

...The...

Educational Messenger

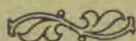
An Exponent of the Theory and Practice of Christian Education

Vol. 1

COLLEGE VIEW, NEB., JAN. 15, 1905

No. 2

The Power of a Mother's Love



*A mother sang to her child one day
A song of the beautiful home above,
Sang it as only a woman sings
Whose heart is full of a mother's love.*

*And many a time in the years that came,
He heard the sound of that low, sweet song:
It took him back to his childhood days;
It kept his feet from the paths of wrong.*

*A mother spoke to her child one day
In an angry voice that made him start
As if an arrow had sped that way
And pierced his loving and tender heart.*

*And when he had grown to man's estate,
And was tempted and tried, as all men are,
He fell; for that mother's angry words
Had left on his heart a lasting fear.*

—Charles S. Carter, in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

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Educational Messenger

An Exponent of the Theory and Practice of Christian Education

Vol. I

COLLEGE VIEW, NEB., JAN. 15, 1905

No. 2

Entered as second-class matter January 4, 1905, at the postoffice in College View, Neb., under Act of Congress, of March 3, 1879

CHURCH SCHOOL DISCIPLINE—I

DAN. E. HUFFMAN

It is not for lack of room in the public schools that we need our church schools. When we take our children out of the public schools, we say to the world, "We can conduct a better school than the public school system provides for us." If we do not maintain a better school, we have failed in our undertaking and given the lie to our profession.

The recognized elements of any good school are:—

1. Purity of moral influence.
2. Harmony of operation in all its departments.
3. Practicability, adaptability, and completeness of the course of study.
4. Thoroughness in work.

Men of strong mental powers and deep research have made the public school system a life study. In every department and every branch specialists have devoted their inventive ingenuity to the interests of the work. Shall we hope to outstrip all former efforts and teach same things in a better way; or shall we begin on a new foundation and build a system of our own? Shall our church school be a reformed public school, or a new creation? For my part I see no light in a reform of the old system; we are not working toward the same end.

The public schools are established for the training of citizens for the government of the United States. Our schools are established to train citizens for the government of God. As the heavens are higher than the earth, so is our purpose higher than their purpose; so must needs be our methods and our standard above their system. A better and different course of study, better and different methods of instruction are indispensable to our purpose. And above all, we must not neglect the first essential element of every good school; viz., purity of moral influence.

I am sorry to see that so many of our schools seem content to place the standard of morals where the public schools have placed it. I believe this is due largely to a false conception of proper discipline. And rather than apply the degree of severity necessary to maintain the authority of the teacher, and suppress and prevent corruption, the teacher has sacrificed principle, in many cases, by allowing pupils to dispute her word, defy her authority, and tell her many falsehoods in quick succession. The teacher has thought it her religious duty to remain quiet, and take all the abuse and defiance the pupil may be bold enough to offer, rather than use force to subdue the rebellious heart. And this is called "ruling by love."

when, in fact, the reins of government have been surrendered.

Other pupils who have learned obedience at home, are not slow to observe, and soon the evil leaven has permeated the whole school. The seeds are sown in many little hearts, and Satan gains victories, which he never could have gained on this point, in a well conducted public school. Everyone knows that perfect discipline is not maintained in every home, even among Seventh-day Adventists. The evil dispositions and bad traits of character which children form at home they carry with them to school. One pupil may sow evil seed secretly, and before the teacher is aware of it, the harvest begins to appear in a large per cent of her pupils.

A SILVER MEDAL

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 9, 1904.

President of Union College,

College View, Nebraska,

Dear Sir:—

The Nebraska Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition takes pleasure in informing you that you have been awarded a silver medal on your collective exhibit at the Exposition.

You will receive the diploma showing this award in due season from the Exposition Company.

Very truly yours,

H. G. SHEDI,
Secretary.

THE KANSAS SANITARIUM

B. E. FULLMER

Your letter requesting items for the new paper was received, but not till after the date named for the copy to be in. A little later, when we are settled, we shall be glad to co-operate with you in any way possible for the good of the work in general. At present the chief item of interest to us is pushing the work on the new building, that we may enter at as early a date as possible. Our

nurses' class now numbers but seven, but we expect to take in a new class when we enter the building.

CHURCH SCHOOL NOTES

In many of our churches classes might be organized for the study of the lessons in the Teachers' Reading Course. The lessons can be received and studied at home by each member and at stated times—once each week, or once in two weeks—the class can meet for review and general discussion of the topics studied. If you would like to try it, write to us for a book and sample lessons.

On account of ill health, Miss Hannah Jensen has been obliged to resign her church school at Wellington, Kans. We have not yet learned who is to finish the term.

We quote the following from a personal letter received a few days since: "The school (at Kansas City, Kansas) now numbers thirty-six, almost all regular attendants. It has proved a great blessing to the church and to the work in general there."

Eld. J. O. Beard, Superintendent of church schools in Iowa, after locating his teachers, has spent much time in the ministry. He has met with encouraging success in this work. He says their schools are getting along better than usual this winter. So it will be everywhere as our teachers develop and our people understand church school work better.

B. E. H.

IOWA SANITARIUM TRAINING SCHOOL

GARRIE WALLACE

The third annual commencement of the Iowa Sanitarium Training School for Missionary Nurses took place the evening of Dec. 29, 1904, at the Seventh-day Adventist church in Des Moines. The class was made up of six young ladies and one young man: Nettie Brown, Ida Denison, Jennie Johnson, Olive Knowl-

ton, Dora Rasmussen, Hilma Thorne, and John Pines. The church was beautifully decorated with blue and white, the Sanitarium colors. One of the largest audiences ever known in this church listened with intense interest to the program, which was delivered very nicely. A number of friends of the graduates from other parts of the state were present on this occasion. The program consisted largely of music and was very impressive. Eld. A. G. Daniells delivered the principal address, his subject being, "A Missionary Nurse."

This training school has been in existence something over five years. During this time it has turned out twenty-four graduates, most of whom are engaged in active missionary work, some being in foreign fields.

THE WORK AT STUART ACADEMY

MISS M. J. HARDIMAN

The Iowa Industrial Academy opened September 13, '04, at the new buildings three-fourths miles east of Stuart. The enrollment is forty-four, not including the church school.

Prof. Floyd Bralliar, the Principal, and instructor in Bible, History, and Science, is assisted by Prof. J. W. Beach, who is Preceptor and teacher of mathematics, physiology, and geography and by Miss Jeanette Hardiman, Preceptress, and teacher of English. The course of study covers four years of academic work. The study period is conducted in the chapel each evening from seven to nine p. m. by one of the teachers. The domestic work, cooking, baking, the dairy, laundry, and heating by furnaces is done by the students. Fruit-canning afforded abundance of work during the fall term, 6,500 quarts of tomatoes alone, having been canned. Work in the missionary campaign was begun in Stuart and extended to other cities near. We are of good courage.

The church school is taught by Miss Grace O'Neill. Different lines of manual

training are given and the work is progressing nicely, with an increasing interest and confidence of success.

CURFEW LAWS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED AND ENFORCED

There is another matter that demands consideration from everybody interested in the moral welfare of the coming generation. "Curfew Law" has for some years been the theme for newspaper witticisms. But is it not worth our while to consider whether or not boys are better off if at home evenings instead of loafing on street corners acquiring evil habits? Every observing man has seen groups of half-grown boys at 10 and 11 or later at night, some of them smoking, most of them using vile language. It were better for the boys themselves, and better for the future of the community, that these boys were at home. It is a poor home indeed where the moral atmosphere is not more conducive to good training than street corners. I think no one will attempt to deny that legislation requiring boys and girls under fifteen to be off the streets after 9 p. m. would have a wholesome effect. The League might by its influence accomplish something in this direction.

We have in Ohio a so-called compulsory school law; but it is not very effective, because there are too many provisos in it. If the public owes anything at all to the individual, it certainly owes to the child the right to an education, or at least the opportunity to obtain it; and no circumstances whatever should be allowed to bar that right. Every child, rich or poor, should be provided with a certain amount of academical instruction, and in addition, a technical training sufficient to enable him or her to gain a livelihood. I think it can be said that the state owes the child this much. Not only that, but the state owes it to herself. The best protection a government can have against domestic troubles is education.—O. P. Gothlin, in "Men's Welfare."

PRACTICAL SUPPORT

After a majority of the Central Union Conference Committee had decided to publish the Educational Messenger and their committee had formed plans for the enterprise, copies of the action and of the plans were sent out to all absent members, asking for their opinion on the question. Responses are coming in, from which we quote below.

Elder G. F. Watson, President of the Colorado Conference says: "I am fully agreed with you, and all who have expressed themselves on the matter, that we should have such an organ, and am in favor of it providing such a step will not bring a debt on each conference. I should think it could be made to pay its own way in a short time. Will give such an organ my support. 'Go ahead' is my vote, and here is fifty cents for my subscription one year."

Brother James Cochran, Manager of the Pacific Press Office at Kansas City, Mo., writes to the same effect,

THE WEEK OF PRAYER AT
UNION COLLEGE

A committee of the faculty laid careful plans for the meetings during the week of prayer. The readings were given in the church on both Sabbaths. On week days they were held in the chapel at the regular time of chapel exercises. On each evening during the week special meetings were held in South Hall, North Hall, in the College chapel, in the German chapel, and in the Scandinavian chapel.

On Friday, at chapel exercises, after the reading, the offerings were collected, amounting to about \$120. While the collection was going forward, someone suggested the hymn, "They brought their gifts to Jesus." At the close of the hymn opportunity was given for all to speak who desired to give their lives to the service of God with their offerings. Nearly one hundred were on their feet

at once, and the meeting continued for two hours. There were no more recitations. The Spirit of the Lord had provided something better. Before the meeting closed an invitation was given for all who had given their hearts to the Lord during the meetings, or who would then do so, to rise. Many responded, and two inquiry meetings were held.

It is too early to give the results of the meetings. They will be revealed only in eternity. Little is gained by stating the mere numbers of those who professed conversion. Let us wait to see who go steadily forward, being baptized, uniting with the church, and becoming earnest Christian workers. We feel that the work is only begun, and that it must be continued during the year.

KANSAS CITY

GEO. A. DROLL, M. D.

On the 6th of October, in company, with Mrs. Droll, I arrived in Kansas City to take charge of the Pure Food Cafe and Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Store, which was at that time being conducted by Brother David Quinn and his wife and helpers.

Brother Quinn had to give up the work on account of failing health, and about three weeks later fell asleep in Jesus, leaving a record of good works and faithfulness.

It is the desire of the church here to have some permanent medical work opened up. We feel that the Lord has many people in this city, and many of them are friendly to us because of our Sanitarium work at Battle Creek and other places.

We are very busy, and our work is growing. We are looking for a suitable place in which to open medical work, where we can do more fully the work the Lord has called us to do.

I have found several of our nurses here, who are now doing private work and who express a desire to co-operate

and assist in establishing some permanent place to properly represent our work.

403 E. 11th St.

EDUCATING THE PEOPLE FOR SUNDAY LEGISLATION

A few years ago, those advocating Sunday legislation were vigorously pushing their efforts for Sunday laws, enforcing them wherever enacted. Not meeting with the success which they desired, they suddenly ceased aggressive work and changed their plans of operation. In 1898, this statement appeared in one of their leading papers, "In our efforts for Sunday legislation, we have gone ahead of the people. Their sympathies are not with us. We must now stop aggressive work and go to educating the people." The method of education which they proposed was, "the preaching of sermons, the circulation of literature, and the holding of conventions." With interest and amazement, I have since watched their efforts. For five years they did little but to educate their people. They were so successful in their efforts as to feel safe in introducing into Congress, a year ago, two bills for Sunday laws in the District of Columbia.

Can it be that "the children of this world are in their generation, wiser than the children of light"? With the light we have had for so many years upon the course this is to take, what might we have done in sounding a note of warning, had we been as earnest in our work as they have in theirs. "But while men slept his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat." May God forgive us and arouse us to activity!

B. E. H.

"A man who had a fine flock of sheep was asked by a friend how he succeeded in raising them. He replied, 'By taking good care of the lambs.'"

Teachers and officers, how shall we have a good Sabbath school?

Prof. Newton is doing some very fine photographic work for the College. He has fitted up a dark room for enlarging and developing views taken by himself in Italy, Greece, and the Holy Land. He has hundreds of these views, so fine and distinct as to bear enlarging to a size 16 x 20 inches. They are mounted on heavy, glass plates, 24 x 28. Frames will be made by the carpentry department, and the pictures will be hung in the chapel and class-rooms to illustrate historical and Biblical studies. Prof. Newton furnishes the negatives, and gives his time. A few extra copies have been made.

Recently Prof. M. W. Newton gave a stereopticon lecture in the College chapel on Germany, taking his audience through some of the leading cities, but dwelling particularly upon the quaint houses and customs of the peasantry of the interior, where the ordinary tourist seldom goes. One scene was especially amusing. Men and women were harvesting wheat. A man was cradling with an old-fashioned cradle, leaving his swath in the standing grain. The women were carefully gathering it out and laying it in order for binding. Prof. Newton tried to get him to turn around and cradle the other way, so as to save the work the women were doing. The man thought about it a little, but replied, "No, the women can do that as well as not." And so he went on following the absurd custom of his ancestors. The lecture was pronounced better than some more pretentious efforts by professional lecturers. All the views were taken by Prof. Newton in his travels and mounted by himself for the lantern. The lecture netted \$28.50, which will be used to buy materials for enlarged views for the College chapel and recitation rooms.

The Union College Press still has a few copies of the Report of the Young People's Convention. Price 10 cents.

The Educational Messenger

Representing the Educational Department of the Central Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, which embraces its Training College, Intermediate Schools, Church Schools, Sabbath Schools, Sanitariums, Nurses' Training Schools, and the Young People's Societies.

Issued the 1st and 15th of each month by the Central Union Conference, College View, - - - Nebraska

Editor = = = C. C. Lewis
Associate Editors: M. E. Kern, S. E. Buffman

All unassigned articles are by the editor; associate editors sign their initials

Terms of Subscription

Per yr. in advance, postpaid 50c

Editorial

The last number of the *Messenger* contained an article showing why prominent educators think it unwise and harmful to use the per cent method in marking scholarship. The question naturally arises, "What method can be recommended if the per cent method is discarded?"

About twenty years ago, Battle Creek College stood face to face with this same question. After much discussion, the Faculty adopted the plan of using the four words, "Excellent," "Good," "Fair," and "Poor." In order to assist teachers and students who were accustomed to the per cent method of grading, it was explained that "Excellent" would correspond with 95 to 100 per cent, "Good" with 85 to 95, "Fair" with 75 to 85, and "Poor" would represent anything below 75. Those receiving the latter grade were to understand that the subject would have to be reviewed.

In the earlier years of its history Union College adopted a similar plan, using the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, standing for

"Excellent," "Good," "Fair," and "Poor."

In practice the desire to distinguish between the proficiency of students led the teachers sometimes to use the signs plus and minus after figures, increasing the number of markings really to twelve. After a time the College returned to the per cent method. One reason given for doing so was the fact that other schools, not being able to understand our markings, sometimes wrote to inquire what they meant; hence, it was thought best to return to the per cent method, which seemed to be in general use.

Dr. Emerson E. White speaks as follows concerning the system formerly used by Battle Creek College: "We have come to prefer the use of words to designate the standing of pupils in elementary schools. When poor work is called *poor*, good work *good*, and excellent work *excellent*, the sign has a close and natural relation to the thing; and, besides, there is less danger that the sign may usurp the place of the thing, and thus become the immediate object of desire. It may be urged in objection, that words are not as convenient in making a record of the standing of pupils as figures; but if the initial letters of the words are used, as P for poor, G for good, and E for excellent, the difference is not serious. Besides, it would be, to say the least, no loss to the schools if the use of words to denote pupils' standing should result in less recording, less averaging, and less of the related mechanism which is now so great a burden to thousands of teachers capable of better work. We more and more question the advantage of keeping any record of pupils' standing below the fourth year; and records in the higher grades, if any be kept, should never be used to advertise the standing of pupils, or to arouse emulation and rivalry among teachers or pupils.

"The pupil's desire for good standing is sufficiently met by a knowledge of his success as he advances in the course; and, to this end, no daily marking is necessary, and much less the laborious recording of such marks. It is the fact of success, and not its record, that affords the stimulating satisfaction. It is poor teaching that hides its results until they are disclosed by a lead pencil. Besides, the attempt to keep a daily record of the success of pupils as an incentive to study has resulted in a sad waste of time in schools, and a great loss of teaching power and efficiency. *What the schools imperatively need is more vital teaching and less marking and book-keeping.*"



Dr. Baldwin is more radical than Mr. White. He declares that, "Good teaching discards all forms of comparative marking. All marking that compels the study of the relative merits of pupils is essentially vicious. The words Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent, are preferable to per cent marks, for they indicate quality of work rather than quantity. But all the same the fundamental law is violated. Pupil must be compared with pupil. As an incentive to good conduct and earnest study, qualitative marking retains many of the evils of per cent marking. All marking, qualitative or quantitative, in which pupil is compared with pupil, is decidedly hurtful. But one question is either necessary or permissible: 'Is the pupil doing well?' This the teacher asks himself, and spares no effort to secure an affirmative answer. Good teaching is the legitimate substitute for all extraneous incentives and the infallible remedy for the deplorable marking habit."



He admits that the use of the four words suggested above has many advantages over the percentage system, in that the estimate of standing refers to

quality, rather than quantity and requires no explanation, but he insists that all comparative marking fosters jealousies and rivalries. He says that parents and school boards do not wish details. All they desire to know is whether the pupil is or is not doing well. He would suggest that only two marks be used; namely S and U, S standing for satisfactory, and U for unsatisfactory. The former indicates that the pupil is progressing satisfactorily, the latter that he is not doing well. "Whatever is more than this," he declares, "comes of evil. This plan commends itself to all thoughtful educators and is clearly suited to all schools, from the kindergarten to the university."



As reformers, Seventh-day Adventists ought not to be behind in any good work. Their standard as educators should not be lower than that of advanced educators of the world. The reasons given by the eminent authorities who have been quoted, against the use of the percentage system of marking seem to be based upon the noblest principles. Is it not time that our teachers everywhere consider this matter earnestly and prayerfully, and adopt some system of recording the work of pupils which will be at least abreast of the plans suggested by some of the foremost educational authorities in the land?

"THE MESSENGER" FREE

For a limited time the publishers of the Messenger make the following offer: To each one who will send us four new subscriptions at 50 cents each, we will mail the Messenger one year free.

It will be easy to find new subscribers among your friends, and sample copies will be sent at your request.

Home Improvement Courses

A READING COURSE FOR OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

At a council of the Faculty of the Union College and several members of the Central Union Conference Committee, called to consider the young people's work, it was recommended that a general reading course, something after the order of the Chautauqua reading course, be provided for our young people. A committee of seven was appointed to study plans for conducting the work, and recommend courses of study. The following recommendations are part of the report of this committee:—

"COURSES AND THEIR NAMES"

"First, That reading circle work known as 'Home Improvement Courses' be prepared for our young people.

"Second, That two courses of reading be provided; one general in character,—that is, general in the style of reading offered, known as 'The General Culture Course;' the other course to be specific, that is, directed toward a preparation for some special work, and known as 'The Special Training Course.'

"GENERAL CULTURE COURSE"

"Third, There is so much instruction given us by the Spirit of Prophecy with which our youth are not familiar, that we do not think it wise to offer a course which does not include some of these books; and, the tastes for reading are so varied among our youth, that we believe more can be encouraged to take the course and thus better results be obtained if the course provides a variety of style of reading: (1st) some of Sister White's writings; (2nd)

books on missionary effort, travel, or biography.

"Fourth, That the 'General Culture Course' be in part required and part elective.

"Fifth, That for the first attempt in this work the required books shall be 'Steps to Christ,' and 'Mount of Blessing.' The elective books shall be either 'In the Tiger Jungle,' and 'Princely Men in the Heavenly Kingdom,' or 'Up from Slavery,' an autobiography of Booker T. Washington.

"Sixth, (a) That four months commencing February 15, be allowed for the completion of this course. (b) That when a book is finished, lists of test questions for a written examination be sent to all who have enrolled in this course. (c) That a certificate showing the work done be issued to all who, within a specified time, complete the work and satisfactorily pass the examinations.

"Seventh, That the 'General Culture Course' be conducted by the Secretary of the Young People's Work, Prof. M. E. Kern.

"SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE"

"Eighth, We recommend that the 'Special Training Course' be for teachers and others especially interested in this line of work, and that the lessons already in preparation and use in this work among the teachers be adopted.

"Ninth, Believing that all who take this course will get a broader and better view of Christian education, We recommend that the Educational Secretary, B. E. Huffman, seek to enlarge the number taking it, and conduct the work among those not already receiving the lessons from the state superintendents.

"Tenth, (a) That six months be allowed for the completion of this course. (b) That lists of test questions for written examinations be sent monthly to all who enroll in this course. (c) That a certificate showing the work done, be

issued to all who, within a specified time, complete the work and satisfactorily pass the examinations. This is to include the teachers already taking the course.

"EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER"

"Eleventh, That The Educational Messenger be made the organ of this department of the young people's work in the Central Union Conference."

We earnestly request all to consider the importance of such a course of reading for our youth. The following quotation from Vol. VII of the "Testimonies," pp. 63, 64, speaks of the importance of home reading-circle work: "Many who desire to obtain knowledge in medical missionary lines have home duties that will sometimes prevent them from meeting with others for study. These may learn much in their own homes in regard to the expressed will of God concerning these lines of missionary work, thus increasing their ability to help others. Fathers and mothers, obtain all the help you can from the study of our books and publications.....

Form a reading circle in which every member of the family shall lay aside the busy cares of the day and unite in study. Fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, take up this work heartily and see if the home church will not be greatly improved. Especially will the youth who have been accustomed to reading novels and cheap story books receive benefit by joining in the evening family study.

Young men and women, read the literature that will give you the true knowledge, and that will be a help to the entire family." It is hoped that the "Home Improvement Course" may become a permanent work among our young people, and thus much time which is now being spent in idleness or in employment which is worse than idleness, namely, reading novels and other literature of objectionable character, may be turned to storing the mind with valuable

truths. We shall be glad to hear from all who are interested in this line of work. Address the one in charge of the course in which you are interested.

B. E. H.

M. E. K.

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL CULTURE COURSE

These long winter evenings furnish abundant opportunity for our young people to pursue such a systematic course of reading as is outlined for our General Culture Course. The expense will not be great, and the good received may be of the greatest value. The following are the prices and the addresses where the books may be obtained.

Required Books: "Steps to Christ," by Mrs. E. G. White, cloth 50c, presentation edition, \$1.00; "Mount of Blessing," by Mrs. E. G. White, cloth 60c, half calf \$1.00. Order of your tract society or through The Central Union Conference, Young People's Department, College View, Neb.

Elective Books: (a) "In the Tiger Jungle" and other stories of missionary work among the Telugus of India, by Jacob Chamberlain, for thirty-seven years a missionary in India, cloth \$1.00; "Princely Men in the Heavenly Kingdom," by Harlan P. Beach, paper 42c, cloth 59c, "This little volume contains the fragmentary record of a few of the heroes who have contributed to the uplifting of the world's greatest empire. They have been chosen to illustrate different phases of missionary endeavor in China, from the first entry of Protestantism to those tragic months of 1900, when a worse than Diocletian persecution sowed the church's most prolific seed in the blood of her faithful martyrs."

(b) "Up from Slavery," Autobiography of Booker T. Washington. \$1.50.

Order the elective books from the

Central Union Conference, Young People's Department, College View, Neb.

The books to be read first will be "Steps to Christ" (required) and "In the Tiger Jungle" or "Up from Slavery." "Steps to Christ" and "In the Tiger Jungle" will be pursued for two months. "Up from Slavery" will continue through the course. The time for the beginning of the course is Feb. 15. Let everyone who will take the course procure the books, and enroll his name at once, by writing to M. E. Kern, College View, Neb.

M. E. K.

BOOKS FOR THE SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE

The lessons in this course are prepared in such a way as to impressively illustrate the principles of Christian education in their practical application in the schoolroom and the home. Parents and teachers should understand these principles and will do well to take the course. Those who take this work should have a copy of each of the following books: "Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching," edition by Wm. F. Phelps, "Education," and Vol. VI, of the Testimonies. The Educational Messenger will contain notes, comments and explanations which will make the work easier and more interesting for the students. The cost of these supplies are as follows:

"Education".....	\$1.25
"Testimonies Vol. VI," (Cloth)....	1.00
"Theory and Practice".....	.75
"Educational Messenger".....	.50

Sample lessons sent free on application. The first two books may be ordered from your tract society, or from the Pacific Press, 18 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo. Order the last three from B. E. Huffman, College View, Neb.

"Every person has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one more important, which he gives himself."—Gibbon.

PAGE'S THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING

The book used as a text in the Special Training Course was written by David P. Page, Principal of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y., 1847. At this early date many of the evils which have crept into the public schools were only in their embryo. Just as Paul, as stated in II Thess. 2: 7, could see the principle working in his day which should afterwards develop into the Man of Sin,—the Mystery of Iniquity, so did Mr. Page see principles working in his day, which, unless checked, would so pervert the school work as to defeat the purpose of education. By voice and pen he earnestly sought to bring about an educational reform. Had the principles which he outlined in his book been followed by all to their ultimate conclusion, the history of education in this country would have been a different story from what it is. We take pleasure in quoting the following from the "Summary of His Life and Teachings" as found in his book.

"Mr. Page came to his responsible charge thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the reform movement. He was familiar with the best that was then known in the theory and practice of the teacher's calling, and his aim was to inspire his pupils with a higher ideal of their work. No one could long associate with him without feeling the inspiration of his lofty ideals. He laid great stress upon the 'spirit of the teacher', and his own generous and self-sacrificing spirit was the key to all that he said and did. This feeling was contagious among his pupils.

"Recognizing and deploring the wretched condition of the great mass of the schools, particularly in the rural districts, he felt that the prevailing methods of instruction were little else than mere drivel, profitless alike to the children and the community, and sought earnestly their elevation by all the

means available for the purpose. He realized that the teachers were mostly ignorant, inefficient, and incompetent, and the schools were many of them destitute of even the semblance of organization and intelligent plans of management, while the schoolhouses were frequently badly located, ill-arranged, ill-furnished, and unfit for their intended uses. He believed that the reform of the schools must begin with the reformation of the teachers, and that the latter must be secured by quickening in them the sense of responsibility, through appealing to the higher motives, by elevating the standard of scholarship, and by accurate professional training. The subjects of his discourses upon which he spoke so eloquently were, often, the Spirit of the Teacher; the Responsibility of the Teacher; Need of Ample Qualifications; Need of Right Views of Education; Right Methods and Wrong Methods."

The condition of the public schools as described in these lines was, in many respects, very much the same as that of our church schools at the present. But with all the experience of the past and the volumes of instruction given us through the Spirit of Prophecy, what a grand system of education might we develop for our children! God wants us to be the light of the world, the head and not the tail. In order to accomplish the greatest good possible by this reading course, outline lessons are carefully prepared, connecting the study of the Bible and the Spirit of Prophecy. Sample pages will be sent on application to all who are interested in pursuing such a course.

B. E. H.

"He uses his gifts best who seeks by earnest endeavor to carry out the Lord's great plan for the uplifting of humanity, remembering always that he must be a learner as well as a teacher."—*Testimonies*, Vol. VII, p. 281.

News and Notes

Chester Yale is farming in Oklahoma.

Winnie Caldwell, of Arvada, Colo., is nursing near her home.

Ida Johnson recently visited her brothers who are attending Union College.

Sallie Quantock, of Fayette, Mo., is visiting friends in Michigan this winter.

Agnes Frederick, of Paonia, Colo., is setting type for a newspaper in her home town.

Walter Spence is teaching a public school in Kansas, with an enrolment of eighty. He is having good success.

Bert Emerson, of Topeka, Kan., a cousin of Miss Carrie George, has lately taken up work in Union College for the remainder of the year.

Eld. A. T. Robinson, president of the Nebraska Conference, gave a very interesting address to the Union College students in their chapel Jan. 6, on "Character Building."

The home of Chris Nelson, at College View, was destroyed by fire on the night of Jan. 8. Everything was burned. The cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Nelson and wife are attending the Lincoln Medical College.

A. D. Gilbert, who spent several years in missionary work in England and who had charge of the St. Louis work this summer, recently spent a few days at College View. He spoke to the students on periodical work.

Miss Clara George, who has been art teacher for some time in Union College, has been obliged to seek a more favorable climate on account of her health. She will spend the winter in Colorado. Her departure is much regretted both in the College and in the village. Miss Elsa Northrup takes her work in the College.

W. H. Warren is associated with his brother in a successful law practice at De Smet, S. D.

Lars Hansen visited College View during the holidays. He is now living in western Nebraska.

Prof. P. E. Berthelsen recently spent a few days at Blair, Neb, assisting Elder Johnson in a series of meetings.

Russell Potter, Missionary Agent for the Manitoba Conference, made his parents and sister at College View a holiday visit.

Mertie Wheeler, Union College stenographer, attended a family reunion in Crawford, Neb. Her sister, Addie is teaching at Deadwood, S. D.

Miss Clara Richards, matron of Bethel Academy (Wisconsin) will spend a vacation of several weeks at her home in College View. Her sister, Dr. Cora Richards accompanied her for a few days' visit.

Hattie Daley and Mamie Jamieson, who have been at the Nebraska Sanitarium for some time, have so far recovered as to be able to return to their homes in Missouri. Miss Daley hopes to be able to resume her work in the College soon.

Philip and George Runck are attending the A. M. M. C. at Battle Creek. George will finish his work there next year. Emma Runck is attending school at Washington, D. C., and Katie is a member of the Nurses' Training Class, entering work at the Nebraska Sanitarium a few weeks ago.

Prof. Hoopes' class in horticulture has lately begun the study of a new book, "Elements of Agriculture," published by the University of Nebraska. This will be completed during the winter months. With the coming of spring active outdoor work will be again taken up. The spring work will begin by grafting and budding the College plum orchard.

Ralph Woolsey is working and attending school at Washington, D. C.

L. H. Christian, with his little girl, is living in Chicago. He is President of the Northern Illinois Conference.

Mrs. E. H. Huntley has returned to Union College to follow up her study of music begun there several years ago.

Mrs. Dawson, who is visiting her daughter, Geneva at Union College, will probably remain for the study of type-writing and Bible.

Elsie Andrews is teaching a church school at McCook, Nebr. The school is held in the home of the Neuman young people, well known at College View.

Dr. Lena Westcott, of the Nebraska Sanitarium, gave a talk before one of the Women's Clubs of Lincoln, her subject being "The Diseases of Children." Her talk was timely and well received.

Brother C. W. Hardesty and Eld. B. W. Brown will open a canvassers' class in Clay Center, Kan., the 12th inst. Brother R. J. Bryant will begin a canvassers' class at Newton, Kan., this week.

Miss Selma Schram, one of Oklahoma's church school teachers, and an old friend and former student of Prof. and Mrs. Lewis, and Prof. and Mrs. Kunze, spent her vacation with them at Union College.

Miss Bessie Nicola is teaching a church school in Georgia with thirteen pupils in attendance. She recently received some sample copies of the Messenger which she so much enjoyed reading that she has decided to become a subscriber.

Christmas eve Mrs. Lewis took twenty of the Home girls out for a walk. They called first upon Prof. Kern and family, and then upon Miss Peebles, wishing all a Merry Christmas. Later in the evening the President and Mrs. Lewis entertained a dozen of the Home boys. They had been invited to spend the evening sociably, and all enjoyed a good time.

Union College students enjoyed their first skating on Christmas day. Prof. Lewis and other teachers, accompanied by about one hundred students, went to the small lake near the Fair Ground, spending the forenoon in the exercise.

The Kansas Sanitarium at Wichita is moving steadily toward completion. It will be a fine home for the sick. In connection with it there will be a thorough training school for nurses; and also a course in the truths of the Third Angel's Message.

Ethel Jones and Hattie Rittenhouse, of the Nebraska Sanitarium, recently made a successful canvass of Wymore and Blue Springs with *Good Health*. They were obliged to return home several days earlier than they had planned on account of their supply of magazines becoming exhausted.

South Hall, Union College, was the scene of a very pleasant social gathering Sunday evening, Dec. 25, the teachers and students residing in the village being invited to spend the evening with those living in the Home. An interesting program was given and the social hour passed most pleasantly.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reimche recently spent a few days in College View, visiting old acquaintances. They have been canvassing, nursing, and doing Bible work in S. D., since leaving Union College last spring. They have now gone on to Battle Creek, where Mr. Reimche expects to take up the medical course.

There were also a number of old students and parents of students who visited at the College or in College View during the holiday season. Among these were Mrs. Hattie Dawson, Mrs. Mary Bangor, Mrs. Laura Tong, Mr. J. F. Pearson, Mr. Myron Jenkins, Mr. C. W. Hardesty, Lewis Hough, Wm. Fasig, Wm. and Christian, the brothers of Mary Eden.

"To everyone who offers himself for service, is given power to achieve measureless results."

A larger number than usual of students from Union College spent the holiday season at their homes or with friends. Among those who went we notice the names of Misses Aural Jordan, Lora Smith, Julia Peterson, Sarah Johnson, Mina Dixon, Tacy Lytle, Olivia Aplin, and Miss Kinneborough, teacher in the church school; also Messrs Harry Baker, Harley Wallace, Walter and Lewis Rich and James and Martin Johnson.

The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow! It is everywhere, and how the students enjoy the sleigh rides! Even teachers are not averse to taking a ride occasionally. The skating, too, has been quite good, and all who enjoy this healthful diversion have participated. Some did so for their first time, and their enjoyment was doubtful. The morning after the snow came, Mr. Wilcox, our mechanic, did some good work with an improvised snow plow and a horse, opening many of the paths leading from the College to the village walks.

Eld. J. W. Lair, [formerly a student of Union College, has labored for some months in southeastern Kansas, assisted by Brother W. F. Surber. They have raised up a nice company of Sabbath-keepers in Hepler, and have bought a good church building, which will soon be dedicated. Brother Surber is now holding a series of meetings in a school house near Hepler, assisted by J. Emil Anderson. Brother Anderson has a Swedish Sabbath-school of about twenty members at Farlington, where there is a growing interest. Although but few have begun to observe the Sabbath, yet they attend Sabbath-school and are studying the truth.

The Educational Messenger

☞ All MS intended for publication should reach the office a week before date of issue, and should be sent to the editor, C. C. Lewis, College View, Neb.

☞ Correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising, should be addressed to M. E. Ellis, College View, Neb.

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