The Central Advance

"Speak unto the calleren of laraci, that they go forward"

Vol. I

COLLEGE VIEW, NEBRASKA, AUGUST 26, 1903

No. 19

Seventh=Day Adventist

Camp=Meeting









Twenty-eighth Annual Session

Central Park, Grand Island, Nebr.

SEPTEMBER 3 to 13, 1903

Library Pacific Union College

Directory 1

130

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Daily Program In Large Pavillion

Prayer and praise service: 5:30- 6:30 A. M. 9:00-10:00 A. M. Nobraska Conference business, (until finished).

Preaching survice. 11:00 12:15 P. M.

2:30 8:45 P. M. Preaching service.

5:00- 6:00 P. M. Health Talks, Children's and Youth's Meetings, and miscellaneous exercises.

8:00- 9:15 P. M. Preaching service.

Invitation

To THY citizens of Grand Island is extended most cordial and hearty invitation to attend the services in connection with this camp meeting. Visitors will be made welcome, and the utmost freedom to inspect the arrangements of the camp will be afforded. Admission to the grounds will be free during the entire meeting.

"The Spirit and the bride say, Come; and let him that heareth say, Come; and let him that is athirst come, and whosoever will, let him take

of the water of life freely."

To the citizens of Grand Island, and to all, we repeat. "Come."

The Central Advance

"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward"

Vol. I

COLLEGE VIEW, NEBRASKA, AUGUST 26, 1903

No. 19

The Central Advance

Official Organ of the Central Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

ISSUED BI-WEEKLY

##Subscription Trice, 50 cents per Year##

Editorial Committee: E. T. Russell, L. A. Hoopes, W. A. Colcord

Entered at the Postofice in College View, Neb., as second-class matter

The Keynote of the Message

THE keynote of the message
For all the world to-day,
Is hidden from the masses
By the fables, "What men say."

They know not of the message For all the world to-day, That Jesus soon is coming In clouds and bright array,

Many never heard the message,
The message for to-day,
They know not of the Saviour,
The Life, the Truth, the Way.

They know not He is coming—
Is even at the door—
To reckon with the nations,
And save forevermore.

Rise early in the morning,
Work faithfully all day:
And give this solemn warning,
To sinners while you may.
MRS. E. A. FIELD.

Aurora, Neb.

Camp-meetings

ANCIENTLY God's people were directed to leave their homes three times every year, and repair to the place of assembly, near the center of the land. The people were surrounded by fierce, warlike tribes, that were eager to sieze upon their lands; yet while the Israelites went up to worship, divine power placed a restraint upon their enemies. God's promise was, "I will cast out the nations before thee, and enlarge thy borders; neither shall any man desire

thy land, when thou shalt go up to appear before the Lord thy God thrice in the year."

The shepherds from their flocks, the herdsmen from the mountains, fishers from the sea of Galilee, the husbandmen from their fields, and sons of the prophets from the sacred schools,—all turned their steps toward the place where God's presence was revealed.

Nature's gladness awakened joy in the hearts of Israel, and gratitude to the giver of all good. The grand old Hebrew psalms were chanted, exalting the majesty and glory of Jehovah. We can almost imagine the chorus of thanksgiving which arose, swelled by hundreds of voices:—

"I was glad when they said unto me,
Let us go unto the house of the Lord.
Our feet shall stand
Within thy gates, O Jerusalem
Whither the tribes go up, even the tribes of the
Lord,.....
To give thanks unto the name of Jehovah,.....
Pray for the peace of Jerusalem.
They shall prosper that love thee."

At these yearly assemblies the hearts of old and young would be encouraged in the service of God, while the association of the people from the different quarters of the land would strengthen the ties that bound them to God and to one another.

With those who lived at a distance, more than a month of every year must have been occupied in attending the annual feasts. This example of devotion to God should emphasize the importance of religious worship, and the necessity of subordinating our selfish, worldly interests to those that are spiritual and eternal. We sustain a loss when we neglect the privilege of associating together to strengthen and encourage one another in the service of God. The truths of His word lose their vividness and importance in our minds. Our hearts need to be enlightened and aroused by the the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit, lest we decline

in spirituality. It is the proper cultivation of the social elements of our nature that brings us into sympathy with our brethren, and affords us happiness in our efforts to bless others.

That sermon of the Great Teacher which was recorded for the benefit of all mankind, and which has been studied for the last nineteen centuries, was spoken to a multitude of eager listeners assembled upon a mountain side. Much of the Savior's teaching was by the lake, on a mountain, or in the fields and groves. It was amid the surroundings of nature that most of His parables were spoken. What more fitting place could there be to study the Savior's parables than where He spoke them,— in the fields and groves, amid the grass and flowers?

MODERN CAMP-MEETINGS

From the days of Wesley and Whitefield, open air gatherings for religious worship have been popular. No place is better calculated to awaken feelings of reverence for the Creator than in the temples which nature's own hands have made—amid her own surroundings. It is here that the devout soul, looking through nature up to nature's God, beholds new visions of His glory and character. It is by thus beholding that our characters become "changed into the same image, from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord."

Thirty-six years ago the first camp-meeting by Seventh-day Adventists was held in the state of Michigan. The following year similiar meetings were held in seven different states. Recognizing this as one of the most effectual means of preaching the gospel to the masses, this people have made it an important factor in the carrying forward of their evangelical work. Each state conference in the United States now holds its regular annual state camp-meeting, besides many local camp-meetings to accommodate portions of the various states remote from the place of the regular annual assembly. Many camp-meetings are now also held in England, Europe, South Africa, Australia, and other countries.

THE GRAND ISLAND MEETING

The 28th annual camp-meeting for Nebraska is appointed to be held in Hahn's Park, Grand Island. The meeting is to begin September 3, and will continue ten days. The grounds consist of a beautiful grove almost in the center

of the city. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the erection of the camp, which will constitute a small cotton city. Close to the entrance to the grounds will be the visitor's reception tent. Next to this will be the book tent. In the center of the ground, at the left of the entrance, will be the large preaching pavilion, 80x125 feet. Other public tents, located at various points on the encampment, will be used for services in the German and Scandinavian languages, youth's, and children's meetings, and one for a dining hall. A wooden building, erected for the occasion, will be used as a grocery, where a full line of groceries will be in stock, a specialty of which will be the world-famous Sanitarium Health Foods. Forming the front row, facing the large pavilion, will be the Nebraska Tract Society office tent, conference office tent, Sabbath-school Secretary's tent, auditing tent, educational tent, and tents for ministers from abroad. About one hundred and fifty family tents will be erected as temporary dwellings for the families encamped on the ground.

There will be accommodation for teams, and a committee will care for the teams of all visitors who come and wish to attend any of the services. The daily program, published elsewhere in this paper, gives information concerning the services each day.

Nothing will be permitted on the grounds that is not strictly in keeping with a gathering for religious worship. The services will be conducted with the order and decorum becoming a place of worship; and no effort will be spared to make this annual gathering a credit to the city in which it is held, and a blessing to all who attend. The themes presented will deal with the living issues of our time, personal salvation, home religion, and a preparation for the life to come. Practical religion,—the only kind that is of value,—will be preached with old time fervor, and frequent revival meetings will be held.

Why You Should Attend the Camp-meeting

BECAUSE you need a rest.

Because you will receive a blessing.

Because you will hear good, inspiring singing.

Because you will hear God's message for today.

Because you may never have another such an opportunity.

Because the Lord tells us not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together.

Because you will hear the word of life, which is able to save your soul.

Because you will have an opportunity to listen to some health talks that will do you good.

Because there will be meetings for the benefit of your children as well as for yourself.

Because God's people, holy angels, and the Lord Jesus will be there.

Camp-meeting Life

It is truly a pleasure to leave the ordinary haunts of life, and, for a time, "dwell in tents," and enjoy the free air, unceremonial customs, and simple fare of camp life. Even a brief introduction to such a life makes one long for the return of those primitive times when the groves were man's first temples, the grass his only carpet, ripe fruits, grains, and nuts, picked directly from tree, stem, and vine, his only food, and a garment of light his only and all-sufficient covering.

There is something genuinely inspiring about camp-meeting life, where the artificial, as far as possible, is laid aside, and the individual. in an atmosphere of song, and prayer, and praise, meets God with only a white canvas and the blue sky overhead intervening. One is reminded of the patriarchal days of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, who "dwelt in tabernacles," while they sojourned in the land of promise. It makes one long for that "better country," where sin shall be no more, where we shall know as we are known, and where the people of God shall "dwell safely," and "sleep in the woods."

What Do These Things Mean?

INTELLIGENT people are alarmed at the outlook of the world to-day. Everywhere thoughtful men are becoming convinced that we are on the eve of some great change. The present agitated and unsettled condition of the world assures them of this.

While much in the world betokens advancement and prosperity, many things cause anxiety and alarm. An age of unparalleled discovery and progress has not brought with it a reign of contentment and peace.

Troubles and perplexities are multiplying on every hand. Discontent and strife are every-

where. A feeling of unrest, distrust, and insecurity is widespread. What is to happen few know, but all fear and dread. By one means or another both men and nations are seeking to fortify themselves against an evil time to come.

Intensity is taking possession of every earthly element. Never before were men so ambitious to get rich as now. An almost insane desire is abroad to accumulate wealth, not by the old-fashioned method of industry and economy, but by the short roads of speculation, trusts, combines, cornering of markets, and oppression. By these means men are amassing fabulous fortunes, and literally heaping up their treasures.

On the other hand, the laboring men and common people are becoming more and more dissatisfied with their conditions. Poverty and distress are widespread. Strikes, riots, and scenes of violence are coming to be matters of almost daily occurence. The amassing and manipulation of wealth to govern prices, fix wages, and rob the people, have been met by organized labor, and the threat to stop all work, paralyze trade, and bring business to a standstill unless matters are more satisfactorily adjusted. The forces of banded capital have been confronted with the forces of organized toil. So strained have these relations become, and so alarming and widespread the disturbances and threatened evils and distress growing out of them, that nations are perplexed to know what to do to stem the rising tide, settle the conflict, and bring about assured peace.

Wars, too, have been on the increase of late. The war spirit is rising, and taking possession of the people in every land. War preparations are being made on a scale heretofore unknown, and at an expense which had brought upon the nations a crushing and almost intolerable burden. The wisest statesmen are perplexed to know how to preserve the peace of the world. One mismove, they fear may involve the whole world in a dangerous and calamitous contest.

Droughts and extensive famines, fires, pestilences, and plagues have prevailed the past few years to an alarming extent in various parts of the world, causing great distress, and deaths by thousands and even millions.

Fearful storms and cyclones, tornadoes, floods, tidal waves, and hurricanes have swept

over land and sea during recent years, wrecking steamers and cities, vessels and villages, and hurling into eternity untold numbers.

Earthquakes, also, have lately been rapidly increasing; and eruptions, the like of which history does not record, have recently occurred, leaving in their ashes the dead of once populous cities.

"What do these things mean?" is a very natural and pertinent question, and will be answerered in some of the discourses at the Grand Island camp-meeting. W.A.COLCORD.

Time for Action

We thank God for the foothold He has given us in the many lands abroad. This truth is sounding out. It stirs our hearts to see the ranks move forward. Most heart-stirring of all, however, we must confess, is the array of unoccupied fields. We face obligations to-day such as never before pressed upon any people.

The Lord is coming. The world is dying before our eyes. We must show the true-hearted in every land the way of salvation from all the evil yet to come upon the earth. The visible breaking up of things has been preparing the minds of men to give attention to the advent warning. Among the millions of the east, where half the world lies in darkness, there is a growing conviction that the end of the age is at hand. A swift crusade through the waiting lands, one grand rally to plant the standard in every unoccupied field, and the work is done.

It is time for action rather than talk. It is a crime to sit at home and thank God for blessings received while a world is perishing unwarned. "There is a world to be saved." The missionary who goes down into the depths of humanity's need must put his life and his all into the hands of God for service. The believer who remains to work and pray and hold the ropes at home must likewise live for but the one purpose of doing the Lord's business on earth. Every energy of the soul and every resource on earth must be held absolutely subject to God's call. Anything else than this is treason to high heaven at the very crisis in the great controversy. In the way in which we are facing this problem of our worldwide work to-day, in the response we are giving to the calls for help, we are deciding our eternal destiny. W. A. SPICER.

@Educational@

Conducted by L. H. Hoopes

Union College

In 1878 Battle Creek College was founded. A little later followed South Lancaster Academy, on the Atlantic coast, and Healdsburg College, on the Pacific coast. It was soon seen that in the Great Mississippi Basin there were hundreds and even thousands of young people who needed school advantages such as only believers in the special truth of this generation can give. Accordingly in 1889 the General Conference with the conferences of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, and Texas, planned for the founding of a college for the Central West.

The location chosen for the proposed institution was a beautiful, elevated site, five miles out from the city of Lincoln, Nebraska. The little village which has since grown up around the institution is known as College View.

The accompanying cut shows the buildings which were ready for occupancy in 1891, when the school opened. The central main building is the college. The building to the left was first designed for the home of all the English students, but later has been set apart for lady students only. The building to the right of the college was designed as a dormitory for the German and Scandinavian students, but is now occupied by the Nebraska Sanitarium. A large building not in sight has been added to the college plant as the home for young men. The building to the extreme right is the power house and heating and lighting plant.

When compared with the progress and prosperity of other educational institutions in and around Lincoln, this school has made a very favorable showing. Hundreds of students are educated here each year, and its sphere of influence is constantly widening. The street car line run from Lincoln to College View is one of the best, best patronized, and best paying of any of the city, which indicates something of the character and activity of the place.

The facilities of Union College are growing better each year. Lately the industrial feature has been receiving special attention by the management. The institution has now under cultivation two hundred acres of land. The farm is stocked with horses and cattle sufficient to carry on the work, About ten acres are set out in fruit trees and garden, thus affording ample opportunity for many students to find employment, and to learn how by doing.

In the basement of the power house are the steam boilers and pumps. On the next floor are the engines, electro dyanmo, printing presses, and college bakery. On the next floor are the laundry, retail department of the bakery, broom shop, printing department, and carpenter shop. In the third story, over the type

The College is provided with a good library, which is being added to every year. In the library room may be found magazines containing the current literature of the day. There is also a good museum, in which may be found a large collection of very fine specimens, well classified for class work.

The item of expense is below the average of any school in the vicinity of Lincoln, the cost for board, tuition, books, room, heat, light, and plain washing amounting ordinarily to only fifteen dollars per month. A regular course in nusic on the piano, guitar, violin, mandolin, also



Ladies' Dormitory

College

Sanitarium

Power House Printing Office College Bakery

UNION COLLEGE (Rear corner view)

rooms, is the metal lathe, and the electrical department. In addition to these may be mentioned the blacksmith shop, tailor shop, and sewing department. The students are given an opportunity to do all kinds of domestic work, such as kitchen work, caring for the homes, etc. Classes are conducted in healthful cookery and hydropheraphy. All phases of domestic economy are taught. In the college homes the plan is to make things as homelike as possible. Everything is done to make the time spent at the college both pleasant and profitable for all.

in voice culture, is provided at a tuition of about four dollars per month. Thoroughness in all lines of study is the motto of the institution.

Union College has grown to be the largest educational institution in the denomination. Including all departments, it has a teaching force of about thirty instructors.

The publishing plant, embracing both English and foreign departments, has been connected with the College with a view to training missionaries in this important branch of missionary work. The editors of all the papers

published at the place, English, German, Swedish, and Danish-Norwegian, are members of the College faculty.

The object for which the institution was established is the training of Christian missionaries for active service both in home and foreign fields. Every course of instruction and every exercise is conducted with reference to this end. Believing as we do that the Advent message is to be given to all the world in this generation, the aim is to give to as many young people as possible a Christian education that will fit them for this important work. In every line of study the Bible is made the foundation, chief text-book, and guide.

In the College homes religious services are held regularly morning and evening. Students are encouraged to take up various lines of missionary work, such as Christian help work, nursing, canvassing, colporter work, conducting cottage meetings and Bible studies, Sabbath-schools and the like. Young men who have the ministry in view are encouraged to go out into the rural districts and conduct religious services. Special attention is given to the study of history, and the history of missions, in order that each student may become acquainted with the world and its needs.

The College faculty is desirous of having the name and address of every young person who should receive a training at this institution. We would like to be placed in correspondence with such, as we may be able to render them valuable assistance in securing an education. Any young person of good character desiring a Christian education will be received. For further information address the President of Union College, or Mrs. M. E. Kern, College View, Neb.

L. A. HOOPES.

Manual Training a Practical Thing in School Work

Instruction has come to us from time to time that out-of-doors work should be arranged for the students in our schools; that both students and teachers should have part in this work. A definite statement is made that the ladies should have work in the garden, cultivating flowers and other things to beautify the place.

Efforts have been made to show the practicability of this instruction in connection with our summer school. The larger part of the membership of our school is made up of ladies, and the

greater portion of the nature study work has been in the garden, the grove, or the orchard, where the subjects for nature study are. Experience has taught us that no better opportunity for nature study is afforded than right in connection with the work that needs to be done for the trees, the shrubbery, the flowers, and the garden products. Ladies as well as gentlemen can learn how to take care of the garden. to beautify the premises of our homes, to bud, and to graft and prune trees, and cultivate the soil. No better opportunity is afforded the teacher to impart to his pupils the lessons given in holy writ on these subjects. The practical lessons, as well as the most spiritual, come spontaneously as we are brought in touch with the objects of nature. The beauty of it all is we have so many direct statements in scripture which uses these practical objects as illustrations of divine truth.

We have been pleased with the eagerness and willingness on the part of our pupils to learn all they can, and to work hard to obtain what they had come to the summer school to get. The members of the school are working hard. They are leaving their marks, and no doubt they will be permitted to return sometime in the future and look with pleasure upon the work they have done which has tended to materially benefit and beautify the place.

L. A. HOOPES.

What the Sinner Needs

What the unconverted sinner needs is, not to have the good that is in him cultivated and developed, but to have his nature changed and a new life begun within him. He needs to be born again and to become a new creature in Christ Jesus. It is not evolution that is needed, but revolution.

The New Life

The word of God which speaks righteousness has the righteousness itself in it, and as soon as the sinner believes, and receives that word into his own heart by faith, that moment he has the righteousness of God in his heart; and since out of the heart are the issues of life, it follows that a new life is thus begun in him; and that life is a life of obedience to the commandments of God. Thus faith is indeed the substance of things hoped for: because faith appropriates the word of God, and the word of God is substance.

E. J. WAGGONER.

@ Health Department @

Conducted by Mrs. Lyra to George, M. D. "Prosper and be in Bealth"

The Nebraska Sanitarium

the building up of College View, there was felt a need for a sanitarium. Accordingly about ten years ago a dwelling house in College View, located just north of the college campus, was fitted up for this purpose. This building was soon found to be too small, however, and various additions and improvements were made Before long the the work outgrew these quarters, and other arrangements had to be made.



NEBRASKA SANITARIUM, COLLEGE VIEW

Finally the building known as North Hall, belonging to the College, was secured for the use of the Sanitarium. This building, although not erected for a sanitarium, is quite well adapted for one, and, at some little expense, has been well equipped for sanitarium work. It is large enough to accommodate from seventy-five to one hundred patients, besides the family of helpers.

The surroundings of the Sanitarium, especially in summer, are very beautiful indeed. It is located on such an eminence that the capital city, Lincoln, though five miles distant, can be seen from the verandas and patients' rooms. like a bird's eye view, a number of the state institutions and large public buildings being in plain sight.

with Lincoln, so that patients coming to the work.

Sanitarium can easily reach the institution very soon after arriving in Lincoln. A street car ride to the different suburbs and parks of the city is a pleasant recreation for the patients, and can be had at any time for the nominal sum of five cents.

The Sanitarium is well equipped to care for Soon after the location of Union College, and invalids, and is all the time making improve-Special attention is given to diet, exercise, respiration, and healthful dress. The treatments include the best methods for the application of water, electricity, massage, etc. An effort is made to keep the patients in a constant pleasant and Christian atmosphere. The patients are usually from the best society, and come principally from Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, North and

South Dakota, Oklahoma, and Texas. Thus the Lord sends to this institution and to College View an ever changing congregation ready to receive spiritual as well as physical life. This brings responsibility to the church at College View, as well as to the Sanitarium, to ever keep the cross of Christ and the standard of truth uplifted. Those who are sick in body are often sick in mind and soul, and as the physical sufferings are relieved, the heart is filled with gratitude, and words of comfort and truth can be poured into the soul. Often as the physician or nurse talks with the patient, showing him the relation between disease and sin and evil habits, he sees the eyes fill with tears,

and hears the patient, with choked voice, confess the wrongs of the past, and with gratitude make new resolutions for a better life in the future.

With so many coming from all walks of life, not all, of course, who are healed in body, accept and follow in the full light of the gospel; but an effort is made to sow the seeds of truth beside all waters, some of which we trust will bear fruit at a later time. Friends of the Sanitarium become friends of the people who are representing health principles to the world, and thus in a quiet way the Sanitarium is preaching the gospel and preparing the way for the coming of the King of kings. The work of saving men, body, soul, and spirit, is just as dear to our medical workers as to those The street railway connects College View engaged in any other branch of gospel The Sanitarium exists for the purpose of re lieving suffering humanity, and teaching the laws of life and the "gospel of health."

While treating the sick, it is at the same time constantly educating a class of nurses, both men and women, so that they may go elsewhere and help carry on the same kind of beneficent and helpful work.

The charges at the Sanitarium are always reasonable. While, situated as it is, the institution is not able at present to do a large amount of charity work, arrangements have been made with various conference organizations for the treatment of the sick poor, so that for every dollar raised and donated by these organizations for this purpose, the Sanitarium agrees to donate an equal amount. All who come to the institution for treatment may be assured of receiving kind attention and competant and thorough treatment.

W. A. GEORGE, M. D.

Eating and Drinking in Summer

THE Kansas City Journal of July 12 contained the report of an interview with Dr. Harvey Wiley, chemist for the department of agriculture, and one of the greatest food experts in the world. On the above subject Dr. Wiley said, in part:—

Good bread should be the real foundation of every meal, and too much care cannot be given to its preparation.

Bread should be at least one day old before it is eaten, if not more.

If poor people, and in fact everyone, would eat more cereal food and less meat they would be better off physically and financially. You get more nourishment from the one cent's worth of wheat than from the fifteen cent's worth of beef.

Summer drinks are snares of the devil, and the custom of constantly dosing the stomach on ice cold drinks in summer is simply suicidal, and turns one's stomach into a refrigerator.

A glass of cool, not cold, water will have the effect of quenching the thirst, and children can easily be taught the danger of the soda fountain at a saving of both purse and constitution.

It is an easy matter to drift into bad habits of eating and drinking, and follow the world in this as in other things. But God's people should be wise in saving their strength and money, both of which should be devoted to Him.

M. E. KERN.

"The health should be as sacredly guarded as the character."

From the Field &

Historical Sketch of Seventh-Day Adventists in Nebraska

THE pioneer work of Seventh-day Adventists in Nebraska was carried on under the auspices of the Iowa conference. The first labor was performed at Decatur, by Elder Bartlett, about thirty years ago. Later a number of the Iowa ministers labored and raised up churches in different places.

At a general camp-meeting, held in 1878, at Seward, Neb., the Nebraska Conference, and auxiliary societies, such as the tract society, Sabbath-school association, and health and temperance association, were organized.

The cause has prospered from the first. From small beginnings it has grown until at the present time there are sixty churches, with a membership of 2,600.

The Nebraska Tract Society, located at Lincoln, has been doing a large amount of work in the dissemination of gospel literature. Union College, located at College View, near Lincoln, has been established for the education and training of missionary workers, and is well patronized; also the Nebraska Sanitarium, at the same place, for the treatment of the sick, the training of missionary nurses, and the dissemination of health principles. All these lines of work have grown to considerable proportions.

The church school work is still in its infancy, having only just recently been started; but the past year showed ten schools, with a membership of 127.

The contributions to foreign missions during the last two years amounted to \$9,261.73. The foreign missionaay work is attracting general attention throughout the conference. Already many Nebraska laborers have gone to foreign fields, and more are expecting to go soon. The Nebraska Conference is endeavoring to do its part to carry the "gospel of the kingdom" to all the world in this generation.

Fear God

COUNT life a stage npon the way, And follow conscience, come what may; Alike with heaven and earth sincere, With hand and brow and bosom clear, "Fear God"—and know no other fear.—Sel,

missionary &

Conducted by Miss Matie Coleman

The Young People's Work

DURING the last two years there has been an organized movement connected with our denominational work, in behalf of our young people. It seemed quite clear that the plans for such work should not follow the idea of an organization independent of the church, but rather that it should bear the relation of a department to the church work.

Although not all have reported, we have a record of about 200 societies, with a membership of 3,500. In addition to this membership, tional young people have been brought into have been extended into almost every line of

NEBRASKA TRACT SOCIETY OFFICE, 1505 E STREET, LINCOLN

touch with the movement by personal correspondence. This number includes many who are isolated, and others who are so situated that they cannot connect with a regular society. Thus the influence of the movement is widening.

The Youth's Instructor has been the recognized organ of the young people's work. A special department in that paper contains Bible and missionary studies well adapted for use in young people's meetings. Reports from societies, and much interesting general matter pertaining to this work is also given.

The influence of this movement is being felt in some of the conferences. The conviction is deepening that our young people have been called to do a definite work. The avowed aim of the young people's organization is declared to be, "The Advent message to all the world in this generation." Faithful endeavor has been made to bring the work up to a high standard. Every discouragement is given to that which is light and frivolous, merely entertaining, or only social in its nature. The banding together of our young people for anything else than a mutual help in Bible and missionary study, and for missionary service, seemes to be a lowering of the ideal.

Some magnificient work has been done by the state workers report that about 1,000 addi- our young people's societies. Their efforts

missionary work. Books, tracts, and papers have been sold; branch Sabbathschools held; jail work done; Christian help work of all kinds undertaken; Bible readings and cottage meetings conducted; money collected for church debts, church repairs, and local missionary enterprises; and considerable money given to special enterprises in foreign lands. In the aggregate, the societies have accomplished much that is worthy of commendation. The universal testimony is that those who have done this work have realized rich blessings in the doing of it.

We may well rejoice because of what has been done; but in our rejoicing we do not lose sight of the evils to be avoided and the difficulties to be overcome. Nevertheless, the movement is advancing, and is gaining in strength and power, To all our young everywhere we extend the call to enlist in the ranks of the army now marching on to a last final victory.

MRS. L. FLORA PLUMMER.

"Expect great things from God; attempt great things for God."

Canvassers' Report

Four Weeks Ending Aug. 14, 1903.

Name	Orders	Value	Helps
J. H. Schmidt	20	\$27.50	
P. O. Ness	26	31.00	
F. O. Canaday	22	20.00	\$24.25
H. P. Hansen	14	38.50	.10
G. W. Graham	12	61.00	2.25
Lizzie Keat	7	14.00	11.50
Lewis Hilliard	53	108.35	17.15
No. Agents 7.	154	\$300.35	855 25

Books delivered, 151; value \$199.52; helps, \$21.85.

Sabbath=School Dep't.

Sett, Nebraska, Sabbath-school Convention

IT was my privilege to attend the Sabbathschool convention held at Sett, near Wilsonville, Nebraska, in which neighborhood Brother N. C. Nelson and Sister Lena Frederickson have been laboring this summer. Brother W. H. Campbell has also spent some time there,

Sabbath Aug. 1, I spoke to the Sabbath-school on branch Sabbath-school and young people's work. A deep interest was manifested in both of these lines of work.

Sunday was the day for the convention, and at 9:30 o'clock, teams could be seen coming from all directions towards the country school house. Besides those present from the Sett neighborhood, there were representatives from the Sabbath schools at Beaver City, Lebanon, Cambridge, and Hendley. At ten o'clock the convention opened with a well filled house. The following topics were discussed: "The missionary work our Sabbath-schools should do at home and abroad;" "What are the duties of the officers of the Sabbath-school?" "Suggestions on methods of teaching;" "How shall we secure a more thorough study of the Sabbath-school lesson?"

At two o'clock the afternoon session opened, and, although it threatened to rain, a large number of friends were present from the vicinity. During the forenoon session the house was well filled, but in the afternoon it was crowded to its utmost capacity. Some were obliged to sit in their buggies outside the open windows, or stand at the open windows. The subjects for consideration were, "The mission of music;" "Kindergarten methods;" "What can the Sabbath-school do towards training our young people for service?". Each topic was dis-

cussed with much interest, and many good ideas brought out.

One feature of the convention which interested me very much was the willingness which the children showed in doing what they could to make the program a success. Quite a large number of children were present; and nearly every one had learned a nice recitation. This is the first convention ever held in that section. All were very much pleased, and said that they felt fully repaid for coming such a great distance over the rough roads to attend.

I trust that the papers read and the thoughts brought out in the different discussions may prove a lasting benefit to those who attended, and give a new impetus to the Sabbath-school work in western Nebraska.

IDA A. NELSON, State Sabbath-school Secretary.

The Home Department of the Sabbath-school

The home department is a division of the Sabbath-school, bearing the same relation to it as the Primary, Intermediate, Junior or any other department of the school. It is composed of members who cannot regularly attend the session of the Sabbath-school, although they are encouraged to do so whenever they can. By the formation of this department, the isolated, the feeble, the aged, those who are confined at home in attendace upon the sick or by the care of young children or those who for any reason are unable to attend the school, may become members of the school and share in its blessings.

The Home Department members are provided with the Sabbath-school lessons, study them at their homes, keep their individual record, and report once a quarter. The supplies may be provided from the Sabbath-school treasury, its members contributing to that fund.

Each Sabbath-school should have a Home Department. The Sabbath-school has for its avowed object the study of the word of God. Every person needs the help and blessing to be obtained by the study of the Sabbath-school lessons. No other plan affords to parents and children so excellent an opportunity for a thorough, systematic study of the Bible. There are those in every community who cannot attend the weekly session of the Sabbath-school. These persons need the instruction and inspiration which are to be gained by Bible study.

A great incentive to study in any line is co-operation. A few will study the Bible by themselves, but many more can be persuaded to do so when assured that they are members of a large company engaged in the same work. The Sabbath-school should go to those who cannot come to it. The Home Department is a connecting link between the school and the believers who cannot attend.

Another reason why each Sabbath-school should have a Home Department is that it may be made the basis of real missionary work. There are professed believers who have grown indifferent, and who may by this means have their interest revived. It is also possible to interest persons who are not believers, in the study of our Sabbath-school lessons. Some who would not feel free to attend the Sabbath services will gladly study the lessons in their homes. We should not regard the Sabbath-school wholly as a field upon which to bestow labor, but the school itself should become an active force in working the great field within its reach.

The establishment of a Home Department strengthens the Sabbath-school. It affords a training in missionary work to inexperienced workers. It extends the influence of the school to those who cannot attend. It may be the means of reaching those not of our faith.

MRS. L. FLORA PLUMMER.

NOTICE

Report of the Proceedings of the Convention of the Department of Education of the General Conference

The report of the proceedings of the Educational Convention held at College View, Nebraska, June 12–21, is now ready for mailing. The price of the report is twenty-five cents postpaid.

The report contains a description of the convention and all of its work, the talks which were given, the reports of the committees adopted, etc. Those who attended the convention felt that it would mark a new era of progress in our educational work. In view of this we feel that all our people should read it, even though they are not directly interested in the school work, for certainly the Lord has pointed out the importance of the school work as a part of the message for this time, and all of our peo-

ple should keep pace with this important branch of the work of the Lord.

This report may be had by addressing me at South Lancaster, Massachusetts, enclosing the price of the same. FREDERICK GRIGGS,

Secretary Department of Education.

Mews and Motes

Elder R. C. Porter has been elected president of the Missouri Conference.

Elder J. S. Washburn, pastor of the Washington, D.C. church will attend the Kansas and Nebraska campmeetings.

That excellent and interesting work, "Great Controversy," has been transtated into the Fijian language. Our Avondale Press, of Australia, publishes the work.

A profitable time was spent at the Missouri state campmeeting. There was a large attendance of our people and also a large outside attendance. Elders Shultz, Spicer, Hoopes, and Russell were present from abroad.

A sister from Giltner, Neb., writes: "Enclosed you will find fifty cents for our valuable little paper, The Central Advance. I want the paper, as that is all the news I have of our dear people of like faith. I have heard no preaching for two years. I am the only Sabbath-keeper in this place. I am here as Lot was in Sodom, but I keep the Sabbath and live as near to the Lord as I can."

The envelope plan for offerings for foreign missions is working charmingly in the College View church. The first Sabbath after the plan was adopted, eighty-four envelopes were used, with \$16.47 enclosed. The next Sabbath 169 envelopes were used, and \$30.30 contributed. Neat little painted tin pocket envelope-holders have been placed on the backs of the seats, so that all can supply themselves with the envelopes regularly and without trouble each Sabbath.

Obituary

DUNBAR. The writer was called to Dunbar, Neb., to conduct the funeral of one of the old members of the conference, John Dunbar, who embraced the truth under the labors of Elder Shultz over twenty years ago. John Dunbar was born in Londonderry, Ireland, Oct. 28, 1820. He came to America in 1829, and settled with his parents near Ogdenburg, N. Y. In 1832 he went to Canada. Here He became acquainted with Miss Ann Elizabeth Watson, with whom he was united in marriage Sept. 11, 1851. In 1856 they came to Nebraska, where they have resided ever since. Mrs. Dunbar died May 10. 1903. John Dunbar died Aug. 5, 1903, aged 82 yrs., 9 mos., and 7 days. He reared a family of twelve children, all of whom are alive except one daughter, who died at the age of seven. Brother Dunbar was a staunch member of the Seventh-cay Adventist church, and a firm believer in the second coming of Christ and the resurrection of the dead His greatest anticipation was in the hop of a grand reunion of family ties at that time. His daily admonition to both friends and neighbors was for them to get ready for that event. Words of comfort them to get ready for that event. Words of comfort were spoken from Ps. 8:5, and kindred texts touching on the resurrection. Both he and his companion rest in hope of the resurrection of the just. L. A. HOOPES.

SPECIAL MENTION

One and one-third fare will be granted over Railroad all railroads on certificate plan. All Facilities. who can come by the Union Pacific will find it to their advantage to do so, as the Union Pacific depot in Grand Island is much nearer the camp-ground than others.

Do not give checks to local transfers, but Baggage. leave them at the book tent. All baggage will be delivered on the ground at a charge of 25 cts. per trunk, and 10 cts. for smaller pieces.

Tents. Tents will be rented at usual prices, viz, 12x14, \$2.50; 14x16, \$3.00, for the session.

Lumber for floors will be supplied at \$1.00

Tent per tent. Orders for tent floors should

Floors. be sent to G. A. Kirkle, Grand Island, Neb., cars of Camp-ground, by September 1, if possible.

Bedsteads and springs, as far as obtainable Beds. in the city, can be had at usual charges.

Good, clean, dry straw, for filling ticks, can Straw. be obtained on the ground at a reasonable charge.

An effort is being made to secure necessary Furniture. furniture for use on the grounds, but at present writing no definite statement can be made as to what arrangements will be completed.

Good, hygenic meals will be furnished at a Meals. charge of 25cts. Special reduction on meal tickets, in quantities, for those encamped on the ground.

A good supply of groceries, a special feature Groceries, of which will be the Sanitarium Health Foods, will be kept in stock at the grocery stand, and will be supplied to customers at reasonable rates.

Visitors driving on the encampment will Teams. have their teams taken care of free of charge. Ample accommodation for teams of those encamped on the ground.

Visitors and campers are invited to visit the Book book tent and inspect the stock of Bi-Tent. bles, religious books, pamphlets, tracts, and periodicals.

All mail intended for parties on the camp-Mail. ground should be addressed, Grand Island, Neb., care of S. D. A. Camp-ground, Hahn's Park. Those camping on the ground should provide Special themselves with rubbers, plenty of Notice. warm clothing and bedding. No bedding will be furnished on the ground.

Besides the daily services in the large pavil-Services. ion, announced elsewhere, there will be separate meetings held daily in the German, Scandinavian, youth's and children's tents.

The Conference Auditing Committee will be Auditing. in session on the camp-ground, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 1 and 2, to examine and pass upon all accounts and reports of laborers for the conference year ending June 30, 1903.

Arrangements have been made with Dr. The George, Superintendent of the Neb-Medical raska Sanitarium, to be in attendance Tent. at the Grand Island camp-meeting, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 9, 10, and 11, unless prevented from doing so by emergency cases that may arise at the Sanitarium. The doctor will give a number of health talks in the large pavilion, and on the days above referred to he will hold free consultations in the medical tent, with any who may wish medical advice or treatment.

Keep in Mercy's Way

LET sermons and prayers be thy delight, because they are roads wherein the Savior walketh. Let the righteous be thy constant company, for such ever bring Him where they come. It is the least thing thou canst do to stand where grace usually dispenseth its favor.

—C. H. Spurgeon.

All Promises Lead to Christ

THERE is not a single promise which, if followed up, will not lead thee to the Lord Jesus. He is the center of the circle, and the promises, like radii meet in Him, and thence become Yea and Amen. As the streams run to the ocean, so do all the sweet words of Jesus tend to Himself: launch thy barque upon any one of them, and it shall bear thee onward to the broad sea of His love.—C. H. Spurgeon.

CORRECTION. 'Through an oversight the name "Central Park" was published on the cover of this paper as the place for the Nebraska camp-meeting at Grand Island instead of Halm's Park. The latter, however, is centrally located in the place.

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