

...The...

Educational Messenger

An Exponent of the Theory and Practice of Christian Education

Vol. 1

COLLEGE VIEW, NEB., OCTOBER 15, 1905

No. 20

“WITH such an army of workers, as our youth, rightly trained, might furnish, how soon the message of a crucified, risen, and soon-coming Savior might be carried to the whole world.”--EDUCATION.

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S DAY PROGRAM

SABBATH, NOV. 4, 1905

NOTE.—The church elder, the Sabbath school superintendent, and leader of the young people's society, (or in case there is no society, someone from among the young people) should be a committee to make full arrangements for the program. Let this work be entered upon with the earnestness and zeal which its importance demands. The program may be adapted to meet the local conditions. Earnestly pray for the success of this effort.

FORENOON SERVICE

1. Song. H. & T., 1260.
2. Prayer.
3. Reading, "The Message of Elijah."
4. Reading, "Our Young People's Call to Service."
5. Song. H. & T., 1069.
6. Reading, "An Appeal to the Youth."
7. Bible Study, "Our Strong Holds—Bible Study and Prayer." Given by one or two persons.
8. Song. H. & T., 518.
9. Consecration Prayer Season.
10. Doxology.
11. Benediction.

SUGGESTIONS

Let suitable persons be chosen for the readings long enough before that they may have time to study them thoroughly.

2. The Bible study should be short

and directed toward the general subject of young people's work. Let it be shown that Bible study and prayer is the first preparation to make in answer to the call for service. Helpful articles on these subjects will be found in the *Review* of October 19 and 26 written by Elders R. C. Porter and W. A. Spicer respectively.

3. If there is time after the readings have a season of many *short earnest prayers*.

4. The reading from Sister White may be supplemented by extracts from her writings on young people's work found in the *EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER*, October 15.

AFTERNOON SERVICE

1. Song. C. in S., 387.
2. Prayer.
3. Object of Young People's Organizations.
4. Officers of Young People's Societies and their work.
5. The Society's Meetings.
6. Song. C. in S., 464, Quartet.
7. Work Young People Can Do.
 - a. Personal Work.
 - b. Sabbath School Work.
 - c. Distribution of Literature.
 - d. Christian Help Work.
 - e. Bible Work.
 - f. Work for Other Young People.
 - g. Help for Foreign Missions.

8. Song. C. in S., 381.
9. Relation of Young People's Organizations to the Church.
10. Reading of letter from state secretary of young people's work.
11. Consecration Service.
12. Song. C. in S., 454.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Persons should be chosen at once to prepare papers on these topics. Give the young people a chance to do as much of this work as conditions allow.

2. The following literature will be found helpful in the preparation of the program. The articles referred to have been prepared with special reference to this program. Numbers refer to topics of the program on which the literature will be helpful.

a. "The Young People's Work." A manual prepared by the Sabbath school department of the General Conference. Topics 3, 4, 5, 7, 9. Can be had free by addressing your state secretary of young people's work, or M. E. Kern, College View, Neb.

b. "Report of Central Union Conference Young People's Convention." Topics 3, 5, 7, 9. 5c while they last. Address M. E. Kern, College View, Neb.

c. "The Young People's Work," leaflet by General Conference Sabbath school department. Topic 9. Free. Address your state secretary or M. E. Kern.

d. "Our Young People's Work." Leaflet by F. J. Wilbur. Topics 4, 5, 7. Free. Address M. E. Kern.

e. "Object of Young People's Organizations." Topic 3. Article in *Youth's Instructor*, Oct. 24, 1905, by Eld. Luther Warren.

f. "Work Young People Can Do." A symposium by several writers. Topic 7. Article in *Youth's Instructor*, Oct. 24, 1905.

g. "Officers of Young People's Societies and their Work." Topic 4. Article by F. J. Wilbur in state papers. *Iowa Bulletin*, Oct. 10, *Workers' Record*,

Kansas Worker, *Nebraska Reporter*, Oct. 15, *Echoes from the Field*, Oct. 18.

h. The Society's Meetings. Topic 5. Article by Meade MacGuire in *EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER*, October 15.

2. The Junior work might be discussed by some churches. The article by F. J. Wilbur, in the *EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER*, of October 15 will be found helpful.

3. Topic 7 should be assigned to several, but care must be exercised not to make this topic too long.

4. A consecration service would be most fitting if time permits.

5. Let music be made a prominent part of the service. If any of the songs are new, become familiar with them before the day.

THE MESSAGE OF ELIJAH

"Behold I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord; and he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." Mal. 4: 5, 6.

Elijah was a prophet of God who lived in the time of Israel's greatest apostacy, under King Ahab, about 900 B. C., while this, the last of the old Testament predictions, was written about 500 years later. The questions at once arise, (1) What is meant by the coming of Elijah? (2) What is the time of the event? and (3) What is the character of the work to be done by this messenger?

The Jews seem to have thought that Elijah would descend from heaven to herald the Messiah; for the delegation sent to inquire into the work of John the Baptist asked him if he were Elijah (John 1: 21); and the disciples afterwards said to Jesus "Why say the scribes that Elias must first come?" Mark 9: 11. John said he was not Elijah,—he was

not the fulfillment of Malachi's prophecy in the sense in which his questioners understood it. Jesus said, "If ye will receive it, this is Elias, which was to come." Matt. 11:14. Evidently John was only a partial fulfillment of this prophecy.

Like many other prophecies it has a double application. The first coming of Christ could not be called the "great and terrible day of the Lord." This characterization is more in keeping with the second advent of Christ. In Joel it is called the "*great and terrible day of the Lord.*" Joel 2:31.

The message of John the Baptist was therefore a partial fulfillment of Malachi's prophecy. He came "in the spirit and power of Elias" (Luke 1:7) to prepare the way for the first advent of Christ, and there is to be a similar work done just before the second advent of Christ to prepare the people for the "great and dreadful day of the Lord." Thus John also becomes a representative of those who herald the second advent of Jesus. (Early Writings, part II, p. 26) and this prophecy of Malachi will meet its complete fulfillment in the third angel's message. As a people we stand as the representatives of this message, and a careful study of the life and message of Elijah, the prophet and of John the Baptist will aid us much in our great reformatory work. The work of Elijah was a spiritual reformation.

In the midst of a general apostacy to sun worship, the "man of God," Elijah, was sent to hold up the standard of God's truth.

From a careful study of Elijah and his work we shall expect to see in connection with this last message,

1. A people of prayer and unwavering faith.
2. The miracle working power of God.
3. Boldness to condemn sin.
4. Jealousy for God and His law.

5. A special work for the children and youth.

This last characteristic of the message seems especially to have attracted the mind of the prophet. He sees the hearts of the parents and children being melted together in love. In a time of general disobedience to parents and a lack of natural affection, a time when men are lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, (II Tim. 3:2-4) the prophet sees the children of this people in unison with their parents, earnestly engaged in the last great spiritual revival, to prepare a people for the coming of the Lord. The message gets such a firm hold upon the families that the children are shielded from the snares which Satan has set for their feet, and they are laboring earnestly for the salvation of others. A message which is to have so much of the power and righteousness of God in it would be expected first of all to manifest that power and godliness in the homes of the people who accept it. A people upon whom the Spirit of God is poured out and who have power to stand against all the subtle deceptions of the enemy in this time when Satan has come down in great wrath knowing that his time is short, would be expected to retain their children with them in the message. The prophecy says that this will be so, and "the scripture can not be broken." Yet, dear brethren and sisters, when we look about us and see the tremendous tendency on the part of our young people to leave this truth, when we see young people who were born into this message and nurtured by those whose lives are supposed to have been transformed by it; when the word reaches us that in one of our strong conferences only five per cent of the membership is below the age of thirty-five; when we hear the statement made by some that more youth are leaving us than converts are being brought in by the united efforts of our ministry, it should cause us to weep and cry unto

God for help. It should cause us to think and pray most earnestly that we may understand the causes of these things and that we may know the remedy. We are face to face with one of the greatest problems that has ever confronted this denomination. A few suggestions will be made, with the hope that our parents, ministers, and people generally may be led to study this question carefully and prayerfully.

Parental Responsibility. The home is the foundation of the church. The early impressions, training and influences are the most lasting. "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Prov. 22:6. We have been told that "parents should make all else subordinate to the work God has given them to do for their children." "By precept and example parents are to teach their children to labor for the unconverted. The children should be so educated that they will sympathize with the aged and afflicted and will seek to alleviate the suffering of the poor and distressed. They should be taught to be diligent in missionary work; and from their earliest years self-denial and sacrifice for the good of others and the advancement of Christ's cause should be inculcated, that they may be laborers together with God." "O that parents would look prayerfully and carefully after their children's eternal welfare! Let them ask themselves, Have we been careless? Have we allowed our children to become the sport of Satan's temptations? Have we not a solemn account to settle with God because we have permitted our children to use their talents, their time and influence, in working against the truth, against Christ? Have we not neglected our duty as parents, and increased the number of subjects of Satan's kingdom?"—*Test., Vol. 6, pp. 429, 430.*

Many of the testimonies to the church are devoted to this subject. Dear par-

ents, Are we studying this instruction? The hearts of the parents must first be turned to the children. Some day you will be asked the solemn question "Where is the flock that was given thee, thy beautiful flock?" Jer. 13:20.

Responsibility of the Church. "The work that lies nearest to our church members is to become interested in our youth."—*Test., Vol. 6, p. 196.* We have among us an army of children and youth, and they can do much toward the proclamation of the message if they are properly trained. "Let the church carry a burden for the lambs of the flock. Let the children be educated and trained to do service for God, for they are the Lord's heritage."—*Test., Vol. 6, p. 203.*

The Lord has graciously given us the principles of Christian education and the church members stand arraigned before God if they do not carry out the light received. We desire our children to have a part in this work. Let us remember that "our church schools are ordained of God to prepare the children for this great work. Here children are to be instructed in the special truths for this time, and in practical missionary work." The prophecy of Malachi is being fulfilled wherever the church school work is being taken hold of in earnest, and in spite of the attitude of some toward this work it will accomplish that which it is ordained of God to do.

Then we have what is known as the "young people's work." The "overscers of the church" are asked to "devise plans whereby young men and women may be trained to put to use their entrusted talents." Ministers have been asked to "put to use all their ingenuity in devising plans whereby the younger members of the church may be led to co-operate with them in missionary work." And lest we should err in method this caution follows, "But do not imagine that you can arouse their interest merely by preaching a long ser-

mon at the missionary meeting. Plan ways whereby a live interest may be kindled."

A special burden has been laid upon the "overseers of the church," the "older members," and the "ministers." And messages have been addressed to the young people themselves asking them to organize for service. "Young men and young women, can you not form companies, and, as soldiers of Christ, enlist in the work, putting all your tact and skill and talent into the Master's service, that you may save souls from ruin." Let us encourage the young people in carrying out this instruction. Mistakes have been made, as in every other line of work, but that does not nullify the instruction the Lord has given us. Go into a family where the children have their appointed work to do, where they share the burdens of the father and mother, and you see children who love their parents and their home. So it is in the church. It is our expression of love for Jesus and humanity that keeps that love aglow in our hearts. It takes time and patient effort to teach the youth how to use their talents in God's service, but it pays, it pays in the spread of the truth, the salvation of their own souls, and the development of workers. "It is the nicest work ever assumed by human beings to deal with youthful minds." Let no one feel that any method will do, or that stereotyped modes of instruction will meet the keen and developing minds of the youth. Let the youth share in the labor and responsibility, let them act their part in their youthful way. Let us remember that "the restless energy that is so often a source of danger to the young might be directed into channels through which it would flow out in streams of blessing."—*D. A.*, p. 640. The youthful energy is to be directed, not suppressed.

Brethren and sisters, we are in the time of the Elijah message. Shall we have a part in it? The condition of our churches and of our young people must

change. The hearts of the fathers will be turned to the children, and the hearts of the children to the fathers. "God requires the church to arouse from its lethargy, and see what manner of service is demanded in this time of peril." "With such a preparation as they can gain, thousands upon thousands of the youth and those older in years should be giving themselves to this work. Already many hearts are responding to the call of the Master Worker, and their numbers will increase."—*Education*, p. 270.

"With such an army of workers as our youth, rightly trained, might furnish, how soon the message of a crucified, risen, and soon coming Saviour might be carried to the whole world."

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S CALL TO SERVICE

MRS. L. FLORA PUMMER

It is said that in the mines of Siberia there are young people who were born there, and have never seen the light of the sun. They have never known anything but the dimly-lighted mines and the dimness and darkness of their cavern home. In one way their condition is no more pitiful than is that of a youth who lives in the brilliant light of God's love and amidst the warmth and cheer of the blessings of the Gospel, yet whose vision is so narrow that he is unable to perceive the riches of divine grace so freely bestowed.

God's plans have always definitely included the youth. When Pharaoh asked, "Who are they that shall go?" Moses, divinely inspired, answered, "We will go with our young and with our old, with our sons and with our daughters." In these latter days, the people of God are just as truly called out from the world's pleasures and the world's work as the Israelites were called out from the thralldom of Egyptian task-masters. And now, as then

the call includes the sons and daughters.

The call to our youth is a definite call. It can be answered only by a definite response. It is first a call for the unconditional surrender to the Lord of every youthful heart.

A large army of soldiers is moved about en masse, but the enlistment of soldiers is a personal work. Those who march in the army of Prince Immanuel have personally enlisted under the banner of the cross. Those who attempt to follow the movements of the army without properly enlisting will misunderstand the Commander's orders, become bewildered confused, and finally will openly join the ranks of the enemy.

So in every place and at all times the first call to which our young people should give heed and make response individually is, "Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?"

THE CALL TO SERVICE

When a nation is in peril not only of loss of territory, but of complete annihilation, everybody is a soldier. In this eleventh hour, with the coming King at the very door, with the clock of the ages pointing to the words "There shall be delay no longer," when the affairs of men and nations fulfill the prophecies indicating that the hour of probation is soon to close,—NOW, if ever, the call to service is imperative.

The definite work set before us is to sound forth in clearest tones the message that is to prepare that people of whom it is said, "Here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus."

If we are to answer the questions which the young people of our denomination must answer: First, "Will the young men and young women who really love Jesus organize themselves as workers, not only for those who profess to be Sabbath-keepers, but for those not of our faith?" The second is like the

first, "Young men and young women, can not you form companies, and, as soldiers of Christ, enlist in the work, putting all your tact and skill and talent into the Master's service that you may save souls from ruin?"

The young people's movement is the response of our youth to these questions. Some have heard the call, and are lining up for service. This does not mean a display of wonderfully brilliant talents, the doing of marvelously great things, for the work given us of God is never far-off, or too high and great to be attained. In many cases it is the faithful doing of the simple round of duties which the passing hours bring. "No ministry is more pleasing to the Master than that of cheery and hearty faithfulness to lowly duty, when there is no pen to write its history, nor any voice to proclaim its praise." It is in the doing of the commonest duties that we gain our victories or suffer our defeats.

A great source of discouragement to many youth who really desire to be faithful soldiers in the warfare, is their environment.

Only yesterday a young man said "If I could choose my surroundings, I could work faithfully for the Lord." Many have the feeling that if they were any other place but just here, if only their personal difficulties would not be so great. Environment is always to be reckoned with, but it can never serve as an excuse for failure, or be given as an explanation of the successes of those who have conquered difficulties. To adjust ourselves to conditions, to fit ourselves to do the tasks nearest at hand, to sail against a contrary wind, to overcome the preferences and prejudices of a selfish nature, these are the things the Christian soldier must learn. Some one has said of worldly enterprises that to make a success of anything, "one must grasp the situation with all the vigor of his being, with all the energy he can

muster, and stick and hang and dig and save." It is certainly true that such effort is the cost of any worthy achievement, and there is no lower price.

Success is never on the bargain counter. We certainly cannot hope to become successful Christians, workmen who need not be ashamed, valiant soldiers of the cross, and devote less energy, less determination, less consecration of heart, less loyalty and devotion, than do they who run in the race for the wealth, the pleasure, the fame, or the power which the world offers.

There is no possible condition or combination of circumstances sufficiently strong to hinder any youth in any place from hearing or heeding this call of God to him; for it is written "Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword separate us from the love of Christ? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us."

To the young people in the Central Union Conference I would say, Be of good courage. If there has been in any sense a summer holiday in the young people's work, let us now press on with it more enthusiastically than ever.

The movement truly is of God at this time, and to meet the call of the hour. The coming of Christ in this generation! How the heart thrills at thought of such a probability. And when the probability gives way to the actual promise that it shall be, there is nothing that can restrain the joy, the enthusiasm, the full service of the believer. Young people, "Awake, awake; put on thy strength."

The Lord is calling for the time, strength, and ability of the young men and women of this denomination. Do not delay. The King's business requires haste; for it is to be completed in this generation.

Margaret Neal is teaching at her home in Osceola, Iowa, this year.

AN APPEAL TO THE YOUTH

Every true believer should have a realization of his solemn responsibility before God, to be a missionary seeking to save those that are lost. We should see armies of consecrated workers seeking to do, not their own will or pleasure, but the will of God. They should be laborers together with God. They should work, pray, and continually look unto Jesus, who is the author and finisher of their faith. Those who surrender wholly to God will put thought and prayer and earnest, consecrated tact into their labors.

Young men and young women, if you are true disciples of Christ, you will consecrate every talent, and be able to reach out for the unconverted, by ways and methods that will be effective. You will be active, working agencies for Christ. In every church there should be devoted workers. All should realize that they are to seek counsel of God, that by well-directed personal efforts they may save souls for whom Christ died. No sinner should come within the sphere of a Christian's influence and feel that his interest has not been enlisted on the side of Jesus, the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world. Those who profess to believe the truth should walk in the light of the precious beams of the Sun of Righteousness.

Who of our youth will give themselves to God for the purpose of laboring for the salvation of their fellow youth? Who will put their talent out to the exchangers? Who will feel their sacred accountability and put to use every ability given them of God to win souls? Young men and young women, cannot you form companies, and, as soldiers of Christ, enlist in the work, putting all your tact and skill and talent into the Master's service, that you may save souls from ruin? Let there be companies organized in every church to do

this work. It is stated that when the householder left his servants, "He gave to every man his work." Not one was to be idle.

I appeal to both young and old, and ask, Is Jesus your personal Saviour? If you do not realize that He is yours, by all means make Him yours. Then without delay teach others what you have experienced in the Christian life. Instead of being as frail reeds blowing in the wind, show yourselves as those who have root in themselves—that you believe and that you practice the truth, and that its sanctifying power is upon your life and character. Then you will be walking in the light while you have the light. Will the young men and young women who really love Jesus organize themselves as workers, not only for those who profess to be Sabbath-keepers, but for those who are not of our faith; for there is no respect of persons with God? All souls are precious; they are the purchase of the blood of the Son of God. Why has there been so little interest and soul burden for sinners? Many outside the ranks of Sabbath-keepers who have not the light, give more promise of becoming children of God, joint heirs with Jesus, than do those who have had the light of truth, and who have not appreciated it, but who have walked in the sparks of their own kindling. No one can labor successfully for souls without true, earnest, unselfish interest. Those who do so labor will see souls converted, and will themselves grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. They will not have a dwarfed experience in the things of God. They will be learners in the school of Christ, and educators as well, making known to others the things which they have learned of Jesus.—*Mrs. E. G. White, in "Signs of the Times" May 29, 1903.*

Gertie Grant expects to teach in western Kansas this year.

THE SOCIETY'S MEETINGS

MEADE MAC GUIRE

In order that the young people's meetings may accomplish the most good, it is necessary that a definite plan be followed. We shall offer a few suggestions, and the earnest, wide-awake leader will know how to adapt his exercises to the needs of his company in order to obtain the very best results.

DEVOTION

The blessing brought to the youth by an earnest, spiritual prayer service can not be overestimated. The moral and spiritual courage and strength imparted to them in such a service will, like the sweet perfume of a fragrant flower, linger with them for days, its gentle influence restraining them in times of temptation, and encouraging them to faithfulness in God's service. A work "well begun, is half done," and a meeting begun by an earnest, sincere prayer service engaged in by all, or a majority of the youth is almost certain to be a success. The blessing of God will be present and the members will be fitted for service.

STUDY

The word of God is absolutely essential to Christian growth. As the physical development of the youth depends largely upon an abundant supply of nourishing food and pure water, so the spiritual well-being of the youth depends upon the constant supply of the bread and water of life. "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life." Suitable studies from the Bible are published in the *Instructor*. There may be cases where special Bible studies may be gotten up by able leaders with profit. The Bible lessons should be carefully prepared by all, and especially by that teacher. Blackboard and object-lesson illustrations should be used and the practical lesson should be made clear and impressive. More attention should be given to memorizing scripture.

One line of study which we believe

will prove of the greatest benefit, and which we hope to have taken up by our youth in this Conference the coming year, is the study of Early Writings, Great Controversy, and other Testimonies that are of special interest and importance to the youth. Early Writings was written by a young girl under the inspiration of the Spirit of God; and is wonderfully adapted to the needs of our youth and their mental capabilities. Many times we have seen the powerful workings of God's Spirit where this book was studied in the youth's meetings.

EXPERIENCES AND PLANS

If the study has been properly conducted, the Spirit of God is present and has been recognized, and the youth are ready for an earnest testimony and experience meeting. The character of the testimonies will witness to the effectiveness of the practical lesson studied. Experiences in missionary work should be given. Personal efforts for individuals, work with literature, letters written and answered, answers to prayer as well as requests for prayer, all go to make this exercise of the greatest interest and benefit to the youth.

This may be followed by a brief discussion of plans and methods of work, means to carry on missionary operations, ect. In no case should interest in the home work cause us to overlook or slight our work in the regions beyond. Our field is the world. Many of our youth must ere long enter the far-off lands, and we would come far short of our whole duty should we fail to make the foreign mission work a leading part in our youth's meetings.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS

Should this program be followed, there will be no time for "dragging." Each exercise should have its own time, but the leader should have that discernment which will lead him to bend the rules to meet the service. Sometimes two or three devotional hymns at the beginning are the most effectual kind of worship.

It may be very helpful to have the roll-call at each meeting and keep an accurate record of attendance. Every plan laid and method followed should be with the definite purpose of reaching some soul with the salvation of Christ.

SHOULD THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY HAVE A JUNIOR DEPARTMENT?

F. J. WILBUR

"As the children sang in the temple courts, 'Hosanna! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord,' so in these last days, children's voices will be raised to give the last message of warning to a perishing world."..... "Children can take part in the medical missionary work, and by their jots and tittles can help to carry it forward.".... "Let the children be educated and trained to do service for God, for they are the Lord's heritage."—*Test.*, Vol. 6, pp. 202, 203.

Where there is a senior band, there should if possible be a junior band organized. It might very nicely be made a department of the young people's work, and thus be a feeder to the young people's band. If this had been done years ago, we would not have seen so many of our dear young people going to the world. But instead we might have an army of young people many times larger than at the present time, preparing, and going, to all parts of the world to give this last message of warning to a perishing world.

We are told by the Spirit of God, that the children will do a work that older people can not do. May the Lord help us to watch for these opportunities of training our children to be workers in the Master's vineyard. And then too what we learn in childhood we learn so much more easily than when we are older. Why not begin where there are even two, who are younger than can enter the studies and work of the senior

band, and form a junior department for them?

The juniors should have some older person to be their leader. Some father or mother who understands working with children, and who are themselves thoroughly consecrated to God can do well in this work. It might be well to have some younger person act as assistant leader, and have a secretary chosen from among the children, who could be trained by the leaders to do their work. The meetings and work done could be reported to the senior band secretary at the end of each quarter. The senior secretary could record it in her book as the work of the junior department, and report it altogether to the state secretary. The leader of the junior department should keep the state secretary informed with regard to the work of the junior band. And thus the state secretary by keeping in close touch with the workings of the different bands, will be able to keep one band in touch with the other. In this way the children may become a mighty factor, working in harmony with the other departments of the work, in carrying the last message of warning to a perishing world.

TO THE OVERSEERS

Have you not longed for some help along the line of the young people's work? This is a most important but neglected work. Let us make the most of this special Sabbath set apart for its consideration. The youthful energy which is often a source of danger to our young people may be turned into channels of usefulness. But it takes divine tact and wisdom to do this. Let us seek to guide this energy, not suppress it.

In the program for Young People's Day let the youth have a part to act. Make them feel that they are an essential factor in the church.

The topic "Relation of Young People's Societies to the Church" is a

very important one and should be given when the largest possible attendance of the church can be had. It is hoped however that there may be a full attendance at both sessions of the convention. Much will depend on the overseers.

One worker of long experience said. "I like the whole plan, and hope with all my heart that it may be carried out in every church. I have no doubt that in some of the churches it will go all right, but I wish something could be done to stir up the indifferent ones to follow the program. I believe that if they would do so, some of their indifference, at least, would melt away." This remark was somewhat of a surprise to me. Can it be that the overseers of the church are indifferent to this work, or would not see that the program upon which so much effort has been expended is carried out? I can hardly believe it. The Lord has told us that we have neglected this work in the past and that because of our neglect, young men who might have been trained for the ministry have drifted into the worldly current, but are we not awakening to this fact? Shall we not enter upon this work of Young People's Day with the energy and enthusiasm which its importance demands? When, in the judgment, we are asked "Where is the flock that was given thee, they beautiful flock?" shall we not be able to answer "Lord I have done what I could, in thy name, to feed the lambs of the flock, and to train their useful energies for Thy service?"

Let Young People's Day be observed whether or not there are many young persons in the church. The fact that there are none may, in some cases, be the strongest argument why the church should be educated along this line.

M. E. K.

Elmer R. Nelson, of South Dakota has returned to school. His brother George accompanied him.

UNION COLLEGE SCHOOL OF
CORRESPONDENCE

INTRODUCTION

The correspondence school has become a regular feature of modern education. Thousands of busy but progressive men and women are to-day successfully pursuing courses of study by this method. Ambitious workers are in this way preparing themselves for higher places of usefulness. Men are studying the different trades and professions as well as the general studies for culture.

As a people to whom the Lord has given a most solemn work to do, we should be deeply interested in our own self-improvement, that we may become better fitted to carry forward the great work that God has given us to do. He is not satisfied with anything short of the very best efforts that we can put forth for the salvation of the lost. We have been told that "he is a Christian who aims to reach the highest attainments for doing others good." Everyone who has accepted the message for this time should surely be doing everything in his power to do his part in spreading the message. All cannot avail themselves of the privileges of our training schools, but through correspondence work it is possible for many to pursue courses of study under the direction of competent instructors, and to come into close touch with these schools.

We believe that Union College has a work to do in thus extending its influence, and a small beginning is being made by offering six subjects, New Testament History, New Testament Greek, English Grammar, (two courses), German Rhetoric, and Art.

BENEFITS OF CORRESPONDENCE STUDY

While there are disadvantages in the lack of libraries, laboratories, and other facilities, and in personal contact with teachers and helpful associations with

fellow students; there are some advantages in this method of study.

1. The student takes just what he wants at the particular time, and what may help him in the work at hand, thus combining study and work.

2. The work is entirely written, and hence greater accuracy and definiteness is required. "Writing makes an exact man." The student is dependent more upon his own resources, and must therefore, put forth greater effort and develop greater independence of thought and effort and greater thoroughness.

3. The teacher in one way comes in closer touch with the students, because all of the work is personally examined and corrected.

NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY, CONDUCTED BY
PROF. M. E. KERN

This is a study of the Life of Christ and Apostolic History. The lessons in New Testament History, which are used in the College, are also used in this work. The student procures a set of the Lessons and an exact duplicate set, unbound, goes with the instruction. These lessons are carefully studied and the answers to the questions written in the space provided. The lesson thus prepared is mailed to the instructor, who makes proper corrections, and returns the lesson to the student. The answers thus corrected are carefully copied in the bound book in the spaces provided. Essays are assigned from time to time, and sent in for examination and suggestions.

It is necessary, besides the Bible and the Lessons, to have "Desire of Ages," which is used as a constant reference work. It is also highly desirable to have a Bible Dictionary, and whatever other works the student can obtain on the Life of Christ and Acts of the Apostles. Order Lessons from Union College Press or M. E. Kern, College View, Neb. Price 90 cents.

NEW TESTAMENT GREEK, CONDUCTED BY
 PROF. AUGUST KUNZE

For all who feel the need of a more thorough acquaintance with the principles of New Testament Greek, for the purpose of being able to meet whatever objections our opponents may bring against our positions, as well as for their own self-improvement, this course is offered. It consists of fifty lessons as contained in the clear and thorough "Introductory New Testament Method" by Harper and Weidner. This book gives instruction how to pronounce the Greek and tells step by step how to proceed. Order the text book from Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, price \$2.50 per copy.

GERMAN RHETORIC, CONDUCTED BY
 PROF. AUGUST KUNZE

This course consists of 74 lessons as outlined by Prof. Dr. A. Calmberg, revised by Prof. H. Utzinger, which text beginning with the Introduction [*Einleitung*] is to be elaborated by the student in his very best language and submitted for correction in paragraphs, as indicated from week to week, until completed, i. e., mastered. Order the text from E. Steiger and Co., Publishers, New York City. Price cloth \$1.25, board 85 cents.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, TEACHER'S COURSE,
 CONDUCTED BY MISS WINIFRED
 M. PEEBLES

This course is adapted especially to the needs of church school teachers, who have a general knowledge of the subject, but desire special preparation in methods. The series of thirty lessons is based on Bell's Language Series No. III, with references to Hoenshel's and Maxwell's Grammars. About half the time is devoted to the study of technical grammar, and half to methods in all grades. Order Bell's No. III from Pacific Press Pub. Co., 1109 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., Maxwell's from the

American Book Co., Chicago, Ill., Hoenshel's Advanced Grammar, Crane and Co., Topeka, Kan.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, CONDUCTED BY MISS
 WINIFRED M. PEEBLES

This is a comprehensive course of fifty lessons in common school grammar covering work usually done in the eighth grade. It is based on Bell's No. III also. A course in supplementary reading is also outlined in connection with it. Order as above.

ART, CONDUCTED BY MISS ELSA NORTHRUP

This work is designed to be of special help to church school teachers, Sabbath school workers or anyone wishing to learn to draw or paint from nature in water colors. The work will be entirely individual and will be adapted to the needs and desires of each student. The course will consist of ten lessons giving exercises in simple outline drawing, designing, light and shade and values, simple perspective and form study, and easy work in color. Six weeks are allowed to one lesson and as soon as each lesson is completed it will be sent in to the teacher for criticism. Good examples of different methods of rendering, will be sent with each lesson and returned to the teacher when the succeeding lesson is sent in for criticism. All necessary materials will be sent with the lessons. The cost of materials will depend upon the kind of work desired by the student, but will probably not exceed \$1.75.

TIME REQUIRED

Fifteen months is allowed for each of these studies except Teacher's Course in English Grammar which is done in seven months. The work may be done in a much shorter time if the student desires.

CREDITS

Those who satisfactorily complete a course of study will receive a certificate of the same, and will receive due

credit on the College books when they become resident students and pass examinations in the subjects taken in this

EXPENSES

The tuition for a fifteen months' course is \$10 payable one half at the beginning and at the middle of the course, seven months' course five dollars, payable in advance.

ADDRESSES AND REMITTANCES

For further information and for enrollment address the one who conducts the course you propose to take. Tuition should be sent to the same person. The address in every case is College View, Neb.

THE YOUTH'S BEST FRIEND

It is said that we are known by the company that we keep. Often times we associate with people through their writings. A good book is a worthy companion for any boy or girl. So is a good paper. The Lord does not want us to read the exciting stories that are considered by some as good reading for the young; but He wants us to fill our minds with useful knowledge of science, history and the Bible. The *Youth's Instructor* is our youth's best friend. It is full of interesting reading every week.

There is a special reason why every young person should have the *Instructor* now. With the new year there is to begin a series of lessons for the young people's societies dealing with the rise and progress of our message in every country in the world.

While a big effort is being made to place the *Review* in every Sabbath keeping home, why should not an effort be made to have the *Instructor* go to every home where there are children and young people? Who has been looking for an opportunity to do some work for the Master? Here is one.

M. E. K.

THE RELATION OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE TO THE GREAT MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN

JAS. COCHRAN

The great missionary campaign begun last year is to be "strengthened, deepened and enlarged into a mighty movement for the promotion of the Third Angel's Message." We must necessarily look to the young people to perform an important part in this movement.

Where there are Young People's Societies organized, let them plan for action. Form from your numbers working bands numbering four, five or six. District the town and vicinity and place a band over a district. Work it with tracts, papers and books. Hold cottage meetings when opportunity offers, care for the sick and pray with them, mail tracts and papers to your friends who live at a distance, accompany these with a good missionary letter. Let them know the most important thing to do in this life is to prepare for the future life. Where there are not societies organized, and even those who are isolated much can be done in the ways above suggested. "God plants us where we grow," and will bless any efforts we may put forth to advance His truth.

"The case of Phillip and Nathaniel is an example of true home missionary work. Phillip had seen Jesus, and was convinced that He was the Messiah. In his joy he wished his friends also to know the good news. He desired that the truth which had brought such comfort to him should be shared by Nathaniel. True grace in the heart will always reveal its presence by diffusing itself. Phillip went in search of Nathaniel, and as he called, Nathaniel answered from his place of prayer under the fig-tree. Nathaniel had not the privilege of listening to the words of Jesus, but he was being drawn toward Him in spirit. He longed for light, and was at

that moment sincerely praying for it. Phillip with joy exclaimed, 'We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth.' John 1:46. At Phillip's invitation, Nathaniel sought and found the Saviour, and in his turn joined in the work of winning souls for Christ.

"One of the most effective ways in which light can be communicated is by private, personal effort. In the home circle, at your neighbor's fireside, at the bedside of the sick, in a quiet way you may read the Scriptures and speak a word for Jesus and the truth. Thus you may sow precious seed that will spring up and bring forth fruit."

In these days of intensity we are so apt to forget the real purpose of our existence, that of helping our fellow men. Satan is especially anxious to divert the plans of those who are stepping upon the threshold of a Christian warfare. He causes questions to come into the mind as follows: How can I best earn a living? What worldly occupation shall I take up? How can I attain worldly greatness and honor? How can I obtain a fortune? Ask yourself these questions: What is the real mission of my life? What am I living in the world for? What relation do I individually sustain to the movement which is on to give the message of Christ's coming to the world? O, that the thirty-four thousand young people of this denomination could fully realize that God requires the best we have! Our strength we are giving to the world He wants used in His service. Our intellect wasted on the promotion of worldly enterprises God wants in extending the triumphs of the cross. The same energy and perservance we see manifest in the business world of to-day God would be pleased to see brought into the work of giving the message of truth to this lost world. Why should it not be so? Who is better qualified to cause these conditions than the youth, strong in body

and intellect? Let us not be indifferent to the call of the hour. "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power." We are living in that time.

"Be what thou seemest,
Live thy creed."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

Extracts from the writings of Mrs. E. G. White

NEGLECTED DUTY

Very much has been lost to the cause of God by lack of attention to the young.—*Christian Education*, p. 222.

Altogether too little attention has been given our children and youth. The older members of the church have not looked upon them with tenderness and sympathy, desiring that they might be advanced in the divine life, and the children have therefore failed to develop in the Christian life as they should have done.—*Testimonies*, Vol. 6, p. 196.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR THE YOUNG

We have an army of youth to-day who can do much if they are properly directed and encouraged.—*Gen. Conf. Bul.*, p. 24, 1893.

The restless energy that is so often a source of danger to the young, might be directed into channels through which it would flow out in streams of blessing.—*Desire of Ages*, p. 640.

Let not the youth be ignored, let them share in the labor and responsibility, let them feel that they have a part to act in helping and blessing others.—*Test.*, Vol. 6, p. 435.

With such an army of workers as our youth, rightly trained, might furnish, how soon the message of a crucified, risen, and soon-coming Savior might be carried to the whole world! How soon might the end come,—the end of suffering and sorrow and sin.—*Education*, p. 271.

DUTIES OF MINISTERS AND CHURCH OFFICERS

Let the overseers of the church devise

plans whereby young men and women may be trained to put to use their entrusted talents. Let the older members of the church seek to do earnest, compassionate work for the children and youth. Let ministers put to use all their ingenuity in devising plans whereby the younger members of the church may be led to co-operate with them in missionary work. But do not imagine that you can arouse their interest merely by preaching a long sermon at the missionary meeting. Plan ways whereby a live interest may be kindled. Let all have a part to act. Train the young to do what is appointed them, and from week to week let them bring their reports to the missionary meeting, telling what they have experienced, and through the grace of Christ, what success has been theirs. If such reports were brought in by consecrated workers, the missionary meetings would not be dull and tedious. They would be full of interest, and there would be no lack in attendance.—*Testimonies, Vol. 6, pp. 435, 436.*

A CALL TO THE YOUTH

Young men and young women, if you are true disciples of Christ, you will consecrate every talent, and be able to reach out for the unconverted, by ways and methods that will be effective. I appeal to both young and old, and ask, Is Jesus your personal Saviour? If you do not realize that He is yours, by all means make Him yours. Then without delay teach others what you have experienced in the Christian life.—*Signs of the Times, May 29, 1893.*

There are many Christian youth that can do a good work if they will learn lessons in the school of Christ, from the great Teacher. Even though pastors, evangelists, and teachers should neglect the seeking of the lost, let not the children and youth neglect to be doers of the Word. . . . Let young men and women go to work in the name of Jesus. Let them unite together upon

some plan and order of action. Cannot you form a band of workers, and have set times to pray together, and ask the Lord to give you His grace, and put forth united action. You should consult with men who love and fear God, who have experience in the work, that under the movings of the Spirit of God, you may form plans and develop methods by which you may work in earnest and for certain results.—*Youth's Instructor, Aug. 9, 1895.*

Who of our youth will give themselves to God for the purpose of laboring for the salvation of their fellow youth?

Young men and young women, can not you form companies, and, as soldiers of Christ, enlist in the work, putting all your tact and skill, and talent into the Master's service, that you may save souls from ruin? Let there be companies organized in every church to do this work.—*Signs of the Times, May 29, 1893.*

Let there be a company formed somewhat after the order of the Christian Endeavor Society, and see what can be done by each accountable human agent in watching and improving opportunities to do work for the Master.—*Extracts on Medical Missionary Work, Oct. 2, 1893.*

WHAT NEXT?

Shall we hear and not do? Shall we discuss this great problem of Young People's Work and not reap definite results by seeing a deeper consecration of our young people and the church to active service?

Not to take advantage of the interest that will be aroused by the Young People's Day program would show a lack of wisdom. Do not let the work stop here. Agitate this important question. Talk about it. Pray about it. Pray in secret and with others. Do something. There is need now as never before of men and women who know what Israel ought to do. M. E. K.

Home Improvement Courses

GENERAL CULTURE COURSE

John G. Paton, Missionary to the New Hebrides

INTRODUCTION, CHAPS. I AND II

NOTE.—Read the assignment very carefully. Look up in the dictionary words that are not understood. In this lesson it would be well to have before you a good map of Scotland. After carefully reading the lesson, review by the use of the topics and questions. (The outline at the beginning of each chapter will also help in the review of the lesson.) There will be a written test on the work at the close of the course.

EARLIER DAYS

1. Describe the country and home in which the early days of the future missionary were spent.

2. What change has come about in that country and with what result?

3. What lesson can we learn from the home life of the Patons as described in this and the following chapter?

4. Sum up the strong characteristics of the ancestors of Mr. Paton.

AT SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

5. What lesson can you learn from the way in which Mr. Paton obtained his education?

6. What help for his future work did he receive from the fact that he could not go to school steadily?

7. What traits of character did Mr. Paton display in his teaching work?

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY

NOTE.—These lessons will consist of brief outlines as a guide to the reading of the Old Testament. The following outline of the periods of this history should be committed to memory as a working foundation in this study.

In the English Bible we have three groups of books in the Old Testament:—

1. Historical—Genesis to Esther.

2. Poetical—Job to Songs of Solomon.

3. Prophetical—Isaiah to Malachi.

The prophets and their works will be referred to in the place in the history where they belong.

If the outlines given are faithfully followed, a clear idea of the Old Testament, with its patriarchs, priests, prophets, and kings, will be obtained. We will thus have a much better basis for the study of Bible doctrines.

PERIODS OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY

NOTE.—The chronology of Archbishop Ussher, that given in the margin of the Authorized Version, is used here for the sake of convenience. This system of chronology is incorrect in many places, but as a whole, no better system has been worked out.

1. *Antediluvian.* 4004-2348. Creation of man to the deluge.

2. *Post-diluvian.* 2348-1921. Deluge to the call of Abraham.

3. *Patriarchal.* 1921-1706. Call of Abraham to the descent into Egypt.

4. *Egyptian.* 1706-1491. Descent into Egypt to the exodus.

5. *Wanderings.* 1491-1451. Exodus to crossing of the Jordan.

6. *Conquest.* 1451-1400. Crossing of Jordan to appointment of judges.

7. *Judges.* 1400-1095. Appointment of judges to establishment of kingdom.

8. *Kingdom.* 1095-975. Establishment of kingdom to division of kingdom.

9. *Dual Kingdom.* 975-722. Division of kingdom to fall of Samaria.

10. *Judah Alone.* 722-587. Fall of Samaria to fall of Jerusalem.

11. *Captivity—Exile.* 588-538. Fall of Jerusalem to Fall of Babylon.

12. *Restoration.* 538-397. Fall of Babylon to the close of the Old Testament.

M. E. K.

SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE FOR TEACHERS

THIRD YEAR—PART I

"The Place of the Bible in Education"

Chapter 1, pages 5-8.

- Christian education.
 Its purpose.
 Its basis. Why?
 Its scope. (See "Education," page 13, par. 1.)
 Christianity as related to the practical duties of life.
 How exemplified.
 The Bible as an educator.
- Chapter 2, pages 9-15.
 (NOTE.—The student will find Chap. 7 of "Living Fountains or Broken Cisterns," very interesting in connection with this chapter.)
 The world's education.
 Defined by inspiration. Give scripture texts.
 Its foundation principle and process as stated by its renowned
 Three great centers. [leaders.
 Characteristics of each. Give scripture texts.
 Introduction of Christianity into
 Chapter 3, pages 17-27. [each.
 The essentials of knowledge.
 State them and show how each is essential.
 "Jesus is the alphabet of God." Explain and give scripture texts.
 How learned—how proven.
 The blessings of knowledge.
 Conditions of receiving.
 The world's ignorance in contrast with God's knowledge.
- Chapter 4, pages 28-36.
 (NOTE.—Students are requested to read "Living Fountains," pages 147-155 and 163-183.)
 The secret of the great apostasy.
 In what it lies.
 Warnings given to the church. Give scripture texts and show their application.
 Growth of the apostasy.
 Upon what dependent.
 Introduction of pagan philosophy into Christian schools.
 Influence of same. (Five evils mentioned by Mosheim.)
 Influence of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, Clement, Origin.
- Chapter 5, pages 37-52.
 The Greek or "Scientific Method" to-day.
 Foundation principle of Christianity.
 Result of disregarding this principle.
 Regard for the Bible in Protestant education to-day.
 Evidence of this fact.
 Socratic theory—(Doubt the basis of investigation.)
 Imagination the ground of reason-
 Results. [ing.
 Ancient—Rom. 1:18-32; Acts 17:22, 23.
 Finite reason exalted above God. (The man of sin.)
 Human beings regarded as creators.
 Modern—II Tim. 3:17.
- Christian education in contrast.
 (Faith the basis of investigation.)
 Results—I John 5:20:
 Certainty of guide of life.
 Certainty of truth.
 Certainty of knowledge.
 Need of educational reform.
 Greek education.
 In what it failed.
 What it accomplished mentally, physically, morally, in poetry, and in art and ultimately.
- Chapter 6, pages 53-62.
 The separation of Christianity and the State.
 The fundamental principle of Greek education.
 The fundamental principle of Christianity.
 The church and the state—proper realm of each.
 The right of each to maintain a system of education.
 Relation of each to the other in education.
 Church and state as related to education in the United States.
 Reasons why religious and secular education should be kept separate.

(NOTE.—1. The union of religious and secular education is contrary to the principle of complete separation of church and state. When a state attempts to teach religion in her schools, the church must direct in the preparation of such texts as are to be used for that purpose, and then the state at the demand of the church and under its direction, enforces such principles and teaches such religion as the ruling powers in the church may demand. 2. It therefore establishes a state religion, not only deciding what religion shall be taught, but the state at the demand of the church must settle all differences of opinion between religionists and non-religionists, and between different religious sects. 3. It not only establishes a state religion, but involves the compulsory support of a state religion. All are taxed for the support of the schools, irrespective of their religious views. 4. Such a course would infringe upon the rights of conscience and be a menace to religious freedom. "It is proper to take alarm at the first experiment upon our liberty. . . . Who does not see that the same authority which can establish Christianity in exclusion of all other religions, may establish with the same ease any particular sect of Christians in exclusion of all other sects."—*James Madison*.)

Obstacles which lay in the way of establishing a system of religious education.

Results which come from yielding to these dangers.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK IN UNION COLLEGE

Union College has always had from one to four missionary societies. The Scandinavian and German departments have usually organized separate societies and there has sometimes been foreign mission bands, aside from the regular English missionary society.

For a time after the organization of the Young People's Society it and the missionary society were both maintained. But the inconsistency of that soon became apparent, as the very object of the young people's organizations is to do Christian work.

The conditions at the College are very different than in most of the churches in that there are so many more, and the task of properly managing a young people's society so that each one will have something to do, requires great skill and wisdom. Last year, instead of the regular large society, several working bands were organized, each having a different line of work, such as periodical work, Dorcas work, ministerial work, young people's work, branch Sabbath school work, etc. This plan worked well except for the fact that there was no Sabbath afternoon meeting for those who, for one cause or another, did not feel free to join the bands. There seemed to be a necessity for a general meeting to bind the bands together, and foster a general interest in their work. This year a young people's society has been organized according to the plan recommended by the General Conference Sabbath school department, with the changes necessary to meet local conditions. The members are to be organized into working bands as fast as different lines of work can be arranged for, and these bands will meet every third week, after a very short meeting of the whole society. The executive committee consists of the officers of the society, the leaders of these bands, the superintendent of the College Sabbath school, and the President of the College.

It is planned this year for the whole society to engage in the periodical work, a committee having been chosen to direct that line. It is proposed to engage in the great autumn missionary campaign just as vigorously as possible.

There are a large number of earnest, Christian youth in Union College and we expect much from their organized effort to bring the blessing of the advent message to other hearts. M. E. K.

"Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices."—*Emerson*.

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 Young People's Societies

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Business Correspondence.—Letters relating to subscriptions, advertising or any other business, should be addressed to M. E. Ellis, College View, Neb. Money orders should be made payable to him.

Change of Address.—Always give both your old and your new address.

Discontinuances.—Notice of expiration will be given by a blue X on the wrapper. When you see this, please renew your subscription or request us to stop the paper.

Premiums.—Anyone sending us \$2.50 for five subscriptions, new or old, will receive the Messenger free for one year. Write for liberal terms to agents.

To Contributors.—We want the news from our church schools, intermediate schools, sanitariums, etc. Personal doings and experiences are always welcome. We want a correspondent in every school and institution. Send us striking quotations, gems of thought, etc. Write us short articles upon any phase of education, not theory so much as practical experience. Three hundred words will make a column. Keep within this limit if possible.

News and Notes

Miss Katie Blum has had to drop school on account of sickness.

The Sanitarium is experiencing a good run of business. All the calls from outside cannot be answered because of lack of helpers. At present they have fifty patients.

H. C. Pitton, of the class of '04, is located at Ann Arbor, and is spending part of his time in the employ of the West Michigan Conference, and the rest in work at the University of Michigan.

O. H. Hamilton and Miss Winnie Caldwell were married September, 12. A number of Union College students were present at the wedding, which was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents in Arvada, Colo.

Miss Hannah Peterson, who is spending some time at home in Hawarden, Iowa, writes of the pleasure she takes in reading the MESSENGER and sends us a subscription for a friend. Let others go and do likewise.

The sanitarium bakery has a large trade, both retail and shipping. They supply a large part of the bread trade of College View, besides sending some to Lincoln. They have five regular employees, of whom Carrie George, who was in Union College two years, and Bert Glasscock, another old Union College student, are two.

NO MESSENGER FOR NOVEMBER 1

Owing to the large size of this number of the MESSENGER, there will be no issue dated November 1. The next number will be dated November 15, and will be large enough to give our subscribers in these two numbers the regular amount of reading usually contained in three.

PUBLISHERS.

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We also do work quickly. We are sure we can please you, and every bit of work we do helps some young man or woman to get an education, for this is one of the industrial departments of the College. Don't you think you ought to give us a trial order,—or at least write for prices

???

Union College Press, College View, Neb.

To the Students of
College View:[]

Look here next time and read to your profit

H. Merpolsheimer Co.
Lincoln, Nebraska

LEGISLATIVE GALLERY

126 S. 11th St.

COLLEGE VIEW STUDENTS GET SPECIAL RATES AT

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UNION COLLEGE

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Does the highest grade of work at the lowest living prices. Full and complete line of latest samples and styles always on hand. Cleaning and pressing a specialty. Give us a trial. We also carry a full line of ready-to-wear clothing. Be sure to see us before buying elsewhere, as we can save you money.

COLLEGE VIEW

NEBRASKA

Central Union Conference Bulletin

Published quarterly by the Central Union Conference of
Seventh-day Adventists

Series I

OCTOBER, 1905

Number 3

Industries of Union College

Located at

College View, Nebraska

Conducted by the Central Union Conference
of Seventh-day Adventists

Entered April 21, 1905, at College View, Nebraska, as second class matter,
under act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

PRINTING

That's What We Do, and it Suits

IF it is printed, we can do it. The College Printing Dep't has just installed some new machinery and type, and will guarantee all work to be done in the best and most artistic manner. Send to us for estimates on any kind of printing, and we will quote you figures so low that it will surprise you. ❀❀❀❀

UNION COLLEGE PRESS

College View, Nebraska

Central Union Conference Bulletin

Published quarterly by the Central Union Conference of
Seventh-day Adventists

Series I

OCTOBER, 1905

Number 3

Industrial Education

Letter of Explanation

COLLEGE VIEW, NEB., OCT. 25, 1905.

DEAR FELLOW WORKER:—

I address you because I believe you to be in sympathy with every effort to educate our young people and prepare them for useful positions in society and the cause of present truth.

Union College is making a strong effort to provide industrial instruction for its students, and also remunerative employment to aid in defraying their school expenses. If every industry can be made to meet expenses, or a little more, after paying the students for their labor, these industries can be continued indefinitely, a constant blessing to the cause of true education. Some of them may be aided by the patronage of yourself and your friends whom you can interest in them.

Accordingly we have prepared a special number of the BULLETIN describing those industries

which may be specially benefitted by your patronage, and would kindly request you to show this copy to your neighbors, and then file it away for future reference.

Thanking you kindly in advance for your assistance, I am, most sincerely,

Yours for Christian industrial education,

C. C. LEWIS.

Industrial Education

One of the loudest calls of the hour is for educated teachers, both men and women, who know how to teach and practice the common industries. It is the purpose of Union College to prepare teachers to meet this call.

For years we have had light in regard to industrial training in our schools. Upon no other subject have we had clearer instruction. Take a few illustrations from many pages of valuable matter that might be quoted:—

“There is cooking, dressmaking, and gardening to be done. Strawberries should be planted, plants and flowers cultivated. This the ladies may be called out of doors to do. Thus they may be educated to do useful labor.”

“Study in agricultural lines should be the A, B, C of the education given in our schools. Our youth need an education in tilling the soil as well as in literary lines.”

“Let the teachers in our schools take their students with them into the gardens and fields and teach them how to work the soil in the very best manner.”

“Agriculture will open resources for self-support. This work is essential to the education most favorable to spiritual advancement. The cultivation of the soil will prove an education to the soul.”

PURPOSE OF THIS DEPARTMENT

These are but a few of the many exhortations to our schools to provide for industrial training. Different trades and industries are recommended, but agricultural instruction is made most prominent. The thought is not to make costly and elaborate preparations. The great object is to make practical men and women, especially practical missionaries, since the great purpose of our schools is to develop missionaries.

“Students are here for special training, to become acquainted with all lines of work, that if they should go out as missionaries they could in one sense be morally independent, and be able to furnish themselves with conveniences, because they have educated ability. Whether men or women, they should learn to mend, wash, and keep their own clothes in order. They should be able to cook their own meals.”

IMPROVEMENTS

Each year this department has been strength.

ened, until the Board, at its last annual session, unanimously voted to make industrial studies or trades an integral part of every year's work in the Preparatory, Academic, Commercial, Phonographic, German, and Scandinavian courses. Also two years' industrial work is required for graduation in the Literary, Scientific, Biblical, Normal, and Music courses, unless such studies have been taken in the Academic course, or the candidate can give satisfactory evidence of proficiency in at least two lines of industry. Certain subjects are required in the lower grades, while in grades eleven and twelve the pupil is allowed to choose an industrial study or trade.

TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

Provision is made for carrying forward the following trades and industrial studies, most of which are now in operation, the rest to be taken up in their season: Baking, beekeeping, broom-making, blacksmithing, carpentry, cooking, dressmaking, domestic science, electrical science, elements of agriculture, farming, gardening, floriculture, laundering, propagation of plants, hydrotherapy, printing, poultry keeping, steam engineering, and sewing.

INDUSTRIAL CERTIFICATES

In order to encourage students to avail themselves of the industrial advantages offered, the College proposes to grant Industrial Certificates

to those students who satisfactorily complete any four of the following trades or industrial studies, or three of these and any other one satisfactory to the Faculty: Cooking, domestic science, floriculture, sewing, dressmaking, agriculture, gardening, horticulture, poultry, carpentry, hydrotherapy. The most common and useful subjects have been selected from the fields of agriculture and domestic science. If any student has done satisfactory work in any other subject outside of this list, in addition to the four required subjects, that subject will be included in the certificate. Students will readily see that all they need to do to secure an industrial certificate is to take an industrial study each year during their College life. They may rest assured that such a certificate added to their regular diploma, will greatly enhance the value of the diploma in the eyes of all practical people. Students who desire may pursue two or more industrial studies at the same time. There will be no tuition and no other expense, except for necessary materials and tools. Articles made and tools bought by the student, are his own property.

DOMESTIC WORK

By this term is meant the one hour's work which each student of the Home is required to perform as a necessary part of his tuition and

education. The purposes of this work are as follows:—

1. To exalt labor, and discourage an aristocratic caste, by placing all on a level in bearing an equal share of the burdens of the Home.

2. To give instruction in all kinds of domestic duties.

3. To relieve the mental strain of study and equalize the vital forces by a pleasant change of occupation.

4. To lessen the student's expenses; for without the "domestic work" the school charges would have to be greater.

NATURE OF THE WORK

As its name implies, the "domestic work" pertains chiefly to the College Home, and consists of the care of a family of 175 persons. It may extend also to the work of the laundry and to the care of the College building and the grounds, and, when it can be spared, to the garden and orchard; but it belongs primarily to the Home.

General Work for Students

Besides the trades, the industrial classes, and the "domestic work" the College furnishes a good deal of general work for the students. Last year nearly five thousand dollars was paid to students for their work, or was credited

upon their expenses. Anyone will readily see that it would be cheaper to hire this work done outright by experienced men and women than to piece together the hour work of a large number of students. But as the principal object of the work is instruction and aid to the students we believe that in the end more good is accomplished by the method which the College pursues. It is the purpose of the managers of the College to provide more work for students as fast as it can be brought about. We have many applications from students to pay the whole or part of their expenses by labor, and we would be glad if all of these applications could be accepted. We trust that friends of Christian education will place in the hands of the managers of the College means whereby this practical and important work may be carried forward with greater success than in the past.

Some of the industrial departments are more fully described in the following pages.

Union College Poultry Yards

The poultry department was started last spring by hatching about 125 fine Buff Orpington chicks with an "Old Trusty" incubator. To shelter these chicks one poultry house was built last May. At present the students are laying out a new poultry yard just east of the

grove back of the Sanitarium. The entire block is being fenced, and a row of houses will be erected along the east side as needed. The first is now building.

After careful study, we decided to raise only single-comb Buff Orpington fowls. Begging pardon of those who may differ with us in opinion, we present below a few reasons why we came to this conclusion:—

1. Buff Orpingtons rank with the Leghorns as layers, even surpassing the Leghorns it is said as winter layers.

2. In weight they average a pound heavier than the Plymouth Rocks; and those who use them for the table think them par excellence.

3. They are a very hardy breed, and seem to adapt themselves to all conditions.

4. We think the buff fowls the most beautiful. A large flock of these golden beauties massed against a green background leaves little to be desired from an artistic standpoint.

5. Hence we believe the Buff Orpingtons to be the best all-purpose fowl.

Any flock would be greatly improved by introducing a Buff Orpington cockerel. We have no pullets for sale. A few cockerels can be spared this fall. We have sold several of them at \$2.00 each, f. o. b. Lincoln. But readers of this circular may have them for \$1.50. Although we have just entered the field as breed-

— 9 —

ers of fine poultry, our sales this fall are beyond what we could reasonably expect. Three birds were taken by Dr. Swisher, of Lincoln. Three go to Stuart Academy, Iowa. One was shipped to Americus, Kansas; and two are called for from University Place, Lincoln.

Next spring we shall be able to spare a few sittings at \$1.50 per sitting of thirteen eggs.

Make drafts and orders payable to Union College. Please file this article away for reference. Address, UNION COLLEGE POULTRY YARDS, College View, Neb.

Union College Special Course

Union College expects to hold a Special Course for Christian Workers some time during the present school year. Until recently it was thought the time would be December 1, but the week of prayer and the missionary campaign would prevent the attendance of a large number of the very workers for whom the course is intended. January would be a good time, but the meeting of the Central Union Conference beginning a little after the middle of the month would prevent the workers from attending the school. Hence it has been decided that February and March will be the most favorable time. In due time a descriptive circular will be issued giving full information in regard

to the school. Keep the matter in mind, and lay your plans to attend.

Winter Term at Union College

The winter term at Union College begins December 6. Beginning classes will be organized in the following subjects: Political geography, civil government, elementary physiology, and elementary physics. All other subjects which began in the fall will be continued during the winter term. It is impossible to enumerate all the classes that are in progress. Suffice it to say that classes are organized in 7th, 8th, and 9th grade arithmetic, and also in grammar. In the Bible there are classes in New Testament History, Old Testament History, Bible Doctrines, and New Testament Epistles. There are also classes in the Testimonies, and history of missions, and one for Christian workers. For those who desire commercial work there are classes in phonography, bookkeeping, typewriting, and penmanship.

The fall term has been a very successful one. The enrolment at present is 293. There has been no sickness in the school. We have been able to accommodate all of the ladies who have applied for rooms and still have room for several more. We have been obliged to place several gentlemen in rooms in the village, but we

are now finishing off several new rooms, in which we shall be able to accommodate all who may come for the winter term.

For the information of those who may desire to know the conditions under which students are permitted to live outside of the College Home, we would state that where students are clearly unable to meet the expenses of the Home, they may be permitted to find places to work for their board, or to work for part of their board and pay only one dollar per week in cash. Under suitable circumstances they may be permitted to board themselves. These are the only conditions under which the Board of Trustees permit non-resident students to live outside of the College Home.

All who desire further information should write for the last calendar of the College.

C. C. LEWIS, *President.*

Union College Blacksmith Shop

We are glad to be able to announce the re-opening of the College blacksmith shop, which has been closed since last spring for want of a blacksmith. Arrangements have been made with Brother J. W. Logan, of Stanley, Wisconsin, to conduct the shop for the next two years, while he is pursuing a course of study in the College. Brother Logan has worked at his

trade twelve years in and about Boston, Mass., and seven years at Stanley, Wisconsin. He is a specialist in horseshoeing, and gives careful attention to the shoeing of lame horses. He is a practicing student of the McKillip Veterinary College, of Chicago, Ill., which makes his work as a blacksmith far more effective. The shop will be open from one to six p. m., except on the Sabbath (Saturday.) The shop is being enlarged and fitted up for general work. We bespeak for him a liberal and growing patronage.



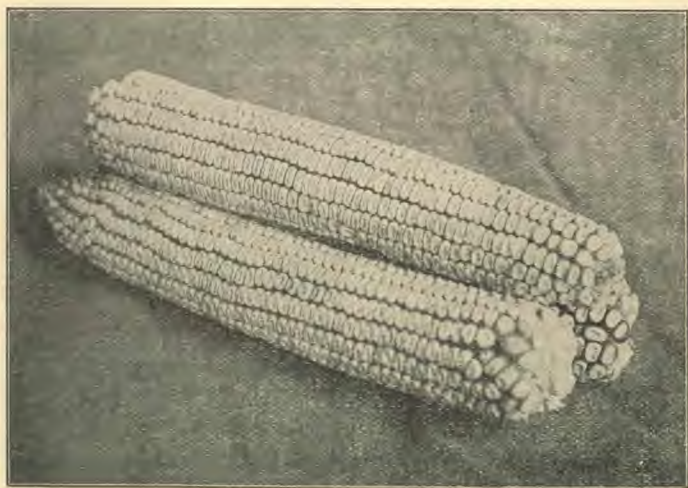
WHITE PEARL

Union College Seed Corn

Under the management of Mr. J. H. Morrison, the College Farm is producing some very fine seed corn, consisting of the following varieties:—

WHITE PEARL

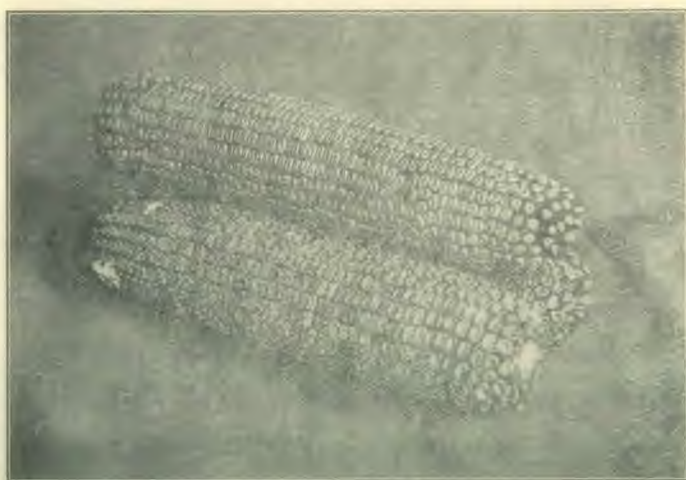
Shape of ear, cylindrical. Length, ten to eleven inches. Circumference, eight and one-half inches. Rows, sixteen to eighteen. Shank and cob, medium. Kernel, long, medium, wedge shaped. Color of cob, white. About a week later than Reid's in maturing. A fine corn.



WHITE ELEPHANT

WHITE ELEPHANT

Shape and length, very long and slim, quite smooth. No. of rows, twelve to sixteen. Very broad kernel. Matures about the same time as White Pearl. Both these white varieties grow strong stock and broad leaf, and are well adapted to rich land.



REID'S YELLOW DENT

Shape, slightly tapering. Length, nine to ten inches. Circumference, seven to seven and one-half inches. Kernel, long, wedge shape. Indentation medium smooth. Number of rows, sixteen to twenty. Shank and cob small. Tips and butts well covered with corn. Moderately

early in maturing. This variety, shown by Arnold Martin, took gold medal at St. Louis World's Fair.



COLLEGE VIEW YELLOW DENT

Length, eight to nine inches. Circumference, seven and one-half to eight inches. Deep grain and a little rough. Shank and cob medium size. In other respects about the same as Reid's.

PRICES

This seed corn is carefully selected by Mr. Morrison himself, and we are sure will give our customers perfect satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bushel, f. o. b. Lincoln. Make all drafts and

orders payable to Union College. Address,
UNION COLLEGE SEED DEPARTMENT,
College View, Neb.

Transfer of The Sanitarium Property

Early last summer a plan was proposed for raising several thousand dollars to make necessary and long-neglected improvements at Union College. Some steps had been taken to carry this plan into action throughout the Central Union Conference, and a few contributions had been received, when the suggestion was made that the building and grounds which a few years ago had been leased for a term of twenty years to the Nebraska Sanitarium, be sold to the recently organized Nebraska Sanitarium Association, in affiliation with the Nebraska Conference. This plan carried into effect would furnish means needed for improvements, and hence all efforts to raise the necessary funds by donations were stopped. The negotiations proceeded very slowly but surely until finally they were consummated by the formal signing of the legal papers on the evening of November 1. In this transfer the property is deeded by the Central Union Conference to the Nebraska Sanitarium Association. Furthermore, the grove back of the Sanitarium building is leased by the Central Union Conference to the Sanitarium

and the College jointly for an indefinite term of years, the managers of these institutions agreeing to unite in fitting up the grove for a park and an out-door gymnasium for the benefit of the patients of the Sanitarium and the students and teachers of the College.

As one result of this transfer the College is able to finish off on the fourth floor of the main building rooms needed to accommodate students who have already arrived and others who expect to come in the near future. As a further result of this transfer, the debt of the College has been materially reduced; so that it is believed the managers of the College will be able to work off the remaining portion of the debt without embarrassment in the next few years.

In all these negotiations, culminating in the happy result already described, the utmost harmony and good feeling have been maintained, and the two institutions are now more closely united, if possible, than they have been in the past. Both institutions have before them large fields of usefulness, and by this transfer both institutions are better able to carry on their work.

The Union College Floriculture Dep't has several kinds of choice flower seeds for sale at prices less than seed houses.

...A Price List...

Of Health Foods made by the
Union College Bakery

Graham Crackers.....	in bulk, per lb.	6c
Soup Crackers.....	do.	6c
Oat Meal Crackers.....	do.	6c
Whole Wheat Wafers.....	do.	6c
Rye Wafers.....	do.	7c
Oat Meal Wafers.....	do.	8c
Oat Meal Biscuit.....	do.	8c
Carbon Wafers.....	do.	10c
Fruit Crackers.....	do.	12c
Broken Crackers.....	do.	5c
Gluten Wafers.....	do.	15c
Gluten Food.....	do.	15c
Cereal Coffee.....	do.	5c
Dextro, [formerly called Granola].....	do.	5c
Grainut.....	do.	8c
Zwieback, White.....	do.	9c
Zwieback, Graham.....	do.	9c
Zwieback, Whole Wheat.....	do.	9c
Vegetable Meat, 1 lb. cans.....		15c
Vegetable Meat 2 lb. cans.....		15c

Terms: Cash with the Order

Send for order blanks and mail orders to—

Union College Bakery

College View,

Nebraska