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The Educational Messenger

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Editorial

The Union College Summer School opened Tuesday, June 23, with an enrolment of forty-three members. Fifteen others had sent in applications but had not arrived at the time of the first meeting. The enrolment will probably reach seventy-five.

The following classes have been organized: Algebra, two classes in Arithmetic, Bible Nature, Botany, Civil Government, Drawing, Denominational History, Elocution, two classes in Grammar, Geography, History of Missions, Literature, Manual Training, Old Testament History, Pedagogy, Primary Methods, Penmanship, Physical Geography, Physiology, Psychology, Rhetoric, School Management, The Sanctuary and its Lessons, Singing, Testimonies, and United States History.

The two largest classes are Primary Methods, and Manual Training, numbering seventeen and nineteen members respectively. The other classes are small, and since the recitation periods are an hour long the students will have a splendid opportunity for good work.

Our readers will read with deep interest the financial statement of Union College for the school year of 1907-1908. Considering the fire and the necessary expenditures, for repairs and improvements, the showing is quite favorable.

A teacher's usefulness depends not so much upon the actual amount of his acquirements as upon the standard at which he aims. The true teacher is not content with dull thoughts, an indolent mind, or a loose memory. He constantly seeks higher attain-

ments and better methods. His life is one of continual growth. In the work of such a teacher there is a freshness, a quickening power that awakens and inspires his pupils.—*Education*

Departure of Professor Kern

Farewell gatherings have been numerous at College View this spring. Heavy drafts have been made on the College for workers in home and foreign fields. We do not complain; for that is the mission of Union College; to prepare laborers for the world-wide field. But it is sad to part with them, just the same.

The last of these gatherings was that for Professor and Mrs. Kern, which was held at the South Hall parlors Tuesday evening, June 9. We have known of this change for nearly a year. In fact, Professor Kern has been engaged in his new work since last summer. But his home has remained here, his family have still been among us, and he himself has returned occasionally to inspire us to higher living. But now he moves his family to Washington, that he may better carry on the work for the young people, and we shall see them rarely if ever again in this life.

And so a large number of friends assembled, in spite of the rain, to bid them good bye. An appropriate program had been prepared. President Lewis acted as master of ceremonies, and made a few opening remarks. There were music, and singing, and addresses. Professor Graf gave a description of some of his adventures with the Professor, and briefly set forth his characteristics as a teacher. Professor Kellogg presented in tender and appropriate words two beautiful rugs, as tokens of regard from the audience, and Professor and Mrs. Kern both expressed feelingly their appreciation of the friendship thus manifested. Agnes Lewis recited the touching poem, "Good-by", elsewhere printed in this issue, and Elder E. T. Russell offered the closing prayer.

Professor Kern has been in College View, as student and teacher, about seventeen years. No one has labored more earnestly than he for the principles of Union College and for the young people of College View. And his work has been faithfully seconded by his companion. We could not reasonably expect to retain them longer. And so, as they go from us to a wider field of usefulness, we bid them God-speed, and follow them with our prayers.

Farewell Sermon of Elder Butler.

The farewell sermon of Elder S. M. Butler before his departure to take up his duties as president-elect of Mount Vernon College, was delivered in the church at College View, Sabbath, June 6. The text was John 1:12. The subject was the old story of the cross. He spoke first of the privilege of becoming sons of God, tracing through the Scriptures the story of the fall and the redemption of man. Man has lost through sin the dominion originally given him over the things of this world. Satan is the prince of the powers of the air. But Genesis 3:15 contains the promise of a Saviour who should rescue the dominion from the hands of Satan and restore it to man. This plan involved the death of the Son of God in order that He might reinstate in their original blessed condition the rebellious subjects whom he had created.

Not only is it a privilege to become the sons of God, but it is a right as well. But one might have the privilege and the right to become the sons of God, and yet might lack the power to do so. Hence provision has been made through Christ to provide this power. All power centers in God. The gospel is the power of God unto salvation.

This power comes unto us through the simple act of believing. But one says, "I cannot believe." This is a mistake. We can believe. We do believe constantly in our intercourse with our fellow-men. The complex machinery of society is able to run only through confidence. How much easier should it be to believe in God, who can not lie, and who has made provision whereby fallen man may be restored and adopted into the heavenly family.

Brother and Sister Butler have endeared themselves to the people of College View,—she by her cheerful ministry as deaconess in the church and worker in the Sabbath-school, and he by his faithful efforts as elder in the church and Bible teacher in the College. They will be greatly missed in College View. But Mount Vernon College and the Mount Vernon church will be greatly benefited. And so we rejoice; for the cause is one.

General Articles

Religious Liberty Work in Missouri

JOHN WIGHTMAN

The Secretary of the Religious Liberty Bureau will begin an active, state-wide campaign in Missouri, June 2, in the interest of the religious liberty message due to the people at this opportune time when the Sunday-law-enforcement agitation is everywhere so strong, and especially in your own state.

Relative to the matter, the 120th General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, now in session in Con-

vention Hall, Kansas City, Missouri, is an object lesson to our people as to what may be expected in the near future from the work of religious zealots in Judiciary, directed by a misguided church. Church and state are represented in this Assembly. Governor Folk addresses the convention, Judge Wallace and eminent labor leaders of our country also speak of it, and the Assembly fully endorses the course of Judge Wallace in the work of Sunday-enforcement, and refers to him as "the greatest judge in the United States."

I wish you might have attended the sessions of this great Assembly as I have done. You can hardly realize the zeal and the power attending these conventions of great religious organizations, as they clamor for a civil settlement of just that which Judge Wallace rightly refers to as "the one leading—the great question of the nation to-day, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the Sunday question." Beyond even that of Church Federation, compulsory Sabbath-observance by law is the one overtowering question of the 120th General Assembly. If you have read the Kansas City daily papers carefully, you know that this is so. In this Assembly the dignitaries of Church and State have spoken with united voice, for religious legislation. They will be as united in securing "oppressive enactment" compelling all classes to receive the *Sunday* as a religious institution. "Political corruption is destroying love of justice and regard for truth, and in order to secure public favor legislators will yield to the popular demand for a law enforcing Sunday-observance."—*Great Controversy*.

Observe the strength and power of the Sunday movement now; what will it be like when it reaches the very height—the pinnacle of success—rapidly following the prohibition movement now sweeping the whole country.

Brother—Sister—I feel very sad at heart as I see, and realize, how little is actually being accomplished to endeavor to stem the great tide of religious legislation, and religious persecution *which is to come. Missouri is a battle ground.* But to carry on the battle successfully, the Religious Liberty Department must have the chief sinews of war—next to men, *Finances!*

We desire to put our tens of thousands of pages of the Religious Liberty leaflets—in connection with our mass-meeting work—in Missouri. *Liberty*, too, must go to the influential. To purchase these will require money. I am appealing to one hundred minute men (and women) of the Missouri Conference to help us. Is not the battle for rights of conscience worth it? Are we nearing a *real crisis*? Is the Religious Liberty Message the "very storm-center of our work?" If so, *help this work now.* The Testimony says:—"We have no time to lose."

What you give will be used exclusively in Missouri, and for the Missouri Religious Liberty work. When I stood upon the spot where the minute men of Lex-

ington bared their breasts to British bullets, I uncovered my head—and, for a moment, while in silent prayer, realized the solemn responsibility of an ambassador for Christ.

Why do I appeal to you so strongly for the Religious Liberty Work? Because I firmly believe that we are rapidly approaching the world's greatest crisis—"the crisis of all ages" At the Battle of Trafalgar it was a fateful moment when Lord Nelson ran the famous signal to the mast head of his flag-ship. "England expects every man to do his duty."

Money for the Missouri Campaign or Religious Liberty Work should be forwarded direct to Pacific Press, Treasurer, 1109 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., stating plainly that remittance is for Missouri Religious Liberty Work.

Suggestions for Developing an Educational System*

There is great need of an education of the parents as to their responsibility in the education of our boys and girls. They are anxious to do the right thing, but many of them do not know that if they keep their children out of school a day or two each week, it makes very much difference in their advancement. It does make a great difference. And they should be encouraged to put forth earnest efforts to keep their children in school—have them attend regularly—to support the school with their children. Many parents are living near church schools, four or five blocks from the school perhaps, and their children attending public school. They believe in church schools in a way, but it is the wrong way.

I will grant these are exceptional cases, but I am not willing that the exceptions should become the rule. And I know that many stand back and say that "when the church school work is made a success, then I will put my children in." For that individual, the church school will never become a success, as long as he holds that position. He can always find reason for complaint, for criticism, and until he is willing to hold and bear his share,—and even more than his share of the burdens, the church school will never become a success. When he does, he will appreciate the privileges of the school, and it will be a grand success to him.

Our people should give our schools their moral support. And I believe that this question is not understood. I believe that when a person sits back, looks with a curious eye at the work of the school, does not say any thing very bad, and nothing good for the school, he is not giving it his support. I know many places where the members of the church are willing that those who want the school shall have it; they take no interest to encourage the school, or to build up and strengthen it. They do not say any-

thing either against it or for it,—those persons are a positive hindrance to the development of the work. You cannot be on this side and on that side at the same time. You are either for it or against it.

Both these questions should be carefully discussed in all our churches where we have schools, and where there is prospect of opening schools.

Then in the matter of the financial support of the school. I am anxious that something definite shall come from this Conference touching that point. I believe that the responsibility of the education of our boys and girls can never be shifted from the parents. We should not undertake to do that. I hold that every believer in this message has a responsibility in the work; that the property of this denomination is pledged to the education and salvation of our own boys and girls, as well as those of the world. This gospel of the kingdom shall not only be preached in every nation but to our own kindred. The boys and girls in our own homes need this message, and that same responsibility rests upon all. But the financial responsibility of this work includes more than paying the teacher's salary. Many of our teachers are paid promptly, when their salary is due, but the school is very poorly supported financially. Our schools need equipment. They need maps, globes, charts, comfortable seats, comfortable buildings and blackboards. The children need books—these things should be looked after just as faithfully and earnestly as we look after the teacher's salary.

Then in behalf of the children, we should provide in our homes, in our church school, in our intermediate schools, and our colleges, a practical education. Our schools should be provided with facilities for manual training. Our teachers should be given opportunity to learn how to give instruction. We read in the Spirit of Prophecy that in the homes, the children should be made to feel that they are a part of the "family firm." They are needed in the home. The little things that they can do in the home are needed, and the children need to do them. When the children go to school, the teacher is to carry out this same principle in the work of the school. The manual training should be carried into all our church schools. Our intermediate schools should be like the schools of the prophets,—industrial schools. And the boy and girl thus educated in the home, passing through the church school into the intermediate school, will take hold of the industrial work of the school and exert an influence for the building up of those industries. He will receive a practical education, pass on to the college, where he will finish his course and go out a strong missionary, prepared to take hold with his hands, as well as with his brains, to save souls.

I believe these are some of the things most needed for the development of our educational work. The public schools have been years, even centuries, in developing a strong educational system. It is the

*Paper read by B. E. Huffman before the delegates of the Central Union Conference, Boulder, Colo., January 24, 1908.

privilege of God's people to do in a short time that which it has taken the world a long period to do. With the experience of the public schools before us, the advantages of a Christian education so clearly pointed out in the Spirit of Prophecy, let us take hold unitedly and provide for the boys and girls of the Central Union Conference such an education.

A School Building up a Community

A visit to the Lincoln school in Santa Barbara, California, three years ago, revealed conditions as nearly what they ought not to be as it is possible to find in any public school in this country—rough, weed-grown grounds, dilapidated buildings, dirty and disfigured furniture (much of it refuse, banished from the other buildings of the city), a very high record of tardiness and a very low average of attendance; disorder, rowdiness, and viciousness, and an almost entire lack of anything that might be called a wholesome and proper school spirit.

The reputation of the school was bad; its traditions were wholly wrong; it was looked upon by the board with disfavor and treated as a necessary evil. Two things, however, the school did possess: plenty of children and a few good teachers.

Unfortunate experiments in trying to "fix things up" at the Lincoln school made the getting of money from the board for improvements pretty nearly an impossibility. They did, however, as a sort of a joke, give the superintendent an old tumble-down building occupying a part of the weed-patch that served for a play-ground, on condition that he should get it moved away without expense to the district. The discovery of some good building material in its walls, resulted, after some vigorous efforts on the superintendent's part, in the sale of the old wreck for seventy-five dollars, and upon the expenditure of this sum depended the physical transformation and re-juvenation of the school.

Previous efforts at flower-growing and tree-planting had resulted every time in the theft or destruction of every plant put out. This time, however, a canvass of the entire ward was made and the co-operation of the parents secured in the effort to collect proper plants and trees. The enthusiasm of the pupils was worked up to the point of clearing the yard and getting it ready for lawns and shrubbery.

A professional gardener living near-by volunteered to supervise the planting, and a committee of parents petitioned the superintendent to make it the "palm school," and set out only palm trees. So great was the interest aroused that nearly thirty varieties of palms were given and some forty others bought by subscription—and all this among laboring people. A fine, large lawn was put in, with climbing vines and roses, and all kinds of flowers. Then the school board took hold of the movement, the play-ground

was graded, and the building repaired and repainted. To-day it is one of the most beautiful and well-kept places in the city.

All this helped some in decreasing tardiness and lessening absence, but it was soon seen to be only the beginning of things needed. Ground was secured and a fine garden planted. Vacant lots near-by were rented, fixed up, and planted with potatoes, squash, and pumpkins, and the proceeds realized from the sale of these crops were used to equip a work-shop in the basement. The old-style, worn-out desks were banished from two of the large school-rooms, and replaced by chairs and tables at less cost to the board than desks would have been. One of these rooms was turned into a work-room for the girls, corresponding to the shop for the boys—the other room was made a work-room for the smaller boys and girls. Much of the old formal order of the school-room disappeared; the children help each other, they work together at hand work, and they study and recite together.

From the first grade to the eighth, this idea of working together is carried out, and yet there is no weakening of control on the teacher's part, nor lessening of real "good order" on the part of the pupils. One group of children will be found gathered about a "rug-frame," transforming with busy fingers pieces of old burlap and some discarded clothing into a serviceable rug; another group is tying a quilt; another making a bookcase; and still another constructing a punt for surf-boating. And during much of this time, while their hands are busy, they are talking over or reciting their lessons, most of which are based upon the things they are working with. At work with cotton goods, they have a real, living interest in cotton and they get its geography and history and nature-study because they have a real reason for wanting to know it. Arithmetic and language grow out of the work in the same way, and with a like living interest. The courses of training that this school is giving are as varied as the home needs of the locality and the different mental tendencies and physical requirements of the children.

A Practical Course in Mending

For example, there is a course in mending—mending any thing that belongs in or about the home, whether of paper, or cloth, or wood, or leather, or tin, or crockery. Every thing about the school is thus repaired, and many things are brought from home.

And this is the way of it: a broken article is placed before two or more children, and they are asked to work out a good plan for mending it. When they have done this, they report to the teacher, and after some discussion a plan is adopted and carried through to success, whether on the first trial or on the third. And I am quite persuaded that the educational value of a problem like that is equal to any that may be

found in books. The ingenuity that some of them display in this mending is quite remarkable, and the training that they get makes not only for power but for culture as well, and for utility. These children have mended and reconstructed more than a hundred chairs and desks and other articles of school furniture; they have rebound more than two hundred school books; and they have constructed many cupboards, bookcases, shelves, and other things of use for the various rooms. Before any one can start upon the construction of any new thing he must draw a working diagram of the thing, and figure out just how much stuff it will take and what it will cost. There are courses in sewing, and quilting, and rug-making, and basketry, and housekeeping; and a course in selecting and buying the simple things needed for the home. They have "shoe-judging, cloth-judging, fruit-judging, and vegetable-judging contests,—as their gardens and "patches" come to maturity.

Utilizing Waste Products

One of the most acceptable features of this work is its economy. Of course almost anything can be done in an educational way where plenty of money is forthcoming. But in this school all of the various kinds of work are based upon the principle that there must be little or no expenditure. For the shop-work, refuse lumber from the mill and discarded dry-goods boxes have served for almost the entire supply. For the girl's department, burlap bags, and sacks, and old clothing, and remnants from homes have been used. One example will illustrate the method followed: raffia was needed for the work in basketry, etc., but raffia costs a good deal of money for so many children, so they were told by the superintendent that they must discover some plant that would furnish them the raw material for all this work. For weeks they searched the hills and the swamps and the fields, making experiment after experiment, until at length they found a flexible stem that would do for the framework, and a fibre that has proven almost equal to the purchased raffia. These materials they gathered, cured, and colored for themselves, and wove into waste-paper baskets, hand-bags, and all sorts of decorated articles.

On investigation by several of the teachers, it was found that nearly half of all the girls in that school of about three hundred were the only housekeepers their homes had, many of them, too, under ten years of age. This investigation also revealed home conditions that were pitiful in many cases and unsatisfactory in most instances. To remedy this, one of the rooms of the school building is partitioned off by screens into a kitchen, a living-room, a bed-room. Here these girls, big and little, are taught how to keep house, to cook and to buy the simplest and cheapest foods; how to "tidy up" a room and make a bed; how to sweep and clean; and how to decorate in a plain, tasteful way.

At the close of the term, the children of this Lincoln School of Home Industry had a "day at home" which lasted for three days, and "a fair," at which the products of their hands were offered for sale. Hundreds of people from all classes visited the children at their work, and the net receipts for the fair exceeded a hundred dollars. From all parts of the city are coming requests that something like the same plan be followed in the other schools of Santa Barbara.

And the results have certainly been little short of wonderful. The whole spirit of the school has been transformed and the entire neighborhood uplifted. And this, too, it must be remembered, under as hard conditions, perhaps, as any city in this country is required to meet.

None of the teachers had any special training for this kind of work. The plan had to be wrought by experiment. The average attendance has leaped from eighty-six per cent to almost ninety-seven per cent, tardiness is at the minimum, the spirit of the school is right, and the general deportment as good as in any school I have ever visited. Formerly more than seventy per cent of all the pupils dropped out before getting through the seventh grade. Now eighty-five per cent stay until the eight grade is reached. I was particularly interested in going over the results of the regular December examinations given by the county board of education to the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of all the schools of the county, and to my intense surprise I found the papers written by the pupils of that school as high as any in the county, in spite of all the time given to the industrial work.

—MILES A. TUCKER, in *The World's Work*.

The Kansas Teacher's Institute

The Kansas Teachers' Institute has been in session in Kansas City, Kansas, since May 24. The enrolment now numbers thirty-five earnest young people, the most of whom expect to teach church school next winter. H. M. Hiatt, Conference Superintendent, assisted by a strong corps of instructors, is in charge of the work. It is inspiring to be present and see the interest and enthusiasm manifested on the part of these young people as they engage in their class work. Classes are conducted in the following subjects: Bible, civil government, U. S. history, theory and methods, grammar, rhetoric, physiology, arithmetic, algebra, bookkeeping, geography, primary plans, clay modeling and wood sloyd.

A large nine room dwelling only a block from the church and school building, is occupied as a home for those attending the institute.

Examinations will be given for first, second and third grade certificates, June 18 and 19. With this large company of devoted, Christian teachers, a great work should be done for the children and youth in the churches of Kansas. We believe that this will be true. Every conference should put forth an earnest, systematic effort to encourage the school work, and solicit the services of those to whom God has given the gift of teaching in the salvation of our children and youth.

Gertie Grant, who was with us last year, sent a card with this on it in large letters: "Keep cool. We are doing our best." She reports seventy-nine hours of work and over a hundred dollars in sales. She wishes she was in Nebraska.

Do you want to help us make the MESSENGER a newsy little paper? If so send us a card, and tell us of your work or, write us of other students who are out in the work. All are glad to hear of the joys and sorrows of their fellow-students.

Canvassers' Report

For week ending June 5

	Book	Hrs.	Ord.	Value
Elsie Estes	H. & H.	13	18	\$57.30
Maggie Peterson	"	2	3	12.00
Lulu Peterson	"	5	6	20.00
Sophie Paulson	Heralds	26	7	20.00
Winifred James	"	7	2	4.25
Mrs. L. Nelson	G. C.	5		15.75
C. C. Kenaston	"	10	3	9.75
P. H. McMahon	"	40	31	111.00
C. J. Paulson	"	90		117.55
John Eden	"	38	2	10.55
Alta Alix	D. & R.	7	3	9.00
Emma Schmidt	"	11	2	8.75
Angusta Schneider	"	10	2	7.00
J. H. Loöner	"	17	1	11.95
H. F. Hardt	"	32	9	26.72
H. J. Rockwell	H. & H.	4	4	12.00
O. A. Owen	"	79		103.00

Total \$551.95

May the Lord bless all who are in the field and use each one in this closing work.
H. A. HEBARD

The Nebraska Association of the Blind held its biennial meeting in the College chapel this week. The association was organized two years ago. There were about twenty members in attendance, most of whom are of the Alumni of the Nebraska State School for the Blind. The officers, all of whom were in attendance, were Merwin Parish of Beaver City, president; L. N. Muck, College View, Vice-president; and Miss Clara Owen of Geneva, Secretary. An interesting council was held at the business meeting in regard to plans for assisting the blind. At present provision is made for those under twenty-one years of age at the Nebraska City school, and it was decided to petition the next Legislature to provide an institution which would furnish employment for older people to teach them some trade. A number of the Northern states have made some provision, and it is desirable to have the older ones away from the children in an institute by themselves. It was also decided to prepare literature which would show what can be done by the blind people, and thus encourage and help the unfortunate ones to become self-supporting. The officers elected for the next term are: C. N. Roberts, College View, President; Dr. D. R. Shike, Earlham, Iowa, Vice-president; Miss Nora Martin, Schuyler, Secretary and Treasurer. An interesting program was rendered in the evening. It consisted largely of recitations and music. Those taking part were, Miss Jennie Johnson, Nebraska City; Miss Nora Martin, Schuyler; Miss Clara Owen, Geneva; Dr. W. R. Shike, Earlham, Iowa; C. N. Roberts, and Mrs. Roberts, L. N. Muck and Mrs. Muck, College View.

There are many who have given themselves to Christ yet who see no opportunity of doing a large work or making great sacrifice in His service. These may find comfort in the thought that it is not necessarily the martyr's self surrender which is most acceptable to God; it may not be the missionary who has daily faced danger and death, that stands highest in heaven's records.—
Christ's Object Lessons

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College View Items

Have you seen the special Temperance number of the *Watchman*? How many are you going to place in the hands of others? Now is the time to do something; the Lord expects you to do your part.

Eld. J. H. Morrison preached in the church Sabbath morning. His subject was "Advanced Experiences in Christian Life." May none rest satisfied until they have attained to the full measure of men and women in Christ Jesus.

An interesting program was given at the meeting of the Young People's Society, Sabbath, June 20. A number of papers were read in which character sketches of the men and women of the Bible were given. The names of the persons were not given in the papers, thus leaving the audience to guess the characters.

Last Thursday evening the north vestry of the church was filled with parents interested in the church school work. Miss Peck, director of the normal department of the College, gave a complete and satisfactory explanation of the plan of co-operation with the church school work and the normal student-teachers. Some have feared that the plan might not be for the best, but after the explanation by Miss Peck and an informal discussion, all seemed quite well satisfied. Another meeting is planned for the study of the manual training work in the school. We are pleased to see the interest being taken in these questions.

CANVASSING NOTES

H. J. Rockwell sent in word that he was on his way across the country to his field, and gave four exhibits and took four orders.

Misses Schmidt and Schneider report much rain and some work done. They say they are not discouraged in the least.

Brother McMahon sent in the largest report of any so far. He is enjoying his work and says it is dry out there. We wish he had some of our rain.

From H. F. Hardt: "I can say that God has blessed me the few days I have been out, and I have learned to trust him more. I am glad I can work for the Master."

Miss Elsie Estes has reason to be thankful; see her report. A week of forty hours at that rate would mean half a year at Union College. Eighteen orders in thirteen hours is certainly good. She says: "I am of good courage and may the Lord bless the other workers as he has blessed me."

Misses Alta Alix and Winifred James reached Allen and are out in the field. Miss Alix says that she does not know that she will want to go back to "Union" as she enjoys the work so much among those who know not the truth. Miss James finds many who care nothing for religious reading.

Prof. O. J. Graf has returned from Minneapolis.

E. J. Moore has returned from a visit to Hygiene, Colorado.

S. H. Daniels has returned to Omaha to work in the Union Pacific shops.

B. E. Huffman returned from a teachers' institute in Kansas City, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gibson, of Omaha, visited Miss May Cole at South Hall last week.

Miss Kate Sanborn sends greetings from St. Louis, where she is spending the summer with relatives.

Miss Leona Tulley, a student in Union College last year, is visiting Miss Lillie George, in St. Louis, Missouri.

Miss Elsie Northrup, teacher of art in the College, is spending her vacation with her sister, Miss Effie, at Boulder, Colorado.

Miss Louise Scholz, who has been canvassing in Lincoln for a few weeks, has now gone to take up the same work in Omaha.

C. T. Cavaness has finished the auditing for the Central Union Conference in College View and has gone to his home in Chiles, Kansas.

Miss Lela Brown has gone to Osceola, Iowa, to attend a family reunion. The occasion of the reunion was the seventy-eighth birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Ray.

Miss Jessie Seward of Sterling, Kansas writes: "Put the news of all the students in the MESSENGER. I like to know where they are, and what they are doing."

N. J. Aalborg and wife and Elder C. A. Burman are conducting a series of meetings at Lascombe, Alberta, preparatory to the camp-meeting at that place.

In a recent trip to Minneapolis, Professor Lewis called on Mr. and Mrs. Maxson, both former Union College students. Mr. Maxson has charge of the Conference printing office at that place.

Miss Nora Hough spent a few days in the village on her way from Missouri to Crawford, Nebr. From College View she was accompanied by her sister Miss Hattie Hough, who has gone to Minnatare, Nebr.

We are sorry to learn of the severe illness of Miss Gertrude Whittet, a student of Union College. Miss Whittet was called home at the close of the fall term by the illness of her mother, and since then has been very sick with typhoid fever.

Miss Lilian McBride, a Union College student of several years ago, writes in a personal letter: "As I go about my work I often think of the days spent at Union College. They were the happiest of my life. Miss McBride's home is in Lenox, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Rowell have returned from their short trip, and are arranging their work for the summer. Mr. Rowell will do special work at the University Summer School, while Mrs. Rowell will assist in the summer school here, according to announcement.

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

News and Notes.

Herschel Ard writes for a calendar from Pleasanton, Kansas.

Miss Ivy Endicott writes for a calendar from Waterloo, Kansas.

Martin Anderson is holding tent meetings at Woonsocket, South Dakota.

Irvin Blue and C. H. Miller are holding tent-meetings at Stanton, Nebraska.

C. L. Carter after spending a short time in the village, has returned to southern Texas.

Misses Carrie Teel and Lydia Rishel are among those who have arrived to attend the summer school.

Max Trummer stopped a few minutes in College View on his way to the camp-meeting at Velva, North Dakota.

Raleigh Andrews passed through College View last week on his way west, where he will continue canvassing.

Miss Winnie Hunt came down from Hastings, and after spending a few days in the village, went to Oakdale, Nebr.

Mrs. J. E. Winter, who with her mother, Mrs. E. A. Mack of the village, has returned to her home in Manley, Iowa.

H. T. Curtis, of the class of '99, is business manager of the Keene Industrial Academy, and also does some teaching.

Prof. M. E. Kern and Mrs. Kern spent a short time in the village upon their return from Manhattan, Kansas, and left for Washington, D. C.

Mrs. E. E. Farnsworth writes of a pleasant visit at the home of Miss Mine Hanson, at Portland, Maine. She has also visited Miss Eliza H. Morton, who is well known among Seventh-day Adventist people as a writer, at her home at North Deering.

Miss Bessie Nicola has just finished a successful term of church school teaching at Mesick, Michigan. In a letter home she says, "I never could have had such success if the Lord had not helped me." She has now returned to her home at Vogel Center, Michigan.

This is the sort of work old Union College students are doing by their influence. A young lady writing for the calendar says: "After seeing those who have been there, I am encouraged to work hard for a scholarship, that I, too, may have the pleasure of attending Union."

Mr. Cush J. Sparks is spending a few days in College View.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Russell Potter of Gladstone are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl, Muriel Grace.

Albert E. Smith left Monday, June 22 for Minnesota where he will canvass for the Photo Cushion Company.

FINANCIAL STANDING OF UNION COLLEGE

June 15, 1907 to June 14, 1908

Gain previous to closing books

	\$11278.03
GAIN for the year	
American Express Co.	23.58
Boiler House	705.96
Bookstore	820.37
Board	13259.13
Chemistry	503.64
Christ's Object Lessons	100.00
Drayage	20.28
Diplomas	4.10
Farm	1894.86
Interest	196.90
Keys	5.50
Library	136.72
Music	111.87
Machinery	4162.00
Physics	1105.34
Rent	79.50
Summer Board	1499.80
Tuition and Room	24805.27
Tailors	179.43
Typewriting	78.25
Personal Accounts	28.36
Total	\$49780.86

LOSS for the year	
Broomshop	\$ 224.84
Cleaning	157.10
Fuel	4327.03
Floriculture	88.94
General Expense	4098.62
Ice	254.87
Insurance	236.94
Improvements	3964.45
Janitors	281.78
Educational Messenger	316.10
Laundry	1554.97
Manual Training	53.42
Night Watch	91.75
Printing	2555.90
Poultry	123.23
Furnishings	2606.62
Provisions	11594.15
Repairs	967.72
Salary	11418.96
Sewing	71.50
South Hall Labor	2714.80
South Hall	62.09
Taxes	146.17
Personal Accounts	11.90
Total	\$47923.85

Net gain for the year,	\$ 1857.01
Gain by reason of property being brought onto the books not before listed.	153392.73
Total Gain or present Worth	166827.77
Resources:	
Accounts Receivable	\$ 2987.04
Inventories	182101.66
Cash	2780.81
Total	\$187869.51
Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	\$ 21041.74
Present Worth	166827.77
Total	\$187869.51
N. B. EMERSON,	Treasurer

The machinery shows a gain of \$4162.00. This probably is accounted for by bringing on the books property not before listed and which could not be considered gain for the present year, altho it shows as such in the report. It is brought on in this way, because the Inventory Committee listed all the machinery together, not distinguishing between the amount acquired during the present year from the amount held before.

The above statement is correct, as to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. T. CAVANESS
Auditor of Central Union Conference.
College View, Nebr.
June 18, 1908.



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