

THE EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER

VOL. 5

COLLEGE VIEW, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 8, 1909

No. 2

The Educational Messenger

Representing the Educational Department of the Central Union Conference of the Seventh-day Adventists

Published Weekly by Central Union Conference, College View, Nebraska
Terms, 50 cents per year (48 numbers)

C. C. LEWIS, EDITOR

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

B. E. Hoffman
Winifred P. Rowell
Aug. Anderson

C. R. Kite
Sarah E. Peck
G. A. Grauer

Meade MacGuire
Mertie Wheeler
F. F. Byington

Editorial

UNION COLLEGE students who remember Miss Rachel Johnson will read with interest the following extracts from a letter written to the MESSENGER:—

"I appreciate the MESSENGER and look forward to its weekly visits with pleasure. When reading it I seem to be back in 'old Union,' the school I learned to love. I regret very much that owing to the poor health of my aunt, Mrs. McCamly, we have decided to return in the spring. We both regret having to leave India, but think we can do as much at home, and perhaps more with better health. At present I am at Lucknow, a large military station. I am canvassing for our health literature, but find the people rather prejudiced. However, we are not discouraged. The Lord is truly working for us. We are nearing the time for our annual conference and hope to have some excellent meetings. It is delightfully cool here now, as the winter has set in. Remember us in our work."

"POVERTY is largely a matter of fancy. The real poverty is in the mind—in the mind's attitude. There is such a thing as being rich without money. That man is rich who is rich in integrity, and who has that best of all blessings, a contented mind, Christian contentment. This last great boon is gained through making the most of our little enjoyments, through making the least of our little lacks, through doing our best at our little duties, through trusting in God and doing the right. We can all be millionaires of character and of faith, possessing that godliness which, with contentment, is the real gain."

"THE most profitable and praiseworthy genius in the world is untiring industry."

Letter from J. T. Boettcher

THE following interesting letter addressed to the Young People of Union College, has been received from Elder J. T. Boettcher, formerly a teacher in the German department of Union College:—

"One coming from America or any other western country to Russia finds an altogether different world. As soon as the train has crossed the border all the passengers get off, because Russia has a much wider railroad track, so the cars cannot run on Russian soil. This is done for a purpose. In case of war the other countries cannot run their trains into Russia; but to overcome this difficulty they have invented adjustable axles. Upon entering the depot two great policemen stand at the door and take away the passports. The passenger proceeds with his parcels to the baggage counter. After a while an officer comes around and calls out one's name. The luggage is examined and if no dutiable goods are found a check is pasted on to each piece of baggage, the passenger receives another ticket which will permit him to pass the policeman at the waiting room door and there get back his passport. A person without a passport in Russia is like a bird without wings.

"The train is ready in an hour or so and with a big rush for the door one is pushed along. The cars are large, three persons sitting in one seat. When night approaches each one can make his bed in the car. The Russians, in traveling, carry a blanket and a pillow, also a basket with eatables and a teapot, with them. Instead of electricity or gas the old fashioned candlestick is used and that very sparingly. Trains hardly ever run off the track for they go so very slow. At the stations there is always time to get some hot water to steep tea (we use tea made of roasted figs, and it is very good). Many people steal rides and the conductor knows it. When the conductor comes for the tickets a brakeman calls out 'Everybody tickets.' But he has his back turned to the passengers. Those who have no ticket hide under the seats or go out on the platform. After a while they come out and the brakeman returns and collects fare from the so-called rabbits. They pay about half of the regular fare. Many times the agent will not sell you a ticket on account of the train being full, but if you come without a ticket you may be sure you can get on. This is a good illustration of how it goes in other governmental affairs. Everbody tries to steal wherever he can. Morals are at a low ebb. Each one mis-

trusts the other, for they know that everybody steals. At the same time they are very religious, making even the sign of the cross before they drink down a water-glass full of whiskey. Religion without heart conversion is satanic.

"The Russian church separated from the Roman Catholic church in the year 1054 A. D. The former differs from the latter in that it has no graven images, but pictures of the saints. They consider it sinful to worship before a graven image, but have hundreds of pictures of every so-called saint that ever lived, also pictures of Christ and the mother Mary. There are no confessional boxes. Everybody comes to church and receives forgiveness of his sins. The congregation has to stand during services, as there are no seats in the churches. The infants are not sprinkled but dipped—immersed—three times. The Russian priests marry, wear long hair, a long beard, and are clad in flowing robes. They have no pope but three metropolitans in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kiev. The whole church is governed from St. Petersburg by a so-called holy synod. Other denominations are despised and up to Oct. 17, 1906, were persecuted and many of them banished. The church records, such as deaths and marriages, are all in the hands of the priests. This makes it very hard for those who do not believe in their way of doing things. We are permitted to keep our own records.

"Schools are not very plentiful in this country. By far the greatest number of the common people can neither read nor write. Of late years the state has taken greater interest in the educational work. Private schools and private teachers abound in every city. Many people do not send their children to school, for it is not compulsory to educate anyone. The better class take house teachers. Others go to private schools. The tuition is very high. We pay for our little girl in Riga \$50.00 a year. The instruction, however, is very good. She learns German, French, and Russian, history, natural science; also arithmetic, drawing, reading, writing, etc.

"The Russian language is very hard, for it has so many consonant sounds. I enclose an alphabet which we wrote on our typewriter. Part of the letters are Greek, others are a compound and find no equivalent in English. You will notice there are thirty-six letters altogether.

"The people are the most of them very poor. For many years all the land was owned by the barons, who kept the common people in a worse condition than slaves. A Russian village is a sight to behold. The houses are made of mud covered over with straw roofs. Most of them have only one room, where the entire family live. Very often the pigs and the chickens are their guests. A Russian can make his bed anywhere on earth. All he does is to lie down, double up like a jackknife and go to sleep."

(To be continued)

General Articles

The Circulation of the Bible during the Early Centuries

A. C. DICK

So common and widely scattered is the Bible to-day that it is hard to realize that once there were no printed Bibles such as we now have. In fact, there were no books of any sort. The books of the Bible were in manuscript form, scribbled on papyrus or vellum, in a large, almost unreadable hand.

The Jewish Scriptures, from a time to which we cannot reach, were recognized as sacred books, carefully copied by trained scribes, and never subject to systematic destruction by external enemies. About the year 300 B. C., these manuscripts were carefully compiled and translated into the Greek which is well known as the Septuagint, the only version for three hundred years. So nineteen centuries ago the world had only one translation of the Bible—the Septuagint—the Bible of the Hellenistic Jew—the Bible of the apostles and the early Christians. The influence of this version was felt so much among the Jews in the early centuries that the rabbis regarded its translation as a great calamity equal to that of the worship of the golden calf. To supersede the Septuagint, men like Aquila Symmachus and Theodotian undertook new versions into the Greek. The object failed, and only fragments of these translations are now extant, while the Septuagint is still studied.

Paul's letters, written on papyrus in his own hand, were primarily letters of exhortation to the various communities in which he was interested. They were personal letters such as a man would write to-day under similar circumstances. Only gradually, in the course of the second century, did the five narratives which now stand at the head of our New Testament, single themselves out and receive recognition as the authentic record of the life of Christ on earth. For this reason, the Christian Writings did not acquire the ordinary privileges and safeguards of secular literature. Throughout the second and third centuries Christianity, though often tolerated by Roman emperors and governors, was never officially recognized, and was liable to a recurrence of proscription and persecution. At such times the sacred books were special objects of attack. This is no mere matter of conjecture; from the contemporary records of the later persecutions, we know that systematic search was made for these books, and that even those who were weak, and so faithless as to surrender them to the destroyer, were themselves subject to punishment. In this way many copies of the New Testament perished, and it is to be observed that the official copies, the property of the various churches, were the most liable to de-

struction; on the other hand, the copies which were in private possession were less likely to attract attention and might be more easily concealed. That such private copies existed we cannot doubt. These copies, written on papyrus, were rough, and intended for private use, written in an irregular, unornamental hand and often with little care for precise accuracy. In copies such as these, we must conceive of the Scriptures as circulating from hand to hand with scanty opportunities for correction and revision with official copies, and in this way it is easy to see how many of the variations crept in which puzzle the textual critics. Until the beginning of the fourth century, then, the circulation of the New Testament books was inimical to their existence. The material on which they were written is so perishable that only in the dry soil and climate of Egypt has it survived at all.

With the first quarter of the fourth century came a great change. Christianity became the official religion of the empire, and papyrus was superseded by vellum as the material on which the best copies of books were written. The first event secured the freedom of circulation for the Scriptures and placed the best resources of the copyist's art at their disposal. The second provided a material strong enough to resist the ravages of time and decay, while the substitution of the modern book for the old rolls made it possible to bring all the Christian Scriptures together in a single volume.

From the fourth to the ninth century the copies were made in large heavy writing, but in the ninth century came a reaction, and the current hand of every day life was modified into a book hand, which, while possessing much more beauty, could be written with greater ease and speed. With this invention of the cursive style, the multiplication of copies proceeded more rapidly until the discovery of printing in the fifteenth century superseded the use of manuscripts altogether.

The lack of facilities for production of copies, however, was not the greatest drawback to the circulation of the Scriptures in this particular part of history. For centuries, the Roman Catholic church had been gaining in power and influence until the church not only ruled the civil power, but was itself the state. The popes could easily see that the maintenance of their power over the people in ecclesiastical affairs depended on their ability to keep them in ignorance of the Word of God. Accordingly, the pope issued a bull forbidding worship to be conducted in the common tongue. Thus Rome decreed that the light of God's Word should be extinguished, and that the people be shut up in darkness. How completely the Romish church succeeded in its satanic work of suppression of the Holy Scriptures is shown by the surprise of Luther upon the discovery of such a book as the Bible. This discovery entirely changed the life of Luther.

He at once became not a mere monk or professor but a herald of the Bible, declaring that Christianity should receive no other doctrines than those which rest on the authority of the sacred Scriptures. This doctrine struck at the very foundation of papal supremacy. But light and darkness cannot harmonize, and in the end the right is bound to triumph. Gradually the Reformation succeeded, and the Bible was again exalted to its rightful place as authority in spiritual matters. Rome summoned all her authority to prevent the circulation of the Scriptures, but decrees and anathemas were alike in vain. The more she condemned and prohibited the Bible, the greater was the anxiety of the people to know what it really contained. Luther immediately began the translation of the Bible into the vernacular, and soon all Germany had access to the Scriptures.

The Reformation gave civilized countries an open Bible. Some nations welcomed it with gladness. In other lands popery succeeded to a great extent in preventing its entrance. The war against the Bible, carried forward so many centuries in France, culminated in the scenes of the revolution, which prophecy tells us was the direct result of the suppression of the Scriptures and the rejection of the Reformation in that country. This suppression of the Scriptures during the period of papal supremacy was foretold by Daniel, also by John.

But the keeping of the Word of God is not entirely in the province of man. "The Word of our God shall stand forever." "All His commandments are sure. They stand fast forever and ever, and are done in truth and uprightness." Isaiah 40:48; Psalms 111:7, 8. The truth of this is attested by the wonderful circulation of the Scriptures since that time.

Canvassing Incidents

NUMBER ONE

A GIRL of about fourteen answers my knock and invites me in. I remove the wrapper from *her mother's book* and ask to see Mrs. Turner.

The young lady calls to her mother who answers from the bedroom, but seems to be in no special hurry to appear.

When she finally does come the following conversation takes place:—

"Well you have brought that book."

"Yes ma'am, isn't the illustration fine. Notice the quality of the paper and the binding."

"I have read the book, and don't want it."

"But you have ordered it and I have ordered it for you and brought it to you, what about that?"

"If you had told me who wrote the book I would have remembered having read it and would not have ordered it."

"You did not ask me who wrote the book or who published it, or I most certainly should have told you, as I did your neighbors who asked me."

"Yes you told my boy, after you had my name. You should have told me and then I would have remembered."

"Now honestly; after I have shown you the book and given you a description of it can you hold me responsible for selling you a book you have read?"

"You can sell the book to somebody else."

"Yes, if I had time to look up a buyer, but I have a book for every man in this neighborhood who wants one."

"I'll pay the postage on it back to the company."

"But that doesn't pay freight, or livery hire, or me for my time. And by the way I have a four-mile drive to make in the next hour, let's settle up."

"I don't want the book."

"Make someone a present of it."

"It isn't that, but I hate to be fooled into anything, and if I take it, it will be on your account."

"Well, I see how you feel about it and I will be willing to reduce the price and lose fifty cents on the book."

"I'll give you two dollars."

As I bid her "good day," she takes this parting shot: "I'd rather throw this book at your head than anything else I can think of."

Lorenzo's Way

ONE morning as Lorenzo Dow was riding along a timber road on one of his preaching tours, he came upon a man trying to get a load of wood out of a rut, and swearing like a pirate at his horses because they could not pull it.

"I'll give thee twenty dollars if thee will swear like that the rest of thy life," said Lorenzo.

"I'll take it," said the man, half amused, half angrily.

Lorenzo paid him a twenty dollar gold piece and rode on without another word.

Then the man began to come to himself a little. "I don't want your money," he called after Lorenzo.

"A bargain's a bargain," came back in solemn tones.

"But I don't want your money, and I don't want to cuss all the rest of my life."

"A bargain's a bargain," came back again.

Whether it was the preacher's long hair, his solemn voice, or the whole circumstance, something sent the fellow after him with the money. When he caught up he fairly begged Lorenzo to take it back and relieve him of his awful promise. After the man had promised never to swear again, Lorenzo finally took the money saying as he rode on, "Remember both thy promises, but see that thou keep the last one."

Enoch

(A little girl's story of how he was translated.)

"ENOCH and God were very good friends. God used to come to Enoch's house and then they would go walking together. Each day when they went out they would walk a little farther than they had the day before, until one day they walked so far that they were nearer God's house than they were to Enoch's and Enoch just went home with God."

ESAU & SNYDER

Blacksmithing and Repairing

Practical Horseshoers

All Work Guaranteed

College View

Dr. M. O. Fraser

DENTIST

At College View every Sunday

Lincoln office 11 & O Sts.

Over Harley's drugstore

J. M. TRIPLETT, Optician

Eyes examined free

Special rates to students

Office at residence on 7 St. between M & N

College View, - Nebraska

Graves and Odren Barber Shop

Remember the New Location just east of the Bank

Agents for Merchants Laundry

Shirts 5 to 10 cents
Collars 2½ cents
Pair Cuffs, 5 cents

COLLEGE VIEW

NEBRASKA

NELSON & ADSON

Dealers in

Groceries, Flour, and Feed

Fresh Goods arriving daily.

Four per cent discount for cash.

Phone 7.

College View

Nebraska

W. H. MERTZ

Dealer In All Kinds Of Feed

Grinding A Specialty

The Mill Store

College View, Nebr.

Do your Eyes or Head ache?



If so, go to

J. H. HUKILL

The Exclusive Optician

And get Results

BURLINGTON BLOCK, 13th & O

LINCOLN

NEBRASKA

A. W. HERRICK

Dealer in

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, SHOES and HARDWARE

Green trading stamps given.

They are as good as gold.

COLLEGE VIEW

NEBRASKA

C. A. TUCKER

Jeweler

LINCOLN

- 1123 O St.

S. S. SHEAN

Optician

NEBRASKA



MRS. H. LUBITZ is here visiting her daughter.

MISS LULU HIATT has returned from her vacation.

MISS MABLE NELSON's mother visited her during vacation.

MISS MARIE EDEN has returned from her home near Talmage, Nebr.

L. E. WESTERMEYER has returned from his home in Bazine, Kansas.

MISS METTIE CORNELL has returned from a visit at her home in Ottawa, Kansas.

MISS HELEN BERGMAN, of St. Joseph, Missouri, is visiting friends in South Hall.

ELD. C. R. KITE has returned from Boulder, Colorado, where he has been for a few weeks.

MISS VESTA FIELD has returned from her vacation spent with her parents at Kansas City, Mo.

VERA FULKERSON and Esther Henningsen, from Fremont, Nebr., visited Myrtle Peterson a few days.

EDGAR SMITH, of Detroit, Mich., is spending a few days in College View with his parents and brothers.

MISS VERENA STEDMAN has returned from a visit at her home in Oketo, Kansas, where she spent the holidays.

ELD. B. E. HUFFMAN has returned from Hemingford, Nebraska, where he went to visit the Hemingford Industrial School.

MISS RUTH OSBORNE has been visiting her sister, Mrs. T. S. Dock, at the college for some time. A reception was given in her honor in the teachers' parlor of South Hall, Thursday evening, December 31st.

A PLEASANT evening was spent Sunday, January 3, at the home of Mr. F. F. Byington by the employes of the International Publishing Association and their friends. The International family were glad to welcome on this occasion Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sperry and daughter from Battle Creek, and Mr. Edgar Smith from Detroit. An entertaining program was arranged, in which Miss Swedberg, Chauncey Smith, Arthur Thorp, Vernon Larson, S. H. Miles and the International vocal quartet, assisted in the music, and recitations were given by Mr. Wierts, Mr. Miles, and Mr. Byington. All appreciated the opportunity thus given the workers in our printing office to know each other better.

Church Business Meeting

At the annual business meeting of the College View church Saturday evening, January 2d, the following officers were elected for the coming year:—

Elders: R. F. Andrews, F. M. Burg, Henry R. Johnson, F. F. Byington; deacons, Jas. E. Kirk, J. J. Ames, Wm. Asp. D. K. Oxley, J. Graham, H. M. Spear, Geo. Hoffman, C. A. Thorp, Emil Nelson, Otto Schwedrat; deaconesses, Mrs. J. E. Kirk, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mrs. D. S. Hamsber, Mrs. E. A. Jenkins, Mrs. Laura D. Kellogg, Mrs. Mary Moore, Mrs. Helen George, Mrs. C. A. Thorp, Mrs. Aug. Anderson, Mrs. E. Bickert; treasurer, clerk and librarian, Mrs. Libbie Collins; religious liberty secretary, W. B. Shultz; temperance secretary, Mrs. Alice Hart; organist, Miss Winnifred Collins; chorister, J. L. Crouse, cemetery board, N. B. Emerson, F. F. Byington, E. A. Jenkins, J. H. Morrison, W. E. A. Aul.

The nominating committee were unable, in the limited time, to secure any one to act as pastor in the place of Elder C. R. Kite, who recently resigned to accept the position of superintendent of the young people's work in the Central Union Conference. It was accordingly voted that a special committee consisting of A. T. Robinson, A. D. Gilbert, and C. C. Lewis be appointed to arrange for temporary pastoral work in the church until a permanent pastor can be secured, and also to secure a permanent pastor as soon as possible.

THE Philalethian Literary Society held an open session in South Hall parlor, Saturday evening, January 2. An admission of one cent was charged by the sergeant at the door. Matching cut-up cards, on which were written quotations, served to begin the very informal evening's program. The pennies which had been collected at the entrance were given back, and on the programs were found a set of questions, to answer which required a serious examination of the penny. After a few more minutes spent in pleasant games, E. R. Johnson gave a mandolin solo, which was greatly appreciated by all. H. U. Stevens gave an excellent talk on "The Significance of New Year's Day." Harry Westphal read "The Exponent," the regularly edited newspaper of the society. The program was completed by a quartet, composed of Misses Anderson, McCutcheon, Hoiland and Smith, accompanied by an unseen "whip-poor-will."

A NOTICE in the last issue of the MESSENGER gave the date of the Young People's Convention in College View, January 10th to 14th. It should have read, January 19th to 24th.

NEBRASKA SANITARIUM FOOD COMPANY



Makers of Health Foods

A Few Leading Products

Cereal Coffee.....	per pkg.	\$0.10
Tri-Grano.....	"	.10
Nut Cero.....	1 1/2 lb. can.	.30
Nut Loaf.....	"	.30
Nut Butter.....	"	.30

Send for complete food list. We prepay freight on bills of \$5.00 or more within a radius of 300 miles.

COLLEGE VIEW - - - NEBRASKA



INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

Carry a complete stock of
Seventh-day Adventist Literature
In All Languages

German, Swedish and Danish-Norwegian papers, tracts, books and Bibles in great variety. Send for catalog.

International Publishing Association
College View, Nebraska



UNION COLLEGE

A Christian School

With well equipped College, Academic, Ministerial, Normal, Music, Medical Preparatory, Business, Stenographic, German, Swedish, Danish, and Industrial Departments. For full descriptive catalog address

UNION COLLEGE

College View, (near Lincoln) Nebraska

THE EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Terms, 50 cents a year (48 numbers.) Paper stopped unless renewal is received within three weeks after close of subscription. A blue cross over this paragraph shows expiration. The coming of your paper is evidence your money has reached us safely. Notify us of any irregularity. Address changed on request. Make remittances to EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER, College View, Neb.

ADVERTISING RATES.—A few advertisements will be received at twenty-five cents per running inch for each insertion of display matter and five cents per line for reading notices, with ten per cent discount for three months, fifteen per cent discount for six months, and twenty per cent discount for one year. Cash in advance for less than three months.

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

News and Notes

MR. BROOKS spent a few days in Omaha last week.

ADELINE SKYBERG spent Xmas vacation at Omaha, Nebr.

MISS CLARA MOSS, of Sioux City, visited her brother during Xmas week.

MISS HAZEL HARVEY spent a pleasant Xmas with friends at Elmwood, Nebr.

CUSH SPARKS, of Hastings, Nebraska, has been spending several days in College View.

MISS MELISSA BEESON, of Hastings, Nebraska, is spending a few days in College View.

RAY N. STUDDT and Leo Thiel, have been visiting at their homes in Alexandria, South Dakota.

R. A. HART, of Battle Creek, Michigan, is visiting his brother, Eld. J. S. Hart, of College View.

FRED G. DRYDEN, of Washington, D. C., has been visiting his mother and brother in College View.

M. E. ELLIS, of Hastings, spent a day in College View last week. He was on his way to Minnesota.

MISS PEARLE PRESTON who attended "Union" last year, is doing stenographic work in the Boulder Sanitarium.

MISS ANNA MILLER, who attended college in 1902-3, is teaching at Custer, South Dakota, this being her third term.

FRED MOSS and Oscar McNay left Saturday evening, Jan. 2d for Boulder, Colo., where they will enter the nurses' class.

MISS LENA HUNT, after spending a week in College View, has returned to her work at Stuart Academy, Stuart, Iowa.

NOBORN NOSAY, of Kansas City, Missouri, who was in school last year, visited friends at the college during the holidays.

MISS EMMA CHRISTENSEN, who is teaching at Elk Point, South Dakota, this winter, spent the holidays in College View.

MR. and MRS. J. GRAHAM have returned from a several weeks' visit to friends and relatives at their old home in Iowa.

MISS MINNIE KIRKLE has returned from a two weeks' visit at her home in Minatare, Nebraska, where she spent the holidays.

MISS GRETCHEN and Norma Bunnell have returned from Blair, Nebraska, where they have been visiting during the holidays.

N. K. JENSEN, of Dannebrog, Nebraska, visited his sisters, Misses Anina and Elvena Jensen, of College View, last week.

MISS RUTH JONES, who is teaching a family church-school in the home of W. J. Eden, at Talmage, Nebraska, has been visiting in College View during the past week.

MISS FLORENCE PETERSON, stenographer for the Northern Union Conference, who has been visiting at her home in College View for two weeks, has returned to Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MRS. WILL MIDDAGH, of Ames, Nebraska, visited friends in College View over Friday and Sabbath. Mrs. Middag, formerly Miss Louise Boyd, was a student in Union College several years ago.

H. P. HANSEN, of the class of 1904, is working in Brooklyn and New York City as a ship missionary. He goes on board the vessels with our literature in the Danish-Norwegian language. He writes that he is enjoying his work very much.

SPEAKING of the work of Union College students at the University of Nebraska, the registrar, Mr. P. J. Harrison, says: "The work accomplished in Union College in my judgment is of high quality. This must be concluded from the records made by your students entering our courses."

Knowlton's Livery, Sale and Feed Stable

PHONES Auto 9 Bell Black 561
Will drive to all towns reasonably.

College View - Nebraska

D. J. Weiss

Manufacturer of

Peanut Butter and Superior
Salted Peanuts

College View Phone 55 Nebraska

C. E. MEANS

TINSMITH

Galvanized Water Tanks
Tin and Rubberoid Roofing

COLLEGE VIEW Phone 53 NEBRASKA

When you want to BUY a Camera or Photo Supplies

Come and see US

Our goods are the best and our prices are right.
We carry Lumiere plates and films, guaranteed to be twice as rapid as any other made.

CORNELL ENGRAVING COMPANY
249 N. Eleventh St. Lincoln, Nebr

Hornung, Van Syoc & Son

Successors to H. A. Monnison

Insurance

College View Phone 122 Nebraska

W. E. MIKKELSEN

Agent for

Lincoln Cold Storage Ice Company
Baggage handled between College View
and Lincoln: Trunks 25 cents
PHONE B 10

E. R. Dymond

DEALER IN COAL OF ALL GRADES

Phone A61

College View

USE OUR PHONE

College View Lumber Co.

H. D. Enslow, Sec'y.

PETERSON'S

General Merchandise Store

BEST FLOUR \$1.30

Five Per Cent Rebate Tickets, Redeemed Any Time.

Phone 68

COLLEGE VIEW, NEBRASKA