regeneration of the district-school system, have tended to make farming more prosperous and the farmer healthier and better instructed. But most of this work has dealt in land and crops, and tools and roads. It has in large measure missed the human being. The President's most inspiring idea, his most statesmanlike motive is the belief that it is the man that counts. We must help and improve human beings. We must make farm life so attractive that the best strength of the nation will live it. At present the brilliant prizes of life seem to lie in the city, and too many capable boys are tempted away from the soil. To bring to the farm the essential comforts and intellectual interests of the cities, to give the farm boy and farm girl every chance for self-improvement, to secure to the farmer his proper share of the profit of his labor, to make life in the country most worth living, this is the problem, the solution of which will strengthen the foundations of national prosperity.—*The Student's Journal*.

Things Worth Knowing about our Mission Fields

(Questions answered in *Review* of October 29.)

ROMAN-SWISS CONFERENCE

Locate Orbe.

What meeting was held there in August?

Describe this city?

What historical events were connected with it?

How many churches do we have in this conference?

What is their membership?

What actions show the interest these people have in the advancement of the third angel's message?

What are they doing for their young people? For the German population of Switzerland?

Who is to be the laborer?

What is the condition of the publishing work, and what is being done to increase it? Are their difficulties peculiar to their field only?

How do their sales for 1907 compare with those of 1906?

Where is their sanitarium and school located?

What of their success?

How many laborers are there in this field?

Who was chosen president?

THE INCA INDIANS OF PERU

What condition of civilization once prevailed among these Indians? Mention several things which indicate this condition.

How does this compare with their condition at the present time?

Compare the conditions in Peru with those in Mexico and elsewhere.

Are the conditions described those usually following Spanish conquest?

(Questions answered in *Review* of Nov. 5, 1908.)

PORTO, PORTUGAL

Who reports from Portugal?

What can you say of the early history of Porto?

Locate this city.

What noted navigator was born here? When?

What religious body predominates in this city?

How many and what Protestant denominations are located there?

When and how was our work opened in Portugal?

WEST AFRICA

Professor French was in charge of the commercial department of Union College last year. When did he and his wife land in Freetown, Sierra Leone?

Who met them there and where were they taken?

How were they received?

What does the attendance at prayer meeting indicate?

What can you say of the condition of our work among the natives and of the prospect for the future?

INCA INDIANS OF PERU

Have the Inca Indians quietly submitted to Catholic rule, or have they attempted to gain their freedom?

When and with what results were the most noted of these attempts made?

Do they enjoy freedom in the Republic of Peru?

Describe their present condition.

INDIA

What results are following our work in Mussoorie?

What condition prevails throughout India?

What organizations have recently been affected?

Do similar results follow in all heathen lands when the Word of God is taught the people? Why?

Old friends, old scenes, will lovelier be,
As more of heaven in each we see;
Some softening gleam of love and prayer,
Shall dawn on every cross and care.

—John Keble.

WHEN one thrusts himself into the life of another, he cannot leave it at his will.—*Selected*.

ENERGY of will — self-originating force — is the soul of every great character. Where it is, there is life; where it is not, there is faintness, helplessness, and despondency. "The strong man and the waterfall," says the proverb, "channel their own path." The energetic leader of noble spirit not only wins a way for himself, but carries others with him. His every act has a personal significance, indicating vigor, independence, and self-reliance, and unconsciously commands respect, admiration and homage.—*Selected*.

Ordinance No.

AN ORDINANCE granting certain rights and privileges to the Nebraska Telephone Company, its successors and assigns, regulating the erection of poles and wires and protecting same in the Village of College View.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Chairman and Board of Trustees of the Village of College View:

SECTION 1. That the Nebraska Telephone Company, its successors and assigns be and hereby are granted right of way for the erection and maintenance of poles and wires and all the appurtenances thereto, for the purpose of transacting a general telephone and telegraph business through, over and upon the streets, alleys and public grounds of the Village of College View, provided that said Company shall at all times, when requested by the proper authorities, permit their poles and fixtures to be used for the purpose of placing and maintaining thereon, free of charge, any wires which may be necessary for the use of the police and fire departments of the Village of College View, and further provided that such poles and wires shall be erected so as not to interfere with ordinary travel through such streets and alleys.

SECTION 2. Whenever it shall be necessary for any person to move along or across any of said streets or alleys any vehicle or structure of such height or size as to interfere with any poles or wires so erected, the company using and operating such poles and wires shall, upon receiving twenty-four hours' notice served in writing upon their agent or manager at Lincoln, Nebraska, and upon receiving payment of the actual cost thereof, temporarily remove such poles and wires from such place as must necessarily be crossed by such vehicle or structure, and provided that this section shall not be construed to apply to circus or other parades upon the public streets or alleys.

SECTION 3. Any person who shall interfere with, cut, injure, remove, break or destroy any of the poles, wires, fixtures, instruments or other property of the said telephone company or its successors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and any person who shall paste, tack, or fasten on the poles or fixtures of said company, any sign, poster, advertisement or banner, shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication according to law.

Passed Nov. 3, 1908.

Approved Nov. 3, 1908.

G. W. SHAVER, Chairman.
D. J. WEISS, Village Clerk.

Graves and Odren Barber Shop

Remember the New Location just east of the Bank

Agents for Merchants Laundry

Shirts 5 to 10 cents
Collars 2 1/2 cents
Pair Cuffs, 5 cents

COLLEGE VIEW - - - NEBRASKA

BLESSED is the man who has found his work and then gets busy.

To be what we are, and to become what we are capable of becoming, is the only end of life.—Stevenson.

CHARLEY SUTTON writes that he will sell one thirtieth of the \$30,000. His sales averaged almost two dollars an hour last week.—Kansas Worker.

FAITH is the key that unlocks the cabinet of God's treasures; the king's messenger from the celestial world, to bring all the supplies we need out of the fullness that there is in Christ.—J. Stevens.

THE dime novel still does its wicked work. "Recently," a late paper says, "Two Chicago boys, one eighteen years old, the other sixteen, were convicted of having bound and cruelly tortured two smaller boys, in imitation of some Indians they had been reading about. The fine of one hundred dollars imposed by the judge on the older boy, of course, fell upon the boy's father, and to some persons may seem an injustice; but it ought to serve as a reminder to parents that they are responsible for what their children read."—The Watchman.

THE Oakwood Manual Training School at Huntsville, Ala., had a narrow escape recently from another disastrous fire. The old farm-house, which has long been dignified by the name, "The Main Building" of the Oakwood School, caught fire a few nights since, and it required some lively work to put it out. This was accomplished, however, with only a few dollars' damage. Elders G. A. Irwin, George B. Thompson, and W. A. Westworth, were sleeping in an adjoining room when the alarm was given, and participated in helping to extinguish the fire. We sincerely hope that this institution will be protected from any further loss by fire. It is true that the old farm-house is not very valuable, and a more modern structure would serve a much better purpose, but the institution could ill afford to lose it, and all are devoutly thankful that this threatened disaster was averted.—The Gospel Herald.

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NEBRASKA



Church Directory.

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ELDERS.—R. F. Andrews, J. S. Hart, F. F. Byington, Aug. Anderson.

DEACONS.—J. E. Kirk, District 1; J. J. Ames, Dist. 2; Wm. Asp, Dist. 3; D. K. Oxley, Dist. 4; J. A. Graham, Dist. 5; H. M. Spear, Dist. 6; Geo. Hoffman, Dist. 7; Scandinavian; C. A. Thorp and S. Sorenson.

DEACONESSES.—Mrs. J. E. Kirk, Dist. 1; Mrs. J. H. Allen, Dist. 2; Mrs. Alice Hart, Dist. 3; Mrs. E. A. Jenkins, Dist. 4; Mrs. J. A. Graham, Dist. 5; Mrs. Laura D. Kellogg, Dist. 6; Mary George, Dist. 7; Scandinavian, Mrs. C. A. Thorp, and Mrs. S. Sorenson.

CLERK, LIBRARIAN AND TREASURER.—Mrs. Libbie Collins.

ORGANIST.—Winnifred Collins.

CHORISTER.—D. L. Crouse.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY SECRETARY.—W. B. Schultz

TEMPERANCE DEPT. SEC.—Mrs. Alice Hart.

SABBATH SCHOOL SUPT.—F. F. Byington.

MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER PRES.—Alfred Adson.

JUNIOR DEPT. LEADER.—C. L. Benson.

CHAIRMAN CHURCH SCHOOL BOARD.—B. E. Huffman.

German Church.

ELDER.—G. A. Grauer.

DEACON.—Frank Fast.

LIBRARIAN.—Rudolf Shopbach.

CLERK.—A. Schmidt.

THE Sabbath services, November 7, consisted of a religious liberty program under the direction of the religious liberty secretary of the College View church, Brother W. B. Shultz. Professor Kellogg spoke upon the words of Christ, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." Professor Lewis answered the questions, what to do and how to do it, saying we should live the principles of liberty, and tell them to others by distributing tracts, selling *Liberty*, and circulating petitions. Elder Burg read important passages from the testimonies about the attitude we should sustain to this work. And Brother Shultz read the Nebraska Sunday law, spoke of the recent decision of the Supreme Court sustaining it, and showed the necessity of pushing the petition work. Interspersed was appropriate music. The program was instructive but too long.

WE can only be valued as we make ourselves valuable.—*Emerson*.

MISS DORA BURKE, of the Nebraska Sanitarium, has been called to Broken Bow, Nebr., by the sickness of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Glasscock.

MARY J. SHULTZ, of Stockton, Cal., assures us that she enjoys the little news items in the MESSENGER and the reports from the workers. She is as busy as usual with Sabbath-school work and other duties.

College View Church Treasurer's Report Ending September 30, 1908

Tithe received.....\$2024.58

CHURCH FINANCES

Church expense:

On hand July 1,\$11.17

Received during quarter. \$72.75

Paid out " " \$44.28

Balance on hand Oct. 1,\$38.64

Poor Fund:

On hand July 1,\$17.33

Received during quarter. \$42.18

Paid out " " \$30.44

Balance on hand July 1,\$29.07

Special repair fund:

On hand Oct. 1,\$26.39

Trust Funds Received and Sent to Place Designed

Ten-cent-a-week\$170.57

Sabbath-school for missions.....39.40

Fourth Sabbath collection,—

Home work13.93

Second tithe3.77

Southern Work.....15.00

College View Church-school building

.....\$55.00

College View Church-school repair fund

.....49.00

Self-denial box money for the South 3.06

Panama school work.....8.60

Blind work.....10.00

Hilciet school.....5.00

Daylight, Tennessee school.....62.25

China and India3.60

Scholarship Foreign Missionary Semi-

nary, Washington, D. C.2.50

Nebraska Foreign Mission Investment

Fund.....6.05

DILIGENCE is the mother of good luck.
—*Franklin*.

ELDER E. T. RUSSELL addressed the students in chapel Friday morning.

H. A. HEBARD, of Hastings, Nebr., spent a few days in College View last week.

LAWRENCE ANDERSON, of Hastings, Nebr., visited brother and sisters in College View last week.

MRS. SWAN PETERSON, of Sheldon, Wyoming, has arrived in College View and will spend the winter with her children, Frank, Mabel, and Elsie Peterson, who are attending Union College.

SOME few evenings ago, the four remaining members of the astronomy class of '07-'08—Leona Tuley, Anna Olson, W. J. Eden, and E. R. Johnson—decoyed Prof. H. U. Stevens down from the library to the physical laboratory, where they treated him to pleasant surprise for "old time's sake." Assisted by a liberal supply of fudge, an hour's time was most pleasantly spent. Just before parting, a copy of "The Desire of Ages" was presented to Professor Stevens, as a tangible reminder of his old class.

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News and Notes.

FEUDALISM and Orientalism thought it majestic to do nothing; the modern majesty consists in work.—Emerson.

You cannot run away from a weakness; you must sometime fight it out or perish. Why not do it now?—Stevenson

MISS SADIE BLODGETT, of Ft. Calhoun, Nebr., is visiting her sister, Miss Maude Blodgett, who is attending Union College.

STEPS are being taken to establish a school in Memphis, Tenn. It is hoped that this school can be nearly, if not quite, self-supporting.

EVERY piece of work which is not as good as you can make it, which you have palmed off imperfect, should rise up against you in the court of your own heart and condemn you for a thief.—Stevenson.

Two acres of land have been deeded the India mission committee, in a favorable locality among the Tamils of South India. One and one-fourth acres of this land are well adapted for building purposes, the remainder for a fruit and vegetable garden.—Workers' Bulletin.

ELDER A. R. OGDEN, after attending the dedication of the Logan church, which company he helped to raise up, has been visiting some of the churches in Kansas. Among them were Glen Elder, where he went from Logan; and Topeka, where he was last Thursday. He intends soon to move his family to Utica, Mo., where the headquarters of the North Missouri Conference are to be located.—Kansas Worker.

THE friends of Mr. and Mrs. P. Potter gave them a pleasant surprise at their home in College View, Tuesday evening, November 3, the occasion being their fiftieth wedding anniversary. A short program was given, after which a social time was enjoyed. Those in attendance from outside College View were, Mrs. Carrie McGlothlin, of Wilson, Wisconsin; Mrs. E. Russell Potter, of Gladstone, Manitoba; Mrs. Libbie Drury and daughter, Mabel, of Tekama, Nebr.

PROFESSOR KERN is becoming facetious. In a recent number of the *Youth's Instructor* he writes upon "those examinations," referring to examinations of the Missionary Volunteer Reading Course; "Now about those examinations. In the first place, there are no examinations in our Missionary Volunteer Reading Course. In the second place, if there are any they are easy. And in the third place, if they are hard the pluck and grit of Seventh-day Adventist youth will master them." This is equalled only by the originality and facility of the lawyer who proposed to prove first that his client never borrowed the kettle of the plaintiff; second, that the kettle was cracked when he received it; and third that it was whole when he took it home.

FROM a letter written by Elder G. A. Irwin, we learn that his son, C. W. Irwin principal of the Avondale School, Australia, is to be one of the delegates from Australia to the next General Conference. Professor Irwin was teacher of Greek and Latin at Union College during the first five years of the school's history. His father writes, "After getting the school well started in January, he will turn it over to Brother Hoopes who will act as principal during his absence. It is Walter's plan to leave Australia the 23rd of January. Coming by way of Ceylon and Suez, he will run out to the Pyramids in Egypt and from there to Jerusalem, and then on to Naples and Rome, Gland, Switzerland, and Fribourg, Germany, and from there to Paris, and thence on to London, and from there to Washington. His wife will accompany him. It is the intention of the brethren that he return to Australia by the way of Tahiti. It will certainly be quite a treat to him to take such a trip, and also to meet with his old schoolmates and friends once more in the United States."

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