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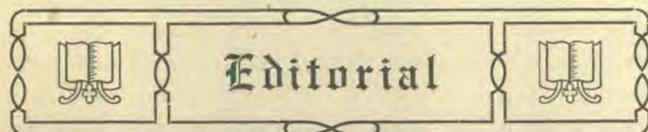
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Notes from the National Education Association.—No. 1.

I have always enjoyed attending teachers' associations. I began teaching when I was but sixteen years old. At the close of my first term I was discouraged, and thought that I would never teach again. It was said that I kept a good school and had good order. But the friction of governing had been so great that the whole matter was distasteful to me. During the summer, however, the bad feeling wore off, and I decided to try teaching again. To prepare for the work I attended my first teachers' institute, at Norwood, New York, in the fall of 1874. That institute was a revelation to me. From it I received a new inspiration, and better ideas of government, so that teaching has been a delight to me ever since. I believe it to be a duty which every teacher owes to himself and to his pupils to attend a teachers' institute or convention every year—one of our own summer schools if possible; if not, then one of the many county or junior normals held throughout the United States.

In this frame of mind I am attending the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Education Association of the United States, held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 29 to July 3, 1908. During the very first meeting I attended I felt repaid for the effort and cost of coming. To see and hear eminent educators of national and international reputation, whose writings you have read and whose text-books, perhaps, you have used, is worth crossing the continent to enjoy. And there were several of them who took part in this one meeting—Martin G. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of the Philadelphia schools, author of "The Making of a

Teacher;" James M. Greenwood, for many years Superintendent of Schools, Kansas City, Missouri; Elmer Ellsworth Brown, the new United States Commissioner of Education; John R. Kirk, President of State Normal School, Kirksville, Missouri; James H. Baker, President of the University of Colorado; and the venerable Dr. W. T. Harris, ex-United States Commissioner of Education. I shall speak only of Dr. Harris in this number.

Dr. W. T. Harris is regarded as one of the foremost educators of this or of any other country. Through his addresses, his writings, and his counsel in the National Education Association he has done much, probably more than any other one man, to form and direct the educational thought and methods of the United States. He is the most profound thinker upon these subjects of those who gather annually in the council of this Association. And yet he is the most unassuming of them all. His style is simplicity itself. He is not an orator. He stands before the audience, occasionally crossing the platform, as if to get a better point of attack, and talks with you as man to man, heart to heart. You almost feel as if he were visiting with yourself alone. A child, almost, can understand what he says, and yet he never fails to draw the most enthusiastic applause of the ablest educational audiences. To-day he seems much stouter than he did twenty years ago when I last heard him at the St. Paul Association, but his manner is the same. Although aged, he is not infirm. His voice does not carry half way to the rear of the church in which the council is held. Everywhere people are craning their necks to catch his utterances. Finally, during a lull caused by some slight interruption, a lady rises and ventures to give utterance to the general feeling by saying, "We can not hear you, Doctor. We can not hear a word you say." The speaker does not seem to understand, and turns inquiringly toward the chairman, while some one near me remarks, "Neither can he." Finally the chairman makes him understand, and he returns to his talk with the quaint remark, "Oh, well, you havn't lost anything."

Cleveland, Ohio, June 30, 1908.

"The test of any amusement is the resultant tone of your life."

"The language of heaven is acquired, not by memorizing its vocabulary, but by living its life."

Industrial Work in Our Schools

SARAH E. PECK

Continued

But with many of our schools there is a large part of the year during which out-door gardening is impossible, and then what is to be done? In the first place, the gardening may be continued in-doors for a long time in the form of window gardens. And this may be made not only a means of instruction, but a source of pleasure to the child, in beautifying and making attractive the school-room. As the plants freeze and die, the fact may be impressed upon the young mind that all things here are temporal, but that if faithful we shall soon live where the flowers never fade or die.

Sewing is another line of industry which should be taught to all the girls and to a certain extent to the boys as well. Here again we have received definite instruction. I quote the following: "Since both men and women have a part in home-making, boys as well as girls should gain a knowledge of household duties. To make a bed and put a room in order, to wash dishes, to prepare a meal, to wash and repair his own clothing, is a training that need not make any boy less manly; it will make him happier and more useful. And if girls, in turn, could learn to harness and drive a horse, and to use the saw and the hammer, as well as the rake and the hoe, they would be better fitted to meet the emergencies of life."—Education.

Boys in the first three or four years of school seldom, if ever, object to doing this line of work. In fact, on one occasion, after a class of little girls had finished piecing and tying a comfortable, the work drew forth from parents and friends so many hearty expressions of appreciation that the little boys of the same class begged the privilege of making one, to see if they couldn't do as well. The older boys should certainly know enough of sewing to help themselves. Surely a boy should be as self-reliant as a girl! To accomplish this end, each of the older boys should be required to make for himself a work-apron before he is allowed to begin the use of tools. This involves basting, back-stitching, hemming, button-holes, and sewing on of buttons.

Every girl before finishing the eighth grade should have made a complete health reform outfit, including her own graduating dress.

To develop neatness, accuracy, self-control, and close observation, as well as to teach economy and ability to plan and execute, the making of useful articles from paper and cardboard, forms for the earlier grades an interesting, practical, and instructive exercise. For this line of occupation such articles as wall pockets in the form of letter cases, paper cases, comb and brush cases, slipper cases, lamp shades, lunch baskets, book covers, table mats, blotters, boxes of paper and envelopes, calendars, collar

boxes, handkerchief boxes, etc., may be mentioned.

An excellent industry for children in grades four, five, and six, is cane and reed work, as worked out in making useful baskets and caning chairs. This has been developed in some of our schools, and together with other lines of industry, is a part of the training given to the normal students in our College. It also affords many opportunities for lessons in character building,—the ultimate object of every branch of industry, as well as of all education. The folly of weaving poor material into our characters, or of passing by mistakes without correcting them, is often emphatically taught in the work of chair caning. And when taught in this way, the child cannot be offended and the lesson is more lasting than when given in a theoretical way. I remember distinctly a pupil who made one mistake—it was only one, and so small a one, too, that she did not want to take the time and trouble to correct it. I advised her to correct it at once, but she was in such a hurry to finish her work that she decided to take the responsibility of letting it pass, as it was only one, and that a very small mistake. For a long time it seemed to make no difference at all in her work. But alas! the next stage in the work revealed the aggravating fact that that one mistake had multiplied into scores of others, so that the only possible thing to do was either to desert the work altogether, or take it all out until she reached the point where the first fatal error had been made. That was a serious lesson, but it was effectual. Ever afterward she was anxious to correct her mistakes as soon as they were discovered.

Another industry for pupils of this and the higher grades especially, is that of domestic economy. This can be taught partly in the care of the school-room. A dirty floor, dusty desks, clouded windows, rusty stove, untidy curtains, disorderly teacher's desk, and the like, are not sights that should be placed before anyone, much less before little children. By beholding we become changed, and especially is this true of little ones. Everything in the school-room should be a model of neatness and order, and if the children help to make it so, they will want to keep it so, nor will they be willing to have their own person and character out of harmony with their surroundings. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness," and a clean school-room will surely have an elevating influence on the morals of the children.

I have known teachers who have taught the making of beds by means of small models which the children themselves fitted up with mattresses, bedding, and pillows. After learning the principles of correctly making a bed, they were given school credit for making beds at home. In this way the "teachers co-operated with the parents," and I may say here by the way, that this is as essential as that the parents co-operate with the teacher.

To the older pupils—those in grades six, seven,

eight,—may be added cooking and the use of carpenters' tools.

Nor are these at all impossible in the school-room. Both have been put into at least commendable operation in church schools that I have known. In the school where cooking was introduced, it was brought about by a co-operative spirit on the part of both teacher and parents. As a rule, mothers dread putting up school luncheons. In counsel with the parents, the teacher said, "If you will provide me a stove, a table, and a few dishes, and provide a small sum (I think it was twenty-five cents for each pupil each week) I will teach the girls to cook, and make this the occasion of providing at least one hot dish for their dinners. It was further arranged that parents need supply only bread and butter for the children's luncheon. At the proper time, the table was spread and all seated around it. Grace was said, the host and hostess served, and the pupils were benefited morally as well as physically. After dinner the dishes were washed and put away for the next day. Occasionally parents were invited to share the repast.

The use of carpenters' tools is the last industry I wish to mention, although others might be discussed. I have never found any industry more beneficial to the older boys in a church school than the use of carpenters' tools. It is a source of constant delight, as well as a strong incentive to studious habits. It is also a great disciplinarian. In fact, it is of value physically, mentally, and morally.

I have in mind one church school of nearly fifty pupils, ranging in all grades from one to nine under the supervision of but one teacher, where this work was successfully introduced, and put into operation. One of the sisters who had once been a teacher was interested in the enterprise, and donated the material for two large work-benches. A brother who was a carpenter, and who, of course, thought every boy ought to be one, too, offered to make them. The teacher herself bought a few tools—not a necessary thing to do, and not always the best thing to do, in my estimation. The class was now ready to begin. As a result of this effort almost every boy who took the work contrived a bench at home and collected a few necessary tools, and there many an hour that otherwise would have been spent in idleness, or questionable companionship or amusement, was devoted to useful work. Did it pay?

(To be concluded)

"Christianity is a good shield, but a bad cloak; it can repel wickedness, but will not cover it up."

"While they trust to the guidance of human authority, none will come to a saving knowledge of the truth."

"Every life leads through some desert. The sad thing is when we take up a residence there, the goodly lands wait beyond."

General Articles

The Relation of Industrial Training to Character Building

MRS. C. C. LEWIS

Concluded

While we have said much about Christian education, we have been slow to introduce the lines of study best calculated to lead our children along the lines of true education. Other countries have done much of this kind of work. We might mention as leaders Prussia, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and even Finland. The school gardens of Germany have long been an interesting study to all educators. The Bulletin of Education from the Experiment Station, says, "Most of the common schools in the smaller villages of Germany have attached to them a small garden. Here plants can be watched in their development from seed to flower and fruitage; the curled leaves on a choice plant may show where an insect has made its home; a heavily-laden apple tree may suggest the value of pruning; a few pansies or a rose-bush rightly placed may awaken ideas of beauty. And so the garden becomes a field for observation. The teacher's nature study charts are supplemented with real flowers and fruits grown in his own garden, and with insects, birds, bees, and low forms of life that make their homes in his own hedgerow or feed upon his choicest plants. Pupils working among these flowers, pruning trees or gathering berries from vines planted and tilled by themselves, may acquire an interest in nature and husbandry which will remain with them throughout their after life. Certainly they will acquire a practical knowledge of the ways in which fruits, flowers, and garden vegetables are planted and cared for which will be of value to them in their future work as farmers or the owners of homes and gardens."

Our own country has also done much in the past few years along the lines of manual training and the study of agriculture. "Industrial training as a subject for regular instruction in the common schools has been until recently confined largely to manual training in the city schools, and even in these schools, it is still far from being fully developed."

Many object to the introduction of manual training on account of the crowded curriculum, but these difficulties have been considered and met. The Bulletin further says, "The introduction of manual training into courses of study which were already crowded has involved problems requiring close and careful study of the needs of the pupils, and has generally resulted in greatly increasing the efficiency of the schools in which manual training is now taught. The effort has been made to retain all the essentials of

the branches commonly taught in such schools and add the manual training. This has been done by a careful grading of the pupils, by securing better teachers and text books, and by judicious and careful elimination of the non-essentials in the various branches.

The time to be given to manual training, so that it will not interfere with efficient instruction in other branches, has been carefully considered, and experiments with regard to this have been tried. Some idea of the time occupied by manual training in some of our larger cities can be gained from the following statements: "In Boston two hours per week are devoted to normal training throughout the fourth to the ninth grades, inclusive, the boys having drafting, wood-working, and clay modeling, and the girls sewing and cooking."

Now brethren and sisters, we see we are far behind, not only the instructions the Lord has given us, but we are far behind the world in giving an all-round education to our children. The Lord did not want us to be behind in this matter, but as has often been the case in the past, we have had little faith and have been slow to believe what the Lord has said to us.

Volume 6 says, "It reveals cowardice to move so slowly and uncertainly in the labor line—that line which will give the very best kind of education." Let us renew our diligence to do something definite and thorough in the education of our children. Let us teach them the joys of useful employment, that we may see our sons as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace.

Commencement Address

A. G. DANIELLS

The book of Esther gives an account of one of the most perilous and thrilling crisis through which the people and the cause of God have ever passed. It records the details of a bold and cruel plot to utterly exterminate God's people, and in this way to bring to an end His work of love and mercy to save the lost. A decree, bearing the royal seal, had been sent to all parts of the Persian kingdom commanding the destruction of all the Jews in the king's realm. The determination to slaughter this whole race was reached because they were true and loyal to their God. From this we learn that sometimes the Lord permits the very loyalty of his people to bring them into what appears to be the most perilous places.

But the providence of God had made full preparation for this crisis. It had made Esther, a Jewess, queen of Persia. It had placed in Shushan, the capital city, Mordecai, queen Esther's uncle, a man of clear convictions regarding right and wrong, and of unswerving loyalty to the right and fearless opposition

to the wrong. This man could see a divine providence in Esther's elevation to the throne. So when this terrible decree for the extermination of the Jews became known to him, he appealed to Esther to make use of her position and influence for the deliverance of her people. At first the queen sent word to Mordecai that she could see no way by which she could render help. But the faith of this man of God pierced the dark clouds and laid hold of the arm of God. He pressed the matter more earnestly, and between him and the queen there passed the following impressive communications:—

"Then Mordecai commanded to answer Esther, Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the king's house, more than all the Jews.

For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place; but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed: and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?

Then Esther bade them return Mordecai this answer, Go gather together all the Jews that are present in Shushan, and fast ye for me, and neither eat nor drink three days, night or day; I also and my maidens will fast likewise; and so will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law: and if I perish, I perish." Esther 4:13-16.

We are all familiar with the marvelous sequel—how Esther received royal favor, how that dreadful decree of death was reversed, and how wonderful and complete was the deliverance that came to the people of God.

The part of this very impressive account that should receive special emphasis in to-night's address is this: Mordecai and Esther recognized that the providence of God had made them factors in that grave crisis, and that they must do their duty no matter what the consequences might be to them personally.

This great event occurred many centuries ago, but the lessons it teaches remain and are full of meaning to the generation now living. We have come to another great crisis in the history of God's people and the development of his work in the earth. This crisis is revealed in the prophecies of the book of Revelation as follows:—

"And I beheld another beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon. And he exerciseth all the power of the first beast before him, and causeth the earth and them that dwell therein to worship the first beast, whose deadly wound was healed.

"And he doeth great wonders, so that he maketh fire come down from heaven on the earth in the sight of men, and deceiveth them that dwell on the earth by the means of those miracles which he had power to do in the sight of the beast; saying to them that dwell

on the earth that they should make an image to the beast, which had the wound by a sword and did live. And he had power to give life unto the image of the beast, that the image of the beast should both speak, and cause that as many as would not worship the image of the beast should be killed. And he caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads: and that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or the name of the beast or the number of his name." Rev. 13:11-17.

This presents one side of the crisis—the one in which the enemies of God and his people are the aggressors. The following scriptures present the other side—the one in which God's people are made prominent:—

"And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; for the hour of his judgment is come: and worship him that made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters. And there followed another angel, saying, Babylon is fallen, is fallen, that great city, because she made all nations drink of the wine of the wrath of her fornication. And the third angel followed them, saying with a loud voice, If any man worship the beast and his image, and receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, the same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation; and he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the Lamb." Rev. 14:6-10.

From all these statements it is plain that in this great crisis the people of God and the powers of this world will be in deadly conflict. The outcome is revealed as follows:—

"And I looked and behold a white cloud, and upon the cloud one sat like unto the Son of man, having on his head a golden crown, and in his hand a sharp sickle.

"And I saw as it were a sea of glass mingled with fire: and them that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his image, and over his mark, and over his name, stand on the sea of glass having the harps of God." Rev. 14:14; 15:2.

These statements give us the blessed assurance that in this last great conflict—the crisis of all the ages—God's people will be victorious. They will triumph over all the mighty powers arrayed against them.

The view we hold regarding the crisis so clearly set before us in this scripture is not a sentiment—a mere fancy that we have created. These statements of inspiration are clear and plain. We take them just as they read. We cannot see that they admit of any

other explanation. We have held steadily to this view for more than half a century, and day by day we have seen the crisis gradually approaching, until to-night every factor necessary for this conflict appears in full view ready for action. It is a tremendously serious thing to stand face to face with such events. Yet in view of the glorious victory promised those who are true to God, it is our privilege to face the conflict with assurance and good courage.

In view of these considerations I think it is right for me to say that while no graduating class ever faced graver responsibilities than you do to-night, I think none was ever called to a more definite, inspiring work than claims your service as you close your school work and enter upon the stern realities of life. It is a great satisfaction when called to service, and when the call is pressing and must be obeyed, to have the work to be done well defined. In this respect, I believe that the young people identified with the work of the third angel's message are the most highly favored young people in the world. Thousands who will close their school work and leave educational institutions this spring will go out into the world not knowing where they should go nor what they ought to do. They will be puzzled to know what is really worth doing. They will wander about in uncertainty until by mere chance they settle into something permanent. But it will not be so with the class before me. Your work is cut out, and it is waiting for you. It is not necessary for you to wander about losing valuable time in an endeavor to find something to do. Even now Macedonian calls are ringing in your ears and the majority of you have already decided upon the work you will take up at once.

(To be concluded)

Report from Edgar Brigham

Our company is still making headquarters at Lancaster, Wisconsin. We have spent just three weeks in the field, and I think under the circumstances we are doing fairly well. Neither Messrs. Doll, Lindholm, or James had done any canvassing before; and I have spent considerable time in helping them to get started. Mr. Doll is doing fine; he has nearly half a scholarship. The first week I was out, my sales were about \$70. I never before found so many opportunities of speaking of the love of Jesus. Everywhere there are hearts tender and waiting in expectancy for a word of sympathy. I have never realized the greatness of the work that must be done as I have this summer. Truly we need young men and women of firm principles and thorough consecration. Especially in the canvassing work, do we need to show by word and act that we believe the great truths which we are taking to the people in the books we are handling. That is what I want to do.

No doubt you are busy just now getting the summer school started. We watch the MESSENGER closely for reports from the students. That is the reason I have written you to-day. If no one reported there would be no news.

Work for Students

So many letters come to us asking if the College can furnish work to cover the whole or a part of school expenses, that we publish the following letter, the usual form of our replies, in the hope that it may save us the task of writing many more. We wish we could furnish work for all, but it is impossible:—

"About the matter of work, I am obliged to say that we cannot give any definite assurance as to the amount of work we could give your son. The reason is because we are receiving almost daily similar requests from all parts of the country, and it would be impossible to give definite assurance to them all. The most we can promise is that which we have promised in our calendars for years; namely, to give to all our students the work we have, and to assign the work to those who are the most willing, the best qualified, and the most needy. This we could do only after becoming acquainted with the students. I would say, however, that those who are faithful and willing to work can usually obtain from the College or from the people of the village, all the work they need to occupy their spare time during the fall and spring terms, but there is less work during the winter term.

To the Messenger

I enjoyed a visit of two Sabbaths, with the St. Louis church June 13 and 20, after an absence of three years. Elder Murrel, former pastor of the church, was in the pulpit both Sabbaths.

Next Sabbath I intend to visit the colored church with whom I worked years ago. I expect to receive sufficient benefit, musically, this week, to repay me for coming to St. Louis if there were no other inducements. The thirteenth annual convention of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association begins Tuesday and will continue through Friday. Three of my former teachers will take prominent parts. The world-famed organist, Charles Galloway, will give an organ recital. The great E. R. Kroger will be heard in piano recital. One of the most interesting features of the convention will be a paper by Mr. Galloway in which he will severely criticise the character of music used in Sunday-schools. He will charge that rag time and dance music accompanied by religious words, is a common thing in Sunday-schools.

KATE D. SANBORN

In a letter from Irvin Blue we take the following: "I am lonesome without the visits of the MESSENGER, and am anxious to know what my friends and schoolmates of old Union are doing this summer. So would you kindly change my address to Stanton, Nebraska, and also send me the last two numbers. Eld. C. H. Miller and I have just concluded a short series of meetings near Platte Center, Nebraska. We had the privilege of seeing four precious souls buried with Christ in baptism from that place last Sunday. Though it was raining during the ceremony, yet as we stood on the bank of the stream, we could sing from the depths of our hearts, "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow."

Miss Mary Miles is canvassing in Olathier, Colo.

Physical Training for Musicians

B. F. YEOMAN

I regard industrial work of all kinds as highly essential to a perfect education. This holds good in a musical as well as a general education. To be an expert performer on any instrument requires perfect health, such as only physical exercise can give. The effectual and soulful rendition of a musical number requires great physical strength controlled by steady nerves and a clear brain. Physical training will very often accomplish more for a musician than an equal number of hours devoted to slavish practice. Therefore health and education should be on an equal plane as far as the student of music is concerned.

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College View Items

Missionary meeting every Tuesday evening.

Sabbath last, the midsummer collection was \$119.33. Last year it was \$88.87.

Members of the Dorcas Society in a recent meeting prepared a large box of bedding for Prof. T. M. French for the African mission.

Don't forget that the Young women's Band meeting is held every Monday evening at 7:00, in the east vestries of the church. It lasts only an hour. Come, bring some one with you, also your Bible and Christ in Song.

The Junior division of the Missionary Volunteer Department of Young People of College View rendered a patriotic program in the church, Sabbath afternoon, July 4. It was as follows: "Columbia, the Beacon of Nations," double mixed quartet; invocation, Elder C. R. Kite; hymn, "America," by the congregation; a paper, "The Founding of the Nation," Helen Byington; recitation, "Independence Bell," Lawrence Northrup; reading, "The Infidel's Daughter," Inez Hoffman; recitation, Mary Mack; "Shine on, America," double mixed quartet; address, Prof. E. C. Kellogg; hymn, "Heir of the Kingdom," congregation; benediction, Prof. L. L. Caviness. Members of the double quartet were Anna Jenkins, Elizabeth Erickson, Emma Herzer, Ada Allen, Francis Asp, Lawrence Northrup, Harold Lewis, and Arthur Thorp. Otto John, Prof. L. L. Caviness, and Miss Winnifred Collins occupied positions upon the rostrum. Prof. Caviness is president of the Missionary Volunteer Department of Young People and Mr. John is president of the junior division and has charge of the junior boys' band. Miss Collins is assistant and has charge of the junior girls' band. Mr. John took charge at the joint meeting and Miss Collins presided at the organ in the rendering of the musical selections.

The sanitarium helpers and patients had a picnic in the Sanitarium-College Park Wednesday.

The sad news has just reached us that Sister Lector Carman died of consumption at the Riversdale (Jamaica) school the latter part of June. Sister Carman left Lincoln a little over a year ago in company with her uncle and aunt, Brother and Sister E. C. Cushman.

At the recent school election, the following members were elected on the board: William Wiseman for one year, F. A. DeWolf and F. E. Eno for two years, W. H. Demmitt and F. L. Mc Kim for three years. Mr. Demmitt, however, failed to qualify, and it will be necessary for the board to elect another member for the place. Mr. Wiseman was a former member of the board, and A. W. Herrick, secretary, holds over, as his term of office has not yet expired. The treasurer's report showed nearly two thousand dollars on hand, and it was voted to levy two thousand dollars more to make sure of covering the expenses for the coming year. The annual expense is about three thousand dollars.

Nick Carter has returned from a trip into southern Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown have returned from Iowa, where they have been visiting relatives for two weeks.

Lars Hansen, of Kearney, Nebraska, spent a few days in the village last week. He had been visiting at his former home in South Dakota, and was on his way to Kearney.

Dell Eno and Miss Effie Kiehnhoff were united in marriage June 30, at the home of the bride's parents in Troy, Kansas. They have come to College View, where they will make their future home.

The Flood at Lincoln

Sunday night, Lincoln and the surrounding country was visited with the severest storm that it has experienced for years. As a result a large portion of the city lying west of the Burlington depot was flooded, the water reaching a depth of over a foot in the depot. The storm was so sudden and unexpected that many of the people living in this district did not have time to escape before being engulfed by the water. Many pathetic incidents occurred during the heroic efforts that were made to rescue the families among which were many women and children. Boats were scarce and some that were used were unsafe. While one party was being conveyed to a place of safety several persons were seen clinging to the top of a house that was nearly submerged. The rescuing party returned as quickly as possible, but none of them could be found. In another case several children and their mother were being rescued in a boat, when it was capsized and only a three-year old baby was saved. About a dozen persons are known to have been lost, but there may be many more.

International Outing

This issue of the MESSENGER goes to press the next morning after the employees of the International Publishing Association and their friends have enjoyed one of the happiest occasions in the history of the institution. It was a basket picnic, held at the State Farm, Lincoln, Thursday, July 9. The day was beautiful, and the large company that improved this opportunity of a day's recreation entered heartily into such games as baseball, football, tennis, etc.

After devoting the forenoon largely to these vigorous sports, all were ready to partake with zest of the bountiful repast that was spread upon the grass in an adjoining grove. After this a short program was enjoyed, in which various phases of the work of the International were reviewed, and two-minute speeches were made by a large number. The exercises were enlivened by music from the boys' band.

On the State Farm are many fine buildings, in which medical and agricultural experiments and study are conducted by men of wide experience in these lines. Many were interested in the compressed air machines for milking cows, and the various sanitary appliances used in the creamery and in cheesemaking. As we returned home, to take up again the routine of daily work, it is with the desire that similar occasions of pleasant recreation may be frequently enjoyed in the future.

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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.

B. B. Perkins's father, of Carson, Iowa, is making him a visit.

Miss Dora Burke has returned from a visit to Central City, Nebraska.

Vincent Thomas spent the Fourth with relatives and friends in Omaha.

After having spent a month in Colorado, Milton T. Ames is again in the village.

Mrs. A. D. Talmage and daughter Gertrude are spending their summer vacation with relatives at Belvidere, Nebraska.

Miss Lena Neuman plans to leave Tuesday to visit a brother and sister in Oklahoma.

John Schiltz, of Hastings, Nebraska, is visiting his brother-in-law, John Miller, of the village.

W. H. Cramer has just returned from Oswego, Kansas, where he has been visiting his parents.

The summer school enrolment has reached seventy-five. The interest is good and the students are working hard.

Miss Alta Wardell, who is assisting Brother Hebard in the book work, is spending a few hours with South Hall friends.

Miss Agnes Lewis is enjoying a much needed rest with friends in Kansas. She reports a very warm reception, and a good time generally.

Miss Ruby Wiseman is now acting as second assistant in the post-office, the place having been made vacant by Miss Maud Dymond's resignation.

Calls are already coming for rooms in the new dormitory. Judging from the sound of the hammers the rooms will be ready for their occupants.

H. C. Koenig and daughter, Amanda, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, are visiting another daughter, Miss Lulu Koenig, of the Sanitarium. Mr. Koenig is on his way to Otis, Kansas.

Carl Ferguson, who spent several years in Union College, visited relatives in College View during the week. Mr. Ferguson is stenographer for the Northwestern Railway Co. at Omaha.

M. E. Cady, president of Walla Walla College, Washington, gave our summer school students a very profitable talk Thursday evening. President Cady was on his way to the Educational Convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Mary L. Weiss is visiting at her home in the village.

Mr. H. Hall from Washington, D. C. is the latest arrival at the summer school.

Annie Laurie McCutcheon is assisting her father in the tent work in western Texas.

D. H. Kelso, of Carlton, Nebraska, is visiting Mrs. Shoemaker, at the Sanitarium.

Mrs. B. G. Wilkinson, of Washington, D. C., is visiting at the home of her parents in the village.

Married, at Crawford, Nebraska, June 30, 1908, Roy A. Pedersen and Addie Irene Wheeler. Both were formerly Union College students. Mr. and Mrs. Pederson will make their home at Mason, Nebraska.

Professor O. J. Graf has accepted the presidency of the Emmanuel Missionary Training College, at Berrien Springs, Michigan. He will remain there a month before returning to College View to look after his interests here.

Professor August Anderson has returned from a several weeks' trip in the Northern Union Conference, where he attended several camp-meetings. He reports the outlook for students from that quarter the coming year very encouraging.

Should you look over the College farm you would probably recognize the following: Boss—Sidney Smith; Allen Rich, Earl and Calvin Bungor, Edwin Johnson, W. H. Cramer, Chester Orr, Mr. Moore. Iver Hansen is assisting in the boiler house.

J. F. Simon is spending a few days in College View. He reports an excellent meeting in North Dakota. As the result of earnest prayer among the young people, a revival sprang up in the camp. One night the little meetings lasted until into the night. Many were converted, and twenty-five thousand dollars for foreign missions was raised.

Miss Lora Clement and Miss Beatrice Baharian were the subjects of a pleasant little farewell gathering Sunday evening. A short time was spent in listening to music and recitations after which Mrs. Lewis led in a few words of prayer, commending them to the dear Father in heaven. The young ladies expected to take the midnight train for Atlantic, Iowa, the home of Miss Matilda Erickson. From there they will proceed to Washington, D. C. Miss Clement and Miss Erickson go to connect with the young people's work under the direction of Prof. M. E. Kern. Miss Baharian will enter the nurses' training class, which opens in September, at the Washington Sanitarium. We will miss these dear girls, but we trust it is the opening of wider fields of usefulness for them. May God be with them.

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