

THE EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER

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The Educational Messenger

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Editorial

Last Week's Meetings

THE past week has been an eventful one in College View on account of the important meetings that have been held. First, Professor Magan unexpectedly spent two days in College View, speaking to the students at chapel Wednesday morning.

Friday evening, Mrs. J. S. Wightman, sister of Elder E. T. Russell, spoke to a crowded house in the college chapel on the Second Coming of Christ. The address was a vivid presentation of familiar texts upon this important subject and was listened to with profound attention. At the close of the service an after-meeting was held by Elder Burg with those who were considering the subject of baptism. Eight students fully decided to go forward in this ordinance at the first opportunity.

Sabbath morning, Elder J. S. Wightman spoke in the church continuing the subject of Friday evening, and presented some of the signs of the near coming of Christ. He said in part: A thousand signs proclaim the immediate coming of Christ. No issue is so important as this. It is a great over-towering question. We can not get away from it. If we try to do so it will come after us. The signs of Christ's coming are everywhere. The Saviour tells us how to recognize these signs. He said "If I go, I will come again," and in Luke 21:25 He gives many signs of His near approach. There are signs in the financial world. A false panic recently caused a world of trouble. It came in a night and almost without warning. There are signs also in the labor world. Mr. Gompers predicted that if the government continues to deny to the laborers their rights a revolution greater than the French Revolution will follow. The

condition of the social world proclaims the soon coming of Christ. Divorces are multiplying and are more easily obtained, until churches and courts are greatly concerned in regulating the evil. Crime is on the increase. Evil men, according to the scriptures, are waxing worse and worse. Murder has increased four-fold in the last twenty years. In the military world the signs are increasing. The nations are like a pack of snarling wolves, ready to fly at one another's throats. Events threatening to change the face of the map of Europe are crystalizing with lightning rapidity. The old time Turkey has gone down and a consitutional government took its place in a night. The ramifications of these events are of world-wide importance. The entire world is an armed camp, striving for supremacy. The religious world also proclaims the end of all things. Men profess godliness but deny its power. Infidelity reigns even among professed Christian leaders. Dr. Abbott has declared that the Bible does not contain ultimate truth. The peace and safety cry is heard on every hand, and yet the nations of the world seem to be on the verge of war. We should study these signs and when the call comes to us, "Watchman, what of the night?" we should be ready to answer with the watchman of old, "The morning is coming."

Sabbath afternoon the young people's society held a temperance meeting. The church was well filled. A paper on the history of the temperance work in the denomination was read by Mr. R. S. Irvine, followed by a paper by Miss Maude Noel on what temperance means to us as Seventh-day Adventists. Elder C. R. Kite closed with an address answering the question, What can we do for temperance? Music was furnished by a mixed quartet consisting of Misses Crawford and McCutchen and Messrs Isaac Schmidt and Andrews; also by a male quartet consisting of Messrs Schmidt, Bungor, Miller and Andrews.

Saturday night the music department gave a public recital. The audience was probably the largest ever assembled in the chapel. Scores were obliged to stand. The program was well rendered and had the somewhat uncommon merit of being reasonably short. The program will be found in another column.

Sunday night a temperance program was given in the church, largely prepared by the juniors and the Sabbath-school children. The program of this exercise will be given in the next number.

Monday night Mrs. J. S. Wightman gave the religious liberty lecture which she has delivered through

out Missouri. Brother and Sister Wightman have held meetings and distributed literature in the principal cities and nearly all of the county seats in the state. Elder Wightman spoke Tuesday evening giving an account of the campaign in Missouri. They now go to take up a similar work in Colorado. Abstracts of some of these papers and addresses will be given in the MESSENGER from time to time.

W. J. Bryan to the Teachers

OUR readers will be interested to read the first address of Mr. Bryan after the election. It was given Wednesday evening, November 4, at the banquet of the State Teachers' Association. The report is taken from the *Lincoln Daily Star*:—

"Twenty-five hundred teachers sat at the banquet and in the galleries when W. J. Bryan, on November 4, delivered the following address to the Nebraska State Teachers' Association. Mr. Bryan was given a great reception by his audience, every person in the audience rising and giving him the Chautauqua salute. His speech follows:—

"Mr. Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen: I am glad to participate in this meeting even though my stay must be brief. I appreciate the invitation that brings me here and the companionship which I have here with the officers of your association, with Chancellor Andrews of our state university, with Governor Sheldon, and with other invited guests. Professor McBrien says that he is introducing me to the most magnificent audience I have ever addressed anywhere in the world. In introducing me in those words he has precluded me from entering into a joint debate with him. I will not dispute, even after election, with him that this is a splendid audience. In fact, I am very proud of Nebraska's system of education and of the Nebraska teachers. I really feel more at home among teachers than you might suppose. While I have had no actual experience as a school teacher, I have from my youth had in anticipation a closer association with educational work than I have yet been able to enjoy. It is still a part of my life plan to come into more intimate contact with students and thus have a larger share in the direction of student life.

"I appreciate the work of the teacher, for the teacher shares with the parent the responsibility of developing character and planting the ideals which control life. More and more does the value of the ideal grow upon one. Give a man bread and he will hunger again, give him clothes and his clothes will wear out, but give him an ideal and that ideal will be with him through every waking hour, lifting him to a higher plane in life and giving him a broader conception of his relations to his fellows. To get the child to take a firm hold of a well-rounded conception of life is the greatest work of those who deal with the young. So many lives are aimless, purposeless and without plan. A preacher once presented this thought in a sermon

built upon the text, "What then?" Taking a child in school he asked the question. The child answers by describing the plans which he has for school; and what then? The college follows; and what then? preparation for some particular work; and what then? The development of that work until it has been tried out and its results garnered in; and what then? The latter years when one enjoys the fruits of his toil and waits for the lengthening shadows; and what then? Thus did the minister pursue his questioning until he had completed the outline of a life and the preparation for eternity. And one cannot follow this course of reasoning without concluding that no ideal is high enough for a noble life that is not high enough to be seen from both sides of the river that separates time from eternity.

"It will be a part of your work to cultivate individual ideals, and the thought that you must constantly impress upon the child is that he must measure life, not by what he gets out of the world but by what he puts into it. I received a letter some time ago from a little boy in a western state. He said that he expected to be President some day and that his brother was going to be a justice of the Supreme Court. I try to answer children's letters even when I have not time to answer the letters of grown people. For the older people know that I am busy and might excuse me for not answering, while the children would never think of that. I told this little boy that I hoped he might realize his ambition and that his brother might also, but before either of them was old enough to hold any high office they would both learn that it was more important that they should do something for others than that others should do something for them. It is not strange that a child should take a very selfish view of life for the parent is so glad to do every thing possible for the child. It is encouraged to attend school, and the pleasures of vacation are held out as a reward. Christmas brings its presents, and every day sacrifices are made by the parents for the child. It is quite natural, therefore, that the child should come to regard itself as the center toward which all things should turn. It is the duty of the teacher to correct this impression and impress upon the child that its happiness will be proportionate to its helpfulness and that it is, after all, more blessed to give than to receive.

"The teacher must also assist in the cultivation of a proper national ideal, and one of the most essential elements of the national ideal is a recognition of the right of the majority to rule.

"This does not mean that a majority will not make mistakes. It simply means that the majority has the right to make its own mistakes and that no smaller portion of the population has a divine right to make mistakes for the rest. The recognition of the right of the majority to rule not only reconciles the minority to defeat but it prevents the use of corrupt means to thwart the will of the majority or secure from the pub-

lie that which the public would not knowingly grant.

"The social ideal is the only other ideal which I will have time to mention. I might properly call it the economic ideal which would be realized in society, viz., that each individual should draw from society a reward proportionate to that individual's contribution to society. Justice requires this and will be satisfied with nothing less. Inequity in the distribution of the rewards of the joint toil of the world is the world's greatest evil to-day. Unless each one shares a reward proportionate to his service, the sense of justice is offended and endeavor is discouraged. The teacher ought to lead the pupil to expect no more than this, and all who have influence in the creation of public opinion should seek to secure an approximation to this standard in the matter of rewards.

"There is, of course, a religious principle that runs parallel with this, viz., that those who are able to earn more than their fellows or are more fortunate than their fellows would hold what they earn as a trust to be employed, not merely in selfish indulgence but for the promotion of the general good. No one should be forced to accept less than his fair share in order that someone else may receive more than a fair share, but one's enjoyment of that which he justly earns is increased when he voluntarily shares with one less fortunate and thus adds a spiritual delight to mere physical enjoyment.

"I am sure you will pardon me if I make one application of what I have said with regard to the laws of rewards. I have spoken of the important work which the teacher does. I am now prepared to add that I believe the teacher's compensation is inadequate, if we measure that compensation by the service which the teacher renders. We entrust our children to the teacher at that tender period when the child is susceptible to influence, and the good teacher returns our children to us strengthened and fitted to be a joy to us in our old age. The teacher's salary is, as a rule, very small compared with the salary of others, if we compare the work for which other recompense is given. Whenever one part of society is underpaid it means that some other part of society is overpaid, and I respectfully submit that the teachers who will agree with me that they are underpaid owe it to themselves and to society to urge such a re-adjustment of rewards as will bring about a fairer basis than is now employed.

"But pardon me. I did not come to make a speech, but merely to acknowledge the courtesies shown me when the invitation was extended and to testify by my presence to my deep interest in your work."

"Look upon each new day which comes as an opening into a higher world and a better life. When an opportunity of doing good comes, think that God sends it. Be faithful in small things, because they are also divine duties."

The Evils of Cigarette Smoking

THE following vivid recital of the evil effects of cigarette smoking is taken from the *Washington Post*:—

Dr. S. H. Hull of Kansas City is at the Raleigh. He is here on business before one of the scientific departments of the government. The Kansas physician discussed the effects of cigarettes upon boys, and said that Prof. William McKeever of the Kansas Agricultural College has been making a study of the subject. His findings will make it hard for the tobacco trust to head off anti-cigarette legislation in Kansas next winter.

"One of the greatest menaces to our moral and intellectual well-being to-day is the fact that cigarette smoking is becoming a popular fad among the boys and young men," said the Kansan. "Go where you will, and the pale faces, bleary eyes, trembling fingers and foul stench of cigarette fumes tell the same pathetic story.

"For the past eight years Dr. McKeever has traced out the cigarette boy's biography, and he has found that in practically all cases the lad began the smoking habit clandestinely, and with little thought of its seriousness, while the fond parents perhaps believed that their boy was too good to engage in such practise.

"He has tabulated reports of the condition of nearly 2,500 cigarette smoking schoolboys, and in describing them physically, such epithets as 'sallow,' 'sore-eyed,' 'puny,' 'squeaky voiced,' 'sickly,' 'short winded,' and 'extremely nervous,' are used.

"In the report it is shown that a group of young college students, smokers, whose average age at beginning was thirteen according to their own admission, suffered from sore throat, weak eyes, pain in chest, short wind, stomach trouble and pain in heart. Ten of them appeared to be very sickly. The younger the boy the worse the smoking hurts him in every way, for these lads almost invariably inhale the fumes; that is the most injurious part of the practise. The injurious effects of smoking upon the boy's mental activities are very marked.

"Of the many hundreds of cases, several of the youthful ones have been reduced almost to the condition of imbecility. Out of 2,336 who were attending public-school, only six were reported 'bright students.' A few, perhaps ten, were 'average,' and the remainder were 'poor' or 'worthless' as students."

You will never come to the knowledge of the truth until you practise what you know. God will never teach you a second lesson until you have acted on the first. It is not the hearer of the word, but the doer of the word who is blessed. A truth is never really our own till we have incorporated it in practise. Men become hardened if they are hearers only, but one tiny act which embodies the last lesson is as a ring in the trunk of a forest tree.—F. B. Meyer.

General Articles

Eliot of Harvard

"A PURITAN of the Twentieth century," is the happy phrase by which a writer recently summed up the character of President Eliot of Harvard whose resignation was announced Wednesday. But the phrase, like the man himself, is susceptible to misinterpretation. If you soften the Puritan with the different ideals of this century and with the humanity which comes from a life spent almost entirely in the interest of young men, you have President Eliot's character.

A sort of inherited reserve in his manner caused Dr. Eliot to be widely misunderstood for more than half his life. As an under-graduate, it is said, he had only three intimates, while the majority of his classmates scarcely knew him, and for about twenty-five years after he became president of the university he was out of harmony with those who were steeped in the traditional spirit of Harvard. But his advanced ideas and his real character won their battle years ago, says the *Kansas City Star*, and he is now recognized as the greatest of Harvard presidents, if not the greatest of American university presidents.

In Cambridge many stories circulate which illustrate his almost impulsive generosity. It is well known that on one occasion a student, sick with a contagious disease and shunned by those about him, was taken into the president's own house.

A raw sub-freshman from a country village in Connecticut, on the evening of his first day at Cambridge, found himself in need of a Latin grammar to prepare for the next day's examination. Quite without friends at the university, he told his need to the first man he met, and was bidden to the stranger's house. There a long search unearthed a Latin grammar, but it proved to be too old an edition to serve the present need.

By this time the stranger's perplexity and anxiety to get the book exceeded the student's own, and, after some thought he sent the young man off with a note to a friend in a neighboring street who might be likely to have the right edition. It was weeks before the student learned that the chance stranger who had given an hour of his time and an even more precious measure of his sympathy to a lonely and troubled student was the president of the university.

There was a young man who desired to study botany, but had failed to satisfy some technical preliminary requirement. The committee which stood between the student and his wish have a vivid recollection of the warmth of manner and the emphatic gesture of the president as he declared, "if that young man wants to study botany, he shall study it."

One of President Eliot's theories has been that the

boy should be the judge of what he likes in education. If to study Latin and Greek, he argued, will best make of one boy as much of a man as may be allowed by the stuff in him available for such training, then let him study the classics. If mathematics best serves the purpose in another boy, let him study that. The results will depend not on the studies chosen so much as on their adaptation to the capacity and taste of the student and the spirit in which they are prosecuted. This theory he did not advocate beyond reasonable limits, of course, but it has been the parent of the modern elective system in the colleges and universities.

President Eliot's writings abound with the appreciation of domestic happiness, and exhortations to young men to cultivate it as one of the chief ends of life. For one who wishes to know President Eliot's gentler side, for one who will give a few hours' time for the priceless privilege of an intimate glimpse into the home life of the most cultivated class in America, there is a memorial volume prepared by President Eliot shortly after the death of his son, and inscribed "For the dear son, who died in his bright prime, from the father." It is such a book as a mother, rather than a father, might have prepared. It is conceived in the spirit which preserves playthings as souvenirs of a dead child.

President Eliot has written no formal elaborate study of the problem of education or of democracy's social problems. He has found time to write no elaborate biography to a friend. But such literary work as has been done by him is prophetic of better work to follow, in the leisure which he now will have.—*Selected.*

Mothers and Schools

A MOTHER's interest in the schools should come second only to her interest in the home, for it is there that her children must pass six of their waking hours daily for several months out of the year. It is her solemn duty to visit it as often as possible, that she may know the moral, mental and physical care her children are receiving. Often misunderstandings with the teacher will be cleared away if the mother talks to the teacher face to face, and the latter will always take a far deeper interest in the children after knowing the parents. And one of the important things for the mother to ascertain is the sanitary condition of the buildings in which her children pass so many hours a day. The teacher will do all she can, but if there are radical changes to be made, she is often unable to have it attended to without outside help, and this the mothers ought surely to give. One mother in whose family the taint of consumption is hereditary was the means of making the school board pass stringent laws concerning the health of the children in the schools. And now no child or teacher suffering from this disease, even in its earlier stages, is allowed in the schools, and no employe is allowed about the building

if so afflicted. She visited the mothers in her district and saw to it that each child should have a separate drinking cup, and with the teacher's aid she arranged that no two children should use the same lead pencil; slates entailing filthy methods of cleansing are banished altogether, and the best of ventilation prevails. At first the school trustees objected that it took too much fuel to heat a room where a window was kept lowered from the top all the time, and where all the windows were thrown open several times a day to flood the room with fresh air, but personal visits to each mother soon won them to her methods, and now having waked the district to the needs of its schoolhouse, every one is anxious to take an active part in keeping up the health standard.—*Woman's Farm Journal*.

Failure to Make Good use of Time

ORREL L. GRAHAM

Not every boy in school uses his time to the best advantage. In fact there are many who fail to improve this talent in such a manner as to accomplish the most possible. There are some who do not improve their spare moments. If they are waiting for the car, if they arrive at the place of meeting of the literary society before time, or if they have a few minutes before class time, it passes unimproved.

Others having a vacant period seem to have nothing to do but to talk and laugh. A good many others are attracted by the ball game. It is true that exercise is beneficial; but when the notebooks, already a few lessons behind, are left unopened on the table, and the lessons for to-morrow are not touched, it certainly is not using time in a wise manner to be on the play-ground all the afternoon. If the right amount of exercise is taken regularly, and the remainder of the time spent in diligent study, how much more a student might accomplish than he does when only a half-hearted effort is put forth to learn the assigned lessons.

Teaching Untidiness

"You must excuse the looks of the house, for I was too tired to pick up after the children to-night," said a weary mother, whose children were still romping and playing. The room was a bedlam, and although none of the children were younger than three years old, it apparently never occurred to the mother that they ought to do their own picking up. With the best intentions in the world she was teaching them every day to be lazy, selfish and untidy. It is a mistaken idea that children should know absolutely nothing of the duties of life; they should early be taught that it is their privilege to help mother in as many ways as possible, and if the matter is presented to them tactfully, they will usually like to help. Some mothers make the picking up of the toys after the days play into a little game, but whether the child enjoys it or not, he must be made to pick up his playthings.

Standard of Attainment in Our Schools

It has been thought best for the encouragement of those in our schools, to allow those who take Bible Doctrine, and Denominational History in the school to try for the certificate of Attainment at the close of the school year. The following rules will govern this matter:—

First. Examinations for the Standard of Attainment may be given in our intermediate, academic, and training schools at the close of each school year, in Bible Doctrine and Denominational History.

Second. The regular questions sent out to the church elders every six months will not be used. Examination questions will be especially prepared by the General Conference missionary volunteer department.

Third. The questions for the training schools may be obtained from the union conference M. V. secretary. Those for the academic and intermediate schools from the local conference M. V. secretary.

Fourth. The examinations will be given and the papers graded by the teachers of the respective subjects, according to the rules of the M. V. department. Each teacher is to submit the names and addresses of those passing, and their papers, to the M. V. secretary from whom the questions were obtained. The union conference M. V. secretary will forward the names and addresses of those passing either or both subjects to the M. V. secretary to whose conference the individual belongs.

A Peep at the Industries of Union College

ALTA WORDELL

(Concluded.)

DOMESTIC WORK IN THE DINING ROOM OF SOUTH HALL

My domestic work in South Hall is the care of the dining room. I have six students to help me in this. Our time for working is after the dinner is over. The dining room not being like those of the ordinary home, has to be cared for in a somewhat different way, but on the same principles. The room contains thirty-one tables, providing for eight persons at each table. Two of the girls carefully brush the crumbs from the tables replacing all the center dishes in proper position. Three of the girls wash the glasses, putting eight on each table. The knives, forks and spoons are next placed on the tables, which are then covered with cheese cloth spreads. Each Friday clean table cloths are put on and each Tuesday they are turned. After the tables are covered, the room is swept by a boy, every chair being moved so that no crumbs may be left under the tables or elsewhere, and each Sunday the entire room is scrubbed. From time to time extra work must be done, as washing of windows, wood work, etc. Perhaps no room in the whole house has such an influence on the family as the dining room, and for this reason the care of it requires effort, thought and taste.

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 2½ cents
Pair Cuffs, 5 cents

COLLEGE VIEW - - - NEBRASKA

PLEASE change my MESSENGER from Lawrence, Kansas, to 1424 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.—J. Sutherland.

An Opening in the South

OUR attention has been recently called to a favorable opening for some of our people to locate at Danbury, Brazoria County, Texas. This is a new town located on the St. Louis, Brownsville, and Mexico Railroad, sixteen miles from the gulf coast. The land and climate are well adapted to raising all kinds of vegetables, oranges, lemons, figs and strawberries. It is a healthful locality along the coast, and free from malaria.

At the request of Mr. W. A. Renn, Brother J. H. Allen of College View has just gone to Texas to investigate this proposition and reports that it is a good opportunity for our people, a number of whom have already located there. The owners of the property offer to donate two lots for a church and church-school, each containing about two acres, if we will build on them. Any interested parties may write for further information to W. A. Renn, First National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.; or J. H. Allen, College View, Neb.

FASIG.—Died, November 3, at the Kansas Sanitarium where he was taken, a few hours before his death, from the home of his parents near Tevis, Kans., William Albert Fasig, aged 21 years and nine months. He had been afflicted with boils for sometime, which resulted in blood poisoning. He was taken to the Sanitarium, but it was too late, as the disease would not yield to treatment. The funeral took place the fifth; was held in the Episcopal church, some seven miles north of the home; and was largely attended, which showed the esteem in which Will was held by all. He was a boy of exemplary habits, sterling integrity, and honesty in all his dealings. Quite a number of the Topeka church attended the funeral. The writer spoke upon the occasion from Gen. 37: 30. Those who are acquainted with the deceased believe he will have a part in the first resurrection. CHAS. THOMPSON.

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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. Osley, 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 best teaching is that which results in fitting the student to study intelligently without a teacher.

MRS. IDA PILQUIST, a returned missionary from China, addressed the Scandinavians in the Scandinavian chapel Sabbath afternoon.

ELDER L. A. SPRINGS, of Omaha, Nebr., has been spending several days in College View in the interest of the religious liberty and temperance work.

At the young peoples' meeting Sabbath afternoon, Nov. 14, the subject of Temperance was treated most thoroughly. After an appropriate quartet, Sowing the Seed, Mr. Irvine gave a paper on the History of the Temperance Movement. Miss Noel followed with a paper, What Temperance Means to S. D. A. Young People. It is significant as brought out in these papers, that a Seventh-day Adventist was the founder of the temperance movement, and that Seventh-day Adventists have always been the greatest reformers along that line of any people, not only as regards the use of intoxicants, but also as regards the use of tobacco, tea, coffee, and narcotics of all kinds, and also as to temperance in dress and in "all things." Elder Kite gave a stirring talk on Methods of advancing the temperance movement, urging all to sign the pledge. A song by the male quartet was the last number on the program.

E. A. BLOGETT, of Ft. Calhoun, Nebr., has purchased property in College View and moved to the village.

CUSH SPARKS, of Hastings, Nebr., spent a few hours in College View last Friday. He was on his way to Omaha.

MRS. E. M. STRONG, of Hankinson, N. Dak., has come to College View to be with her children who are attending the college.

ELD. N. T. SUTTON and Miss Ina Sinclair were united in marriage October 28, at the home of the bride's parents in Burlington. Elder Trubey officiating. The wedding was a quiet affair, only the near relatives being present. Elder Sutton and bride will make a visit at Thayer for a few days, and then return to his field of labor in the South-West district. To say that we wish these workers the blessing of heaven in their united work for him, but feebly expresses our feelings of good will.

The following program was given in the college chapel, Saturday evening, Nov. 14, 1908, by the music department of the college: Invocation; Duet "I would that my Love," Orchestra; Andante, C sharp minor, Gertrude M. Burghart; "Hail! Smiling Morn," Chorus; Myreen (Guitar Duet), Misses Hampshire and Madison; Mignon's Song, Mine, Marion Crawford; "Unfold Ye Portals" Chorus; Andante Cantabile (String Quartette) Miss Sanborn, Messrs Biggs, Jones and Moore; Concert-stuck (two pianos), Nevison Roberts and B. F. Yeoman; Benediction.

The Citizens' Interurban Railway Company ran its first car to College View this afternoon, leaving the Fraternity building at 1:30 o'clock. In the car were officers and stockholders of the company, officers of the Commercial Club, officers of the Traction Company, city and county officials and a number of business and newspaper men. The Citizens' company has almost an air line to College View and the road-way commands a fine view in every direction. The Rock Island tracks are bridged at a height of twenty-five feet. There are but two turns between the city and College View. Beginning at the south side of Franklin Heights and extending the suburb is a boulevard 150 feet wide, which the company will deed to the county. The county, it is expected, will put this driveway in good condition. At the College View end of the line this afternoon the passengers in the special car were welcomed by the officials and citizens. There was much enthusiasm in the little town when the car pulled in, as it was the first that had been run over the new line.—*Lincoln Daily Star of Nov. 13.*

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Entered at the post office in College View, Neb., as second class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

News and Notes.

ELDER E. T. RUSSELL has gone to his home at Minatare, Nebr.

MISS OLIVE CRUM has gone to Arabia, Nebr., where she will teach a church-school.

MISS OPAL CARNER, a former graduate of the Nebraska Sanitarium, recently visited friends at the sanitarium.

MRS. B. N. MULFORD, formerly Miss Pearl West, who spent several years as a missionary in Africa, is now living at Fountain Head, Tenn.

We have received a request to send the MESSENGER to Mrs. C. H. Baskett, Morehouse, Mo. Mrs. Baskett was formerly Miss Erna Fisher.

MISS GERTRUDE AKINS and Dimsdill B. Carver were married in Aberdeen, Washington, Nov. 4, 1908. They will make their home at 216 N. G., Aberdeen, Wash.

MRS. H. B. FARNSWORTH, class of 1900, stopped over in Lincoln a short time last Tuesday on her return to her home in Missoula, Montana, after a ten weeks' visit with friends and relatives in the Eastern states.

MRS. A. S. STEELE of the Chatanooga home for colored children, who visited Union College recently and then went on to Denver, writes us that she is going to assume the expense of the education of a young man in Union College until next June. Would there were more who could see the importance of using their means in so noble a cause.

A pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Newlove Sunday, October 25th, when Miss Mamie E. Hoover, of Estancia, New Mexico, was united in bonds of matrimony to Mr. Percell Eads, of Longmont, Colorado. The ceremony was conducted by Dr. Hansen, and a number of friends were present to wish the happy young couple a life of blessing and pleasure, and happily cheered them as they left for their home in Longmont.

EVERY hand is wanted in this world that can do a little genuine sincere work.
—George Eliot.

HAVING carefully examined the November number of *Life and Health* we are reminded of the scripture: "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." The two principal themes of this timely journal of health, are joy and peace for the adult and proper play for the child. The articles are short, but do not stop short of making clear the importance of this phrase of healthful living. In addition to these leading themes are pointed practical articles dealing with the question of food, exercise, and temperance, timely things tersely told.

PROF. J. G. LAMSON, in a private letter to the editor, writes thus interestingly of the educational work in the Northern Union Conference: "Our Northern Union presidents are planning on being with you at your annual meeting, and our committee voted that our educational men appear there also. So I presume I shall have a chance to see you then, if not before. Professor Kern is planning on being present, and it will really mean quite an important council relative to the young people's work, if I gather the import of our meeting there. Then, too, our conference presidents feel that they wish to come as close as possible to the young people from this union, and our missionary agents are looking for good material for the field. I am hoping that this council will be of great value to the work. Our committee has received positive instruction from Sister White relative to the Chamberlain property, and our former decision at Chamberlain was reversed and an effort will be made to secure the property. What the outcome will be only the Lord knows. I hope to keep in close touch with Union College, especially as long as we are looking there for our laborers."

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