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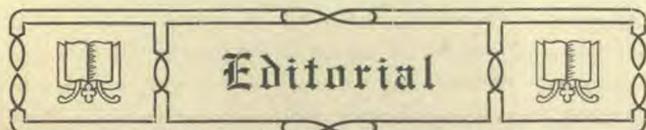
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Report of Educational Convention

A convention of principals and educational secretaries was held in the Seventh-day Adventist church at Cleveland, Ohio, July 3 to 8, 1908.

The Enrolment

Although the attendance was not large, it was widely representative as the following enrolment will show:—

General Conference Laborers.—A. G. Daniells, president General Conference; Frederick Griggs, chairman General Conference Educational Department; M. E. Kern, chairman General Conference Y. P. M. V. Department; all of Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Lewis, secretary General Conference Educational Department, College View, Nebr.

Principals.—H. R. Salisbury, Foreign Mission Seminary, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.; M. E. Cady, Walla Walla College, College Place, Wash.; C. C. Lewis, Union College, College View, Nebr.; S. M. Butler, Mt. Vernon College, Ohio; C. Sorenson, Keene Academy, Texas; B. F. Machlan, So. Lancaster Academy, Mass.; M. B. Van Kirk, Graysville Academy, Tenn.; W. L. Avery, Cedar Lake Academy, Mich.; J. B. Clymer, Elk Point Academy, So. Dak.; R. B. Thurber, Adelpian Academy, Holly, Mich.; A. W. Spaulding, Bethel Academy, Wis.; H. J. Sheldon, Maplewood Academy, Maple Plain, Minn.; A. W. Hallock, Walderly School, Hawthorne, Wis.; A. M. Woodall, Western Slope Academy, Palisades, Colo.; Thos. D. Rowe, Hazel Academy, Ky.; W. J. Blake, Oakwood Manual Training Academy, Huntsville, Ala.; C. G. Howell, Cumberland Industrial School, Daylight, Tenn.; R. G. Ryan, Shenandoah Valley Academy, New Market,

Va.; O. J. Graf, Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Mich.

Secretaries.—M. B. Van Kirk, Southern and Southeastern Union Conferences; M. E. Cady, North Pacific Union Conference; B. E. Huffman, Central Union Conference, College View, Nebr.; C. L. Benson, Northern Union Conference, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. E. Straw, Lake Union Conference, Berrien Springs, Mich.; Anna E. Rambo, New Jersey Conference, Fairton, N. J.; Bessie E. Acton, Ohio Conference, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Teachers.—Mrs. Lenna W. Salisbury, Takoma Park, D. C.; Ruth H. Hayton, Takoma Park, D. C.; Janet Haskell Ryan, New Market, Va.; Irwin Hewitt, Indiana, Pa.; Mary Barrett, Atlantic City, N. J.; Bertha Laughlin, Chagrin Falls, Ohio; Samuel L. Frost, Yorktown Heights, N. Y.; Myrta M. Kellogg, Director Normal Dept., Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Norma O. Cobb, Preceptress, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Roscoe U. Garrett, Berrien Centre, Mich.; Stanley C. Morian, Takoma Park, D. C.

Others.—R. G. Patterson, Pastor Cleveland church; H. H. Hall, Manager Book Dept., Pacific Press, Mountain View, Cal.; Eld. Jas. E. Shultz, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Eld. O. A. Johnson and wife, Norway; Eld. E. E. Andross, Pres. Columbia Union Conference, Philadelphia, Pa.; Eld. B. F. Kneeland, Pres. New Jersey Conference, Trenton, N. J.; Eld. W. H. Heckman, Pres. Eastern Pennsylvania Conference, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. M. E. Kern, Takoma Park, D. C. Total enrolment, 46.

Plan of Work

The opening meeting Friday evening was occupied with words of welcome and responses and an address by Eld. A. G. Daniells on "Keeping Pace with the Message," in which he reviewed the rapid advancement of the work in recent years. We used to talk about "pushing the work," but that phrase no longer expresses our relation to the message. We are swept along as if tied to a cyclone in our efforts to keep up with the calls of the hour.

Sabbath forenoon, after the delegates had joined with the church in their regular Sabbath-school, Elder Daniells spoke on "The Work and the Reward," tracing the origin, purpose, and progress of the third angel's message, and drawing from the Scriptures a vivid description of the reward awaiting those who faithfully continue in the work of the Lord until its final triumph.

In the afternoon a symposium was held on the "Necessary Elements for Successful Workers," followed by a consecration service led by Eld. E. E. Andross. In the evening Prof. Frederick Griggs presented an address on "Our Schools; the Survey and the Outlook."

From this time onward the convention assumed a more informal character, the discussions being conducted more after the manner of round table talks. The topics were introduced by two persons previously appointed, and were then thrown open for informal consideration as long as the interest seemed to demand. This method gave opportunity for questions and answers and a free interchange of views and experiences very profitable to all.

At the beginning of each meeting a committee of three was appointed to follow the discussions of that particular meeting, note the important points brought out, and crystallize the consensus of opinion into reports or recommendations, which were brought before the convention in its closing meetings, were then criticized, revised, and amended, and finally adopted.

This report will not follow the convention chronologically, but will take up the subjects considered, and will present the conclusion reached, with a few of the more helpful suggestions and remarks made during the discussions.

(To be continued.)

Industrial Work in Our Schools

SARAH E. PECK

Concluded

I imagine now that the question of how the money is to be raised to support these lines of industry is turning itself over in someone's mind. I have purposely left until the last any reference to the expense of this line of school work, as I specially desired to have your attention centered on its educational value, and on its value as a developer of character, which two values can never be reckoned in dollars and cents, and which in themselves overbalance anything of a mere pecuniary nature. They are of more value than gold and silver.

On this point I wish to quote a paragraph from the book *Education*, page 218:—"The objection most often urged against industrial training in the schools is the large outlay involved.

But the object to be gained is worthy of its cost. No other work committed to us is so important as the training of the youth, and every outlay demanded for its right accomplishment is means well spent.

Even from the view-point of financial results, the outlay required for manual training would prove the truest economy. Multitudes of our boys would thus be kept from the streets and the grogery; the expenditures for gardens, workshops, and baths would be more than met by the saving on hospitals and reformatories; and the youth themselves, trained to habits of industry, and skilled in lines of useful and pro-

ductive labor,—who can estimate their value to society and to the nation?

Nevertheless, it can not be denied that a necessary part of the symmetrical education of every man or woman is the ability to make ends meet. The foolishness of the man who began to build without counting the cost is pointed out to us by our great pattern Teacher, and contains a lesson that we should heed.

Some money will be needed. How much? and how shall it be provided? are the questions. The fact that money is to be handled shows the absolute need of keeping accounts. Here is an opportunity to teach practical work in simple bookkeeping—an opportunity which will be improved by the wise teacher. In fact, I know one teacher who made the industrial work the basis of the instruction in bookkeeping. Actual bills and orders were written, receipts were given, a cash account, a number of personal accounts, a merchandise account, and an account for each department of industry were opened, and at the end of the year a financial statement was rendered. That school came out \$5.00 ahead after paying all running expenses. With happy hearts the school voted this surplus to the missionary work in the South. The teacher was the cashier, but the business belonged to the children, and there was never a question as to who should have the income from any work done. It belonged, of course, to the concern.

But this is anticipating; we were considering the expense. For gardening the necessary tools for each advanced pupil are a spade, costing from fifty to sixty cents, a hoe, and a rake; or better still, the two combined in a weeding hoe, costing twenty-five cents, and a garden trowel, costing five cents, making a total of ninety cents. It is seldom necessary for any pupil to purchase all these, as parents are often able to spare one or more such tools from the home, and generally more than one child can use the same set of tools. For the little children one school used a toy set, composed of a small rake, a hoe, and a spade, at a cost of twenty cents a set. The children may furnish these tools for themselves, or the school board may furnish them, and keep them as the property of the school. There are advantages as well as disadvantages in both ways. There is no other expense, as the seed required can be secured of the government for the asking. And the sale of the produce when grown is a source of some income.

In the sewing class the children will furnish their own scissors and thimble, but some material will doubtless need to be supplied, in the way of thread and needles, etc.; here again, by careful planning in a practical way, the articles may be sold, and thus the material be more than paid for. However, many parents are glad to supply material if a useful article is made—something that they need in the home.

For the paper and cardboard work the following tools are needed:—a ten-cent square, a piece of tin to

protect the desks, which will cost ten cents, a five-cent knife for cutting and scoring, and a pair of scissors used in the sewing class may also be used here, and thus expense be saved. Working material for one year ought not to exceed twenty or twenty-five cents for each child.

In the cane, or reed work, no extra tools are needed except a long slender scratch awl, which can be obtained for ten cents. The cane for each chair will cost about twenty-five cents. But this more than comes back in the returns for work done, as each chair brings in from fifty cents to one dollar.

When the children care for the school-room, if the expense of a janitor is thus saved, why should not this amount be allowed to apply on the industrial account? The expense connected with the cooking and carpentry I have already explained, though I did not mention the material used in the wood-work. One school I know of worked a whole year, using only such material as was gathered by the children from otherwise useless packing boxes. In this way they learned not only the use of tools, but some valuable lessons in economy as well.

The truth of the matter is that to the one who heartily believes in it this industrial education is not such a bugbear as is often supposed. Many of us are acting the part of the man described in Pilgrim's Progress who saw the lion in the way and was afraid, but on approaching the monster found that he was chained.

In Proverbs 26:13, the Bible refers to the same class of people in the words: "The slothful man saith, There is a lion in the way; a lion is in the streets." The Lord has sharply reproved us for this attitude. He says, "The instruction which the Lord has been pleased to give has been taken hold of so feebly that obstacles have not been overcome. It reveals cowardice to move so slowly and uncertainly in the labor line—the line which will give the very best kind of education."

The last words of Moses to Israel apply to us today. "If thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God; to observe and to do all his commandments which I command thee this day, the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all nations of the earth, and the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath." "But if thou wilt not hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all his commandments and his statutes, which I command thee this day,—the stranger which is within thee shall get up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low. He shall lend to thee, and thou shalt not lend to him. He shall be the head, and thou shalt be the tail." Deut. 28: 1, 13, 15, 43, 44.

These words are worthy of careful consideration. We have a three-fold message to give to this world, and we have been placed in this world as lights,—

lights not only in evangelical and health reform, but in educational reform.

In evangelical truth Seventh-day Adventists are leaders in the religious world. In the beginning, we were a small, despised people with a truth at which the world pointed the finger of scorn and ridicule; but in spite of its unpopularity it has steadily gained ground, until to-day it is recognized as truth in every nation on earth. It is surely making its way into "every nation and kindred and tongue and people," and its work will soon be accomplished.

It was the same with the health reform. When these principles were given us over forty years ago, they were sneered at by the whole world. Anyone who had the moral courage to eat graham bread was looked upon as little higher than an imbecile, and the idea of using water as a remedy for disease was regarded as still more absurd. As we look about us to-day we can but exclaim, "Behold, what hath God wrought." In spite of its prejudice, the world has adopted our principles of dress reform, and dietetic reform, and our nurses are everywhere in demand because they understand the simple treatment of disease.

It is God's plan that His people lead the world in educational reform, and for this purpose he has given us the grandest system of education ever known. Its origin is divine. Its foundation was laid in the Garden of Eden, the only perfect school that ever existed on this earth, and it was an industrial school. "To Adam and Eve was committed the care of the garden, to dress it and to keep it. Useful occupations were appointed them as a blessing, to strengthen the body, to expand the mind, and to develop the character. The Garden of Eden was a representative of what God designed the whole earth to become, and it was his purpose that as the human family increased in numbers, they should establish other homes and schools like the one he had given."

The world is certainly making progress along these lines, and if we do not act our part in harmony with the instruction given us, we shall soon be compelled by state law to do so. How will the Lord feel if we allow such a state of things to develop? Then let us no longer hesitate and delay. Let us take hold of this reform faithfully; let us carry it forward courageously; and we shall lay it down triumphantly.

"True character is not shaped from without, and put on; it radiates from within."

"In seeking wisdom," runs an Eastern proverb, "thou art wise; in imagining that thou hast attained it, thou art a fool." The like rule holds with holiness. We are wise to seek it, and struggle towards it; but the man or woman who believes in his or her own goodness, except as daily sustained by the grace of God, is as much in danger as the lowest outcast. Humility is the sign of the true disciple. Self-righteousness is the sure badge of the Pharisee.

General Articles

Commencement Address

Concluded

But that, as pleasing as it is, is not the best in this divine program. The better part still is that the work to which you are called and to which you will give yourselves is God's work, not man's. This work was conceived, planned, and set on foot by the Lord himself. No higher nor greater work can be performed by men than such a work. It is for the souls of men as well as for their bodies. It is for eternity as well as for time. It is for the world to come as well as for this world.

That work claims your heart, your love, and your service. Whether you should do this work is not determined by your choice or decision. God has decided that. He has inaugurated the work. It is the work of the hour, and it is here to be done. You have been made acquainted with it. Whether you will accept or refuse God's arrangement is the part that is left for you to choose.

Permit me to say to you that one of the most important lessons you should learn, and ever keep fresh in mind, is that as Christians you are servants of a Master, and that master is Christ. The servant is to obey the instruction he receives. Too great importance cannot be placed upon this consideration. One's view of this will greatly influence his whole life. I was deeply impressed in the early days of my ministry by a statement made to me by our beloved and lamented Henry P. Holser. One day while we were in the woods for prayer he said to me: "Brother Daniells, a great lesson has come to me during our season of prayer. It is this: I have come to see that I cannot be servant and Master both. If I am the servant, I cannot be the Master. I see this as it never has appeared to me before, and I now surrender my life to God to obey Him in all things while I live." He made the surrender, and from that hour the life of Elder Holser was one of cheerful obedience. He went where he was called. He did what was assigned him. Whatever sacrifice he was called upon to make he made it without a murmur. That, my dear young friends, is the only true life there is. As you enter upon the work to which God has called you, proclaim Him Lord of all, and beg him to permit you to be His servants.

Now a word with reference to the scope and the different phases of this great work of the Lord. This work is not running on a single rail, nor even on a narrow gauge line. It is a broad gauge affair, and it is many sided. It touches every important phase of human life. The work to be done calls for ministers, Bible workers, teachers, doctors, nurses, writers, printers, agents for the distribution of literature,

business managers, secretaries, stenographers, and plain helpers of all sorts. It lays hold of those who have but one talent as well as those who have ten. It demands the service of all.

Time will not permit of even a very brief statement regarding the importance and value of each one of these lines of work. I must, however, say a few words concerning the ministry. In a certain sense the ministry represents all phases of gospel service. It is the root or trunk from which all other lines of work grow. It is the highest, and most sacred calling in this world. It calls for the largest combination of gifts of any calling pursued by men. It demands the entire life. The half-way man will prove a dismal failure in the ministry. I beg of you who have chosen the ministry to go into it with all your hearts. This means constant endeavor to reach higher ground. There must be earnest Bible study and prayer day by day for a fuller knowledge of the Master's will, and for a clean heart and a spiritual life. You must, by the closest application of your faculties to reading and observation, study books and men, and all sorts of living, perplexing problems. You must surmount the obstacles that confront you as you come to them day by day. If you do not, they will surmount you, and that means defeat and failure.

Our work to-day, as never before, calls for a strong, cultured, efficient ministry. In the beginning of our work we confined ourselves to a large extent to the rural districts and small towns. We worked among the people on the farms and in the workshops. But now we are called to the large cities where we meet a class of people more difficult to reach. This demands greater efficiency especially in public speaking. More attention must be given in our colleges to the art of public speaking. Far more must be done to cultivate the voice. But what you may have failed to obtain in your college course, can, and must be acquired by close study, constant observation, and tireless effort while at your work.

But we must remember that our ministry is not altogether in the pulpit, before the people. We have a great work to do among the people, out of the pulpit. Our ministry must be one of love, one of service, right by the side of the people, as we find them day by day. I sometimes relate a story that has come to me which illustrates the power of the ministry in little things outside of the pulpit. A minister, it is said, went on to a battle field to see what he could do for the wounded and dying. His idea of ministry was to read his Bible to people, and inquire if they were sure they were saved. So when he found a poor, wounded fellow, he stooped down with his book and said, "My dear man, are you a Christian? Do you love the Bible?" The man said, "I wish that I could have my head lifted out of this hole; I am suffering such pain." The minister looked around for some-

thing to put under his head and make a pillow. Finding nothing, he pulled off his overcoat, folded it up nicely, making just as good a pillow as he could, and put it under his head. Then he took his Bible and again stooped down and said, "Do you love the Bible? Are you a Christian?" He said, "I wish I could have a drink of water. I am so thirsty." The minister laid down his Bible, found some water, and tenderly put it to his parched lips. Then he laid his head down and took his Bible and said, "My dear fellow, are you a Christian? Do you know that you are saved?" He said, "I am very cold, I wish I could be covered up." The minister finding nothing to cover him with, pulled off his undercoat and wrapped it around his limbs the best he could. Again he stooped down with Bible in hand, but before he could say a word, the poor dying man looked into his eyes and said, "Sir, if there is anything in that book that leads another to do what you have done for me, for God's sake read it to me." Now that minister had preached the gospel of Jesus in that ministry of love, in that service he had rendered, more powerfully, perhaps, than he had ever preached it in the pulpit. In your ministry you will find in hundreds of homes conditions that call for thoughtful, self-sacrificing, loving service which must be rendered if we would be true ministers of the gospel of Jesus.

To all I would say in closing, that you are entering upon a great work. Well may we ask, "Who is sufficient for these things?" Truly our sufficiency is in the Lord. Therefore we must not endeavor to do this work in our own wisdom and strength. We must look to Him who has called us for the help that can come from no other source. He tells us that it is "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit."

Another word that should not be left unsaid is that we must be true; we must be genuine; we must be what we admonish others to be. It was Emerson, I think, who said, "What you do, thunders so in my ears that I cannot hear what you say." We all know the force of that experience. It was the harmony of Christ's life with His teaching that challenges the admiration of all men.

In closing let us lift our hearts in praise to God for the light and blessings and opportunities that have come to us through the third angel's message. Our blessed Master said to the people of His day, "Blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears, for they hear." These words come to us with greater meaning to-night. You have heard the Master's call to service, and as you go out into the great white harvest field to labor, you will find the work so definite that you can grasp it, and so simple that by His grace you can do it. And when you have done it faithfully you will be given an eternal reward.

We bid you God speed, and wish you unmeasured success.

The Relation of Union College to Our Academies and Intermediate Schools

The following letter written to a staunch friend of the College in reply to a letter expressing fears that the College board were making a mistake in erecting another dormitory, contains matter of general interest; hence we lay it before our readers:—

After reading your letter of June 15 in regard to the dormitory at Union College, I have thought that it might be best to make a brief reply.

First, I would say that I agree with you heartily in the general principles which you lay down in your letter. As you have doubtless heard me say publicly, I think the elementary work of education should be carried on in our church and intermediate schools and academies in our local conferences, leaving the college work and the training school work to Union College. Thus far I agree with you perfectly. I think you agree with me in the opinion that there are some lines of work which can be more profitably undertaken by our colleges than by our academies, even though in grade they could not be counted as college work. Indeed you distinctly mention the foreign departments as coming under this class, but it seems to me that you have overlooked some other departments which strictly belong to academic work so far as their grade is concerned, but which in the past have always been connected with our colleges. I refer to the commercial, normal, shorthand, and music departments. In music some of our academies do elementary work; but to obtain anything like a complete course in music, our students must go to our colleges, since it is not usually practicable to sustain such departments in our academies and intermediate schools.

Suppose it be true that there were no more than one hundred and twenty-five students taking strictly college work in Union College the past year. This does not tell the whole story; for in the foreign departments which you name as properly belonging to the Union College work there were one hundred and fifty students, and the probability is that there will be two hundred of these students next year. Their course of study would not rise above the twelfth grade, but they are required to have grammar and arithmetic in English, and even though they are men and women, we find that they have to take these subjects in the seventh and eighth grades.

Again, our commercial students, whom we receive after finishing the tenth grade, and who are consequently doing eleventh and twelfth grade work, are unable to find the work they need in our academies or intermediate schools. In Union College this class of students numbers nearly one hundred.

Then there is the elementary normal department for the training of church school teachers. This course closes with the twelfth grade, and hence it is academic work; but it is not attempted in any of the

lower schools. We are just laying the foundation of this work, and I have not the figures at hand to show how many of the students are taking it; but there will be a largely increasing number in this department as its work becomes better known, and the call for teachers grows louder, as it certainly will do.

When you put these classes together, all of which seem to have been overlooked in your letter except the foreign departments, it will be seen that at least four hundred students of Union College are included in these departments that are admitted can be carried forward successfully only in connection with our colleges and training schools. Hence, we are not building the new dormitory in order to draw more students to Union College, but simply to accommodate the number already patronizing this school. The chief reason for the dormitory is to enable us to take our lady students, who naturally belong in the home, into South Hall instead of scattering them throughout the village. Then, too, the dormitory is not large, only twenty rooms, and its cost is not excessive, only five thousand dollars. And this the people are not asked to raise. The dormitory will pay for itself in about four years, from what will be saved above the expense to the College if the forty students it will contain were placed in rooms rented by the College from people in the village.

Now I think you will see that we are not very far apart in regard to this matter when we take into consideration all the circumstances, and that the College board are not seriously violating the principles you lay down, in which, I believe, we all agree with you in the main. I am very anxious that there should be no spirit of rivalry or feeling of antagonism among our schools. Every school has its legitimate work, and each has a sufficiently large field to occupy. Nor is there any real ground for jealousy, feeling that one school will draw patronage from another. If our schools are well conducted, they will be generously patronized everywhere. This has been the history of our school work. Some have feared that the multiplication of schools will detract from the prosperity of our schools already established. This does not seem ever to have been the case. The more schools we have, the better they all seem to be attended. The fact that Minnesota sent us thirty-three students this year, twice as many as the year before, did not prevent her from filling her own academy so full that the students had to sleep "eight in a bed," as the president of the conference so humorously put the matter. A similar experience came to our academies in Iowa and South Dakota. Kansas and Missouri are establishing new intermediate schools, and I rejoice in the fact. Let the good work go on more and more.

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COLLEGE VIEW, NEBRASKA

College View Items

M. M. Hare, of Stuart, Iowa, visited his brother, Robert Hare, for a short time last week.

A reception was given the students of the summer school in South Hall parlor Sunday evening.

Misses Ruby and Effie Wiseman and Addie Soucey have returned from a visit with friends in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Prof. C. C. Lewis and Eld. B. E. Huffman have returned from an educational convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

Prof. and Mrs. H. A. Morrison have returned from an extended trip through the eastern part of the United States.

Miss Grace Cady has returned from Portland, Oregon, where she has been visiting at her home for the past ten weeks.

Miss Nettie Hardiman, secretary of the Missouri Conference, is spending a few weeks in College View in interest of the educational work.

Professor Floyd Bralliar, of Nashville, Tennessee, is spending a short time in College View in the interest of a school in the suburbs of Nashville, with which he is connected.

Miss Sena Jacobson, head folder at the International Publishing Association, has just returned to her work, having spent three weeks with friends and relatives near Sioux City, Iowa.

Prof. A. M. Woodall, of Palisades, Colorado, spent a short time in the village the first of the week. He was on his way home from the educational convention recently held at Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Anna Anderson writes from her home in St. Paul, Minn., as follows: "The vacation so far has been one of the pleasantest for me, and I am delighted to be at home. The hills, lakes, and trees look more beautiful than ever, and mother and father more dear. Very often my thoughts go back to Union, and I just hope that all the good folks remaining will not forget to rest and enjoy the summer with the rest of us. Of course we are all busy, but in a different way, out of doors enjoying the sunshine and physical exercise. Our strawberries are beautiful, and it has been a pleasure to pick them."

Isaac Schmidt writes from North Dakota to Professor Graf, saying, "I received your kind letter when I came in from canvassing Friday evening. I think I do not need to tell you how a bicycle goes on such rainy days, but when the rain is over I enjoy the sunshine all the better. I have finished four townships in three and one-half weeks, making weekly sales running from \$70.00 to \$126.50. Up to the present time I have sold \$316.00 worth of "Daniel and Revelation." It is such a joy to me to sell these books among the people, for some of them do not even have a Bible. L. E. Westermeyer was with us but was called home. He hopes to return. J. D. Lorenz is with us, too. We are of good courage. My address is Enduline, N. Dak."

Martin Anderson writes from Langford, S. Dak., saying that he is engaged in missionary work with a tent company at that place and expects to spend the summer there. He says, "God is truly good to us, and our prayers to Him are that He may use us in His service for the good of humanity."

Miss Lillian E. MacBride writes from her home at Lenox, Mo., saying that when she is about her work her thoughts often turn back to the happy days spent in Union College. "They were the happiest days of my life, and I shall never forget the loving care and motherly interest so kindly extended to me by the preceptress. I appreciate my educational advantages at Union College, and I can see where my life has been uplifted and benefited by the lessons taught. I hope some day to be able to attend Union College again, although the way is not open at present. I trust the Lord will grant my desire in His own good time."

Brother John Wightman, who, with his wife is conducting a religious campaign in Missouri, writes to Eld. C. R. Kite as follows, in acknowledgement of the donation for his work from the College View church: "I have received word from the Pacific Press concerning the kind offering made to the Missouri special religious liberty work by the College View church. Through you I want to thank the church for the interest taken, and for their generous donation to our work. It is appreciated, I assure you. The work is entirely a success as a public educator on the question of "inalienable rights." It has even passed my sanguine expectations, and we praise God for his wonderful goodness to the children of men. Again I thank you for the financial aid, trusting that you will pray God that he will constantly be with us in our undertaking."

The new Board of Education held a regular meeting Monday evening. In the organization F. E. Eno was elected chairman, D. Nicola, treasurer, and A. W. Herrick, director. Mr. Nicola was elected by the board to fill the vacancy occasioned by one of the members failing to qualify. The teachers were elected for the coming year. Prof. W. I. Swisher, of Guide Rock, was chosen principal. He is a graduate of the College of Missouri, and has had a number of years' experience in teaching. Miss Margaret Brenizer, of Bennett, was elected teacher of the grammar department; Miss Emma Wells, of College View, was chosen as teacher of the intermediate department; and Miss Irene Pierce was chosen as teacher of the primary department. It will be seen from the number of teachers chosen that the board has decided to continue the tenth grade work in the school.

Death of Sister Hodges

With sorrow we record the death of "Aunt Abbie" Hodges, wife of Noah Hodges, at her home near College View, about nine o'clock Wednesday evening. Although she had been failing for some time, her death was not expected so soon. This week we have space for only this brief notice; later we shall publish her obituary, and an account of the funeral. To all mourning friends we extend our profound sympathy.

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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.

Miss Edith Shively has enrolled at the summer school.

Dr. A. G. Larson has returned from a week's visit in Iowa.

Ethel and Lewis Collie are working in the Boulder Sanitarium.

Miss Cora Morgan has gone to visit friends at Emerson, Nebraska.

Miss Elsa Northrup is spending the summer with her sister in Boulder.

Miss M. Herrington, of Omaha, was visiting at the sanitarium Tuesday.

Miss Lucene Jensen has gone to visit at her home in Tekamah, Nebraska.

Prof. E. E. Farnsworth is holding tent meetings in Monte Vista, Colorado.

Mrs. C. R. Wiseman has returned from an extended visit at Sac City, Iowa.

Fred Bolton has already taken orders enough for his scholarship. Congratulations to you, Fred.

Miss Charlotte Stinger has gone to Haywood, Nebraska, to visit. Later she will go to her home at Nebraska City.

"I am of good courage, and although it has rained a good deal, the Lord has given me fair success." So writes David Gullanderson.

George Turner is canvassing in Ramah, Colorado. Instead of mud he is having dust to contend with; but he is of good courage in the work.

Emil Johnson says, "God sends the angels before the canvasser to prepare the minds of the people. I am having good success."

Mrs. A. T. Robinson and Miss Sarah Peck were called to Beatrice one day last week to attend the funeral of their friend, Miss Hiva Starr.

M. E. Ellis came down from Hastings last week and remained a day in the village with relatives, as he was on his way to his old home in Dodge Center, Minnesota.

Clem Benson has come down from Minneapolis, and is spending a short time in the village in the interest of the educational work of the Northern Union Conference.

A letter from Carl J. Olsen says he is enjoying his work but on account of the rain he has not had the sales he would like. He is selling "Heralds of the Morning" in Hector, Minn.

Prof. L. L. Caviness has returned from Fairbury, Nebraska, where he accompanied his father, Elder George W. Caviness, of Mexico City, on a visit to a brother of Elder Caviness.

Miss Wordell, who assists the Nebraska State Agent in locating and helping the lady canvassers, spent a few hours in College View last week. She says she enjoys her work very much.

Ben Grundset is canvassing in Hector, Minn. He says he is enjoying the work very much. The Lord is blessing him. He is looking forward to the time when he can return to Union College.

Miss Thori writes from Triumph, Minn., "I have met some trying experiences but I have come out of them all victoriously. My sales the first week were only \$10.50, but they have grown larger as the weeks have gone by. The Lord is blessing me in my work."

O. J. Olsen writes from Menomonic, Wisconsin, that he has already earned one scholarship, and is starting on his second. He says: "I have passed through many experiences with infidels, Baptists, Methodists, and Lutherans; but the Word of God is a powerful sword. That the blessing of God will go with the books now being placed among the people is my earnest prayer."

Brother F. G. Specht, secretary of the North Dakota conference, writes as follows: "I am always willing to help with the work at old Union, as I have spent two years there myself. We are holding Union up before our students as the place to go when they are far enough advanced, and are trying to keep them here until they are." That is right. We are fully in harmony with both these plans, and will do all in our power to second your efforts.

A Double Wedding

At the home of A. F. Pinkerton, 1039 East Abriende Avenue, Pueblo, a double wedding was solemnized. The contracting parties were Miss Edith A. Pinkerton and James C. Bennett, and Miss Jessie I. Glasgow and Prof. B. F. Yeoman, of College View, Nebraska. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the immediate friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett will make their future home in Pueblo. For the present, Professor and Mrs. Yeoman will reside in Denver, later on going to College View, where the Professor will have charge of the department of music in Union College.—*Echoes from the Field.*

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