

...The...

# Educational Messenger

*An Exponent of the Theory and Practice of Christian Education*

Vol. 2

COLLEGE VIEW, NEB., MARCH 1, 1906

No. 5



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## General Articles

### A LITTLE HIGHER CRITICISM

Recently a copy of a book entitled "The Evolution of a Great Literature" was placed in our hands for reading. We had access to the book only two or three days and were unable to read more than one or two chapters. Later we received a letter from the one who loaned us the book asking our opinion in regard to it. In reply we wrote this friend as follows, and now publish it in the MESSENGER hoping it may be helpful to other minds that may have been troubled with regard to the assumptions of "higher criticism":—

"I have received your letter of February 14, and in reply would say that I had time to read only the first chapter of Doctor Mann's book, and to glance hastily through the remaining chapters, hardly enough to be able to give a definite criticism. I have no doubt with reference to Doctor Mann's scholarship, nor with reference to his having made some notable contributions to Greek and Semitic literature. I make no pretensions to scholarship in these matters, or indeed to profound scholarship in any one of the subjects mentioned in your letter. Some sixteen years ago while I was studying at Yale University, I did give considerable attention to the claims of higher criticism.

I did not have, and I never have had, time to follow them in all the mazes of their research and arguments, but I think I see a shorter cut to the correct solution of the questions involved in their writings. Doctor Mann states very clearly and positively his belief that there is no supernatural element in the sacred writings of the Hebrews. I refer especially to the Old Testament; for I did not have time to see what he thinks in regard to the New Testament. He believes that the writers of the Old Testament wrote out of their own heads unaided by any divine inspiration; and moreover, that they did not begin this work until about eight hundred years before Christ, and that those who wrote them palmed off a fraud upon the Hebrew people which has deceived the whole nation and all the Christian world until the present time, with the exception of the higher critics, who have discovered this fraud. The Moses of the Scriptures is a myth, although Doctor Mann does admit the possibility of his having lived, but denies the possibility of his having written the books, or any considerable portion of the books, attributed to him.

"With these plain statements before me, I find a short cut to a clear conclusion, as far as I am concerned. Jesus Christ, if Doctor Mann's theory be true, was deceived himself or else an out-and-out imposter; for He accepts the writings of Moses. He accepts the fraud which Doctor Mann says w

upon the entire Jewish nation. He quotes continually from these fraudulent writings, and, in fact, bases His entire work upon the Old Testament. If the Old Testament be a fraud, the New Testament is also a fraud; for the roots of the New Testament are so deeply imbedded in the soil of the Old Testament that the Old Testament cannot be destroyed without up-rooting and destroying the New Testament with it. However learnedly Doctor Mann, or the other higher critics may write, their assertions are the veriest infidelity. If what they say is true, Jesus Christ was either a knave or a dupe, and in either case He could not have been the Son of God.

"This, in brief, is my opinion of the position of Doctor Mann, and I presume if I had read more of his book this opinion would have been only more fully confirmed. Without attempting to argue the question, I will simply say that I believe with all my heart in the divinity of Jesus Christ and in the sufficiency of the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament to point out the way of salvation to all mankind. The Bible has stood the test of the ages, and has withstood all the attacks of its enemies, both within and without the church. It will continue to do so till the end of time. I have in my possession a book of Doctor Green, of Princeton, who does not follow the higher critics in their conclusions, which seems to me to be conclusive in showing their errors. I have not of late years given much thought to these matters. I am sure, however, that Dr. A. T. Pierson, editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*, could suggest some recent books in which the higher critics are followed and their errors pointed out. It is my purpose to write him in regard to the matter, and since you are interested, I would suggest that you do the same. Surely you will be glad to read the answers which are made to the

assumptions of the higher critics. If I had had time I think I should have enjoyed studying these matters during the past fifteen years, but other duties that seemed more important have prevented my becoming a student in any profound sense of the word. I shall have to be content to wait for the abundant leisure of the future life. I want to make sure of that, and then perhaps I shall have opportunity to study to my heart's content. By this I do not mean to imply that I believe the future life will be any less practical than the present life; but since there will be an unlimited amount of time, I do assume that we shall have more leisure for study than we do here."

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN MUSIC

MRS. B. E. HUFFMAN

(Continued)

War was an awakener of minds. Though it was long and expensive in money and life, the nation revived in full vigor and with good resources. People were awakened and unified. Schools, newspapers, magazines, and literary workers increased, railroads were built, etc. This time is called "an epoch of luxury and free expenditure." Quoting from Mr. Mathews—"In every community where there is a certain degree of wealth, leisure, and a vigorous movement of mind, this surplus force remaining over after the necessary wheels of life have been set in motion will expend itself in some form of art or literature."

"The entire history of music is merely an illustration of these principles. Wherever there has been vigorous movement of mind and material prosperity (and they have always been associated) there has been an art of music, the richness of which, however, has always been limited by the state of the musical ears of the people or generation, and the

perfection of their musical instruments."

"The art of music appears to have been the earliest of all the fine arts in order of time, but it has been longer than any of the others in reaching maturity."

The Americans felt they had well earned the right to enjoyment and pleasure, and this meant a cultivation of the art. As they became familiar with the rudimentary knowledge of music, many talents were awakened, and a love and admiration and zeal for it were incited. Rising musicians received better ear training than their predecessors, and received good musical schooling, thus in turn producing better musical compositions. A general interest was evinced in musical instruments. Music became more rural and domestic in nature. New centers arose. The western activity and strength and enthusiasm accepted music and accomplished much in it. Conservatories were built in strongest centers and musical societies organized in every city or town. New York received its musical instruction from the old world. There we have the Philharmonic Society, the Kneisel Quartette, and other musical features of high artistic taste. The Boston Handel and Haydn Society which renders solely sacred oratorios is the greatest singing society in the world. The Boston Symphony Club and orchestra are world renowned. The Chicago orchestra when conducted by Theodore Thomas was said by Anton Rubenstein to be the most perfectly organized orchestra he ever had found, and that only the Paris orchestra of the Imperial Academy could compare with it, but that they had no such leader as Theodore Thomas. Paderewski said he was the greatest orchestral conductor in the world. It is said that the Thomas orchestra was the forerunner of the Boston orchestra and the Chicago orchestra. Of Theodore Thomas, Geo. P. Upton writes: "To him and to his two orchestras—the Thomas or-

chestra of the East and the Chicago orchestra in the West—this country owes its education and its progress in instrumental music and to a large extent in vocal music also." Before Mr. Thomas' death on Jan. 4, 1905, the citizens of Chicago built for him a new hall out of an endowment of \$750,000 to accommodate his orchestra. The dedication concert which he conducted took place Dec. 14, 1904. The last number of the program was Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis have well organized orchestras and competent leaders. Our principal cities hear the most celebrated artists from home and abroad. It is said that to the great pianists should be given much credit for having been successful educators of American musical taste, for they are able to appeal to all classes of hearers.

For many years America had to look across the water to Europe for good music and instructors. In our principal cities we now have such teachers as E. M. Bowman, W. S. B. Mathews, Wm. Sherwood, Wm. Mason, Dr. Mass, and Rafael Jossefy, who teach American pupils better than foreign teachers do, for they better understand the American temperaments and characteristics. For over fifty years music was taught simply, but at present the modern conservatory graduates understand the best classical productions and play with ease the concert pieces of the great performers of a former generation.

Our composers are of the first rank. A few are, John Knowles Paine, Edward McDowell, Arthur Foote, Geo. W. Chadwick, and W. Sherwood for piano; Dudley Buck and Clarence Eddy for organ, and Mrs. Beach, perhaps the greatest living song-composer. To-day we have music critics who write our music histories and biographies. They understand music thoroughly, but are literary rather than technical musicians. Of these may be mentioned W. S. B. Mat-

hews, Louis C. Elson, Geo. P. Upton, and Henry T. Finck. Music publishing has grown marvelously in this country, and the houses of Schirmer, Theodore Presser, and Oliver Ditson may be mentioned. In one department of music America stands at the head of all nations, namely, in piano-making. The first piano was constructed in 1803 by Benj. Crehorne, of Milton, Mass. The fame of the great development of singing musical tone justly belongs to Jonas Chickering and Steinway and Sons. American pianos are acknowledged as the best in the world, and only their expense keeps them out of European markets.

America also stands at the head in the invention of the reed organ. The competition in this industry has placed upon the market instruments of fine workmanship and artistic capacity, at an expense less than half the cost of fifty years ago.

At the present day state legislatures, realize a demand for musical instruction in the State Universities. People ask that the art and science which is common to all be made a part of the state's curriculum. Music in the Southern States is only about forty years old, but throughout the South there are four young women's colleges which have music departments with faculties of from four to ten instructors. These schools exist in greater numbers according to proportion in population than in the North. The larger colleges and denominational schools include music in their courses of study, and allow it to be made an elective study if desired. In North, South, East, and West there is growing a higher taste for ennobling and inspiring music. When a large number of people will demand to hear very much music, that which is lacking will be supplied. Why should we enjoy, love and study music? I quote—"Music was made to serve a holy purpose, to lift the thoughts to that which

is pure, noble, and elevating, and to awaken in the soul devotion and gratitude to God . . . Music forms a part of God's worship in the courts above, and we should endeavor in our songs of praise to approach as nearly as possible to the harmony of the heavenly choirs."

—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, p. 596. The character of our music should be such as would not degenerate, but that which would encourage elevated thoughts and feelings. "Music should have beauty, pathos, and power." We should use it for praise and devotion. God bids us to develop our talents that we may appreciate the joys and wonders of heaven. We are told that "there will be music there and song, such music and song as save in the visions of God, no mortal ear has heard or mind conceived." "There every power will be developed, every capability increased." One author says: "In singing, we are nearer the heaven we crave for than we most imagine, for the heart is moved, the mind is stirred, and life seems to pause in a brief spell of ecstasy." Another says: "Music is the most unselfish of all the arts. A poem is generally read in solitude, and a picture can be seen by only a few at a time, but a concert . . . may be enjoyed by 5,000 or more at a time."

"Music," wrote Theodore Thomas, "has the strongest influence of any art if properly controlled, because of its powerful appeal to the emotions. It can also do great harm where there is no character." He also said, "To listen to music is restful to the human being, because faculties are called into action and appealed to other than those he ordinarily uses, and also because it absorbs all his attention, and frees him from his worldly cares. Instrumental music is especially restful because it appeals to his imagination and intellect and permits his own interpretation to the extent of his experience, whereas in vocal music, the interpretation is bound by the text."

Mr. Thomas established his orchestra in Chicago for one reason that the excitement and nervous strain of everyone there needed relaxation by listening to orchestral music. "Life and music may be more intimately related than we know." Good "music helps to keep body and soul in health." The Greeks define education as "the development of all the powers of the human being in due proportion and harmony." "It is slowly being recognized by the community that music, to have any real justification at all, must be allowed its proper share in the formation of character, and in the moral training . . . . Therefore let us not despise this art, but develop it to the best of our ability here, that we may join in the anthems of praise with the heavenly choir.

#### YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK AT THE UNION CONFERENCE

The Secretary of the Young People's work read two papers on this branch of the work at the Conference, one "The Scope and Meaning of the Young People's Work" the other, a report of the department during the last two years. Both of these papers will be published in the report of the Conference. The leaders of the work present had some special councils. The following resolutions were passed by the Conference:—

RESOLVED, (1) That present efforts be continued and strengthened. (2) That this Conference select a person as field secretary who can give his entire time to this and Sabbath-school work. (3) That state conferences just as far as possible give their young people's secretaries their entire time to this work.

RESOLVED, That we recommend to all our people the EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER as the organ of the Educational and Young People's Work.

The choice of a Union Conference secretary for this work was left to the Union Conference Committee. At a recent meeting held at Collège View the present secretary was again chosen to take

charge of this work, but in view of the fact that he can spend only a part of his time in the work, an assistant was chosen, who, beginning this summer will spend his entire time in the development of this work. The assistant chosen is Bro. Clem Benson. For five years as a student at Union College and one year in the Nebraska University, he has shown himself a leader of young people. He enters the work in the belief that God has called him to the young people's work, and with a determination to put his whole life into it. This is what is needed, for "much has been lost by lack of attention to the young."

We must do something more than we are doing, and let every loyal heart pray earnestly that this liberal provision of the Union Conference Committee for the young people's work may result in a general awakening among our churches, that the hearts of fathers may be turned to the children and the hearts of the children may be turned to the fathers. Mal. 4: 6.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE UNION CONFERENCE MEETING

As stated in the preceding issue of the MESSENGER, the educational work received early and careful consideration by the delegates in the late Union Conference meeting. The report of the Educational Secretary was among the first reports presented. On the third day of the meeting, four interesting papers were read before the Conference and an enthusiastic discussion followed. After considering the needs of this work, the committee on plans introduced the following recommendations, which were adopted by the Conference:—

Realizing the need of more systematic work in our church schools, therefore, we recommend,—

That there be prepared by the Central Union Conference Secretary a monthly outline course of study and exami-

nation questions, and that we urge all our schools in the Central Union Conference to follow the same as closely as consistent.

Realizing that the success of our church schools depends upon intelligent co-operation in the work, therefore we recommend,—

That a more careful and thorough study be given to this subject by our brethren and we would urge our leaders to use their influence to bring about this co-operation by a vigorous agitation of this question in all our churches.

Prof. C. C. Lewis, President of Union Collège, was present during the last few days of the meeting, and presented an interesting report of the Collège work. He spoke of a number of changes made in the faculty during the past two years and the reasons for the same. The attendance in the school has been increasing and at present the enrolment is about 362. The debt on the Institution has been reduced by different means until it is now between fifteen and seventeen thousand dollars. Careful attention is being given to the development of the industries and trades. Last year \$4,734.72 was paid out by the Collège to students for work done by them. The outlook for the future of the school is very encouraging.

At a special meeting, the evening after the Sabbath, January 28, Professor Lewis presented a paper on, "Some Advantages of a Collège Education," which was very much appreciated. The Collège Board voted to have this paper printed, and the entire amount received from its sale will be used for the benefit of the gymnasium. All other papers read at the Conference will be found in the published report of the meeting.

B. E. H.

#### THE SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE IS APPRECIATED

A number of letters have been received from those taking the Special Training Course, expressing their appreciation of

this work. One teacher writes: "I am realizing more than ever the necessity of these studies." Another says: "I wish to express my appreciation of this study. I have enjoyed it thoroughly and have received much benefit from it."

A large number of young people who are preparing to enter the church school work are taking this course. Are there not others who wish to begin the study? The second lesson in Part 2 appears in this issue of the MESSENGER.

#### JUST WHERE, AND WHEN, AND AS GOD LEADS

JOHN M. HOPKINS

"O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." Jer. 10:23.

"Lead me, O Lord, in Thy righteousness, . . . make Thy way straight before my face." Ps. 5:8.

Just *where* God leads—He better knows  
the way  
That I should journey on from day to day.

So many devious paths there are on  
earth below  
That to the right or left my steps might  
go;

But in the "straight and narrow way"  
for me is best,  
And so I pray, Lead to Thy heavenly  
rest.

Just *when* God leads—I would not haste  
along  
Unbidden 'mid earth's mighty, sinful  
throng;

But waiting for Thy counsel follow Thee  
In faithfulness and deep humility.  
So when God speaks I'll hasten to obey,  
From morn, till night, through every  
passing day.

Just *as* God leads—though toilsome be  
the way,

'Tis good to walk with Jesus every day,  
Though thorns may sometimes pierce  
my weary feet,

Just *where*, and *when*, and *as* God leads  
is meet.

And so I pray, Hold Thou my hand in  
Thine,  
Lead and support me by Thy grace  
divine.



Then when my pilgrimage on earth is  
done,  
The Christian race in faith and patience  
run;  
When the redeemed are safely gathered  
home,  
No more in weariness to toil and roam;  
O grant that I with them may have a  
place,  
And sing the praise of Thy redeeming  
grace.

*Villard, Minnesota.*

### TEXT BOOKS

In order that the General Conference Text Book Committee might have definite information with which to commence their work, a list of questions concerning the books now in use in our schools was sent to all our teachers in the Central Union Conference. The date set for the return of these questions is March 1; but we are glad to report that several teachers have already responded to these questions. We are pleased with the answers given by these teachers and trust that every one to whom these questions have been sent will respond promptly. This information will enable the Text Book Committee to intelligently deal with the questions before them. We earnestly request that no one shall fail to send us this information in the near future.

B. E. H.

### GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus same as shown at Omaha camp meeting. Price 35 cents per dozen, postpaid, or \$2.50 per 100 by express at purchaser's expense. Same bulb is listed by the originator at seventy-five cents per dozen, or \$5.00 per 100. We can furnish twelve rooted gladiolus plants in twelve new and rare varieties for \$1.25 postpaid in proper season; twenty-five in twenty-five varieties for \$2.00. Send us a list of your wants in flower and vegetable seeds and we will quote lowest prices. Address: Iowa Industrial Academy, Stuart, Iowa.

## Church School Column

[All communications intended for this column should be addressed to B. E. Huffman, College View, Neb. Please send in your questions at once if you wish them to appear in the next number.]

### ANSWERS

NOTE: The following answer to question 2 was received too late for last issue of the MESSENGER. As it contains a helpful suggestion not found in the answer given we make space for it here.

2. In keeping the pupils interested in Bible study, I try to get them to form a mental picture of what we are studying. We use the Bible maps and sometimes the maps in geographies to learn the geography of the countries. Thus the pupil's mind is impressed with the fact that the Bible record is true and deals with real people living in countries which still exist and are inhabited.

3. There are two classes of moral actions. The first class may be regarded as those actions which in themselves are right or wrong not only in school but at all time. To the other class belong such actions as at certain times or under certain circumstances may be perfectly proper, but at other times may be out of place. It is a mistake to treat whispering as wrong in the sense that theft or falsehood is wrong. I, therefore, do not think it proper to legislate against whispering with a "thou shalt not." It is better to lead the children to see the evil results growing out of whispering in school, and solicit their co-operation in controlling the habit. Do not be forgetful to commend them for their efforts to overcome, even though they may sometimes forget.

Another teacher of long experience writes: "In my first year's of work I aimed industriously to shut the mouths of the pupils. I think I gave as much thought to this as I did to actual teach-

ing. The good school is self-governed; that is, the pupils daily come together and observe those rules that conduce to mental, moral, and social progress. There must be order, quietness, industry, courtesy, helpfulness, self-control, etc. Pupils understand this as well as the teacher. The point is to throw on them the responsibility of securing these ends. The teacher too often takes the responsibility on his own shoulders. He undertakes to 'run' the school. Such usually forbid whispering. The pupils should be reasoned with. Propose the question 'Is the order what it should be?' If it is declared not to be so, ask, 'In what respect do we fail?' Whispering will be mentioned. Then discuss the matter and arouse a determination to make the order better."

## QUESTION

4. How should a pupil be managed who does not cheerfully leave one task for the next?

## Home Improvement Courses

### GENERAL CULTURE COURSE

*John G. Paton, Missionary to the New Hebrides*

## LESSON IX

## CONCERNING FRIENDS AND FOES

1. What decision was made in regard to Mr. Paton, soon after he returned to the islands with the new ship?
2. Relate his experience with the French while awaiting passage to Australia, and his impression of the Catholic missionaries and French rule in the islands.
3. What great perplexity awaited Mr. Paton in Australia? Relate his experience in meeting the question.
4. State the facts of Mr. Paton's connection with the English man-of-war.
5. Explain the efforts to raise money for the support of the *Dayspring*.

6. What lessons do you get from Mr. Paton's plans of subduing opposition, based on misunderstandings?

## SETTLEMENT IN ANIWA

7. When did Mr. Paton return to the islands; and what help did the *Dayspring* render to the London Missionary Society's ship the *John Williams*?

8. What impression was made on the natives by the renewed efforts put forth for the distribution of missionaries on the islands?

9. Relate the experiences when the *Dayspring* called at Tanna?

10. Describe the island Aniwa, where the Patons now settled, and their temporary home?

11. What was the first work in Aniwa? Describe the house as finally completed.

12. Relate an experience of Mrs. Paton while her husband was away building the new house.

13. What serious accident hindered the work?

14. What experiences did the missionaries have in trying to help them in their sicknesses?

15. How did Mr. Paton learn the language?

16. Give an example of native superstition.

17. Of what benefit were the order and taste in the arrangement of the mission premises?

18. With what difficulty was lime procured?

19. With what incident does this chapter close?

### SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE

## PART II

"*Teacher's Manual on School Gardening*"

Chapter 7—October.

September lessons continued.

Special care to be taken in teaching.

The farm—

Work in October.

Selection of seed corn—Time and manner— Why?

Value of growing seed in special field or patch.

Evils of selecting good ears promiscuously through the field.

Cautions about storing seed corn.

Kernels—Points which mark good seed.

Ears—Form and size, proportion of corn to cob.

Seeds in general—how protected.

Provision for scattering.

Spiritual lessons illustrated by.

Most important crops grown in neighborhood.

Value to man.

Kernel of wheat, study of.

Suggestions for chapel exercises.

Flower and Window Garden.

School ground and school room to be beautified. Why?

Relation of light to development Lesson taught.

Bulbs—From whence imported.

Garden culture, why popular.

Soil—kind and preparation of.

Planting bulbs, time and manner.

Selection of bulbs, size, varieties.

Winter protection.

Care after blooming.

Window Gardening.

Care needful.

First aim, how secured.

Bulbs—list of.

Soil, kind and preparation of.

Planting, time and manner.

Rooting—why in dark.

Time required.

Care after rooting.

Treatment after blooming.

Bulbs grown in water.

Other plants for window culture.

Care of growing plants.

Change of temperature.

Watering, pruning, washing.

Protection from frost.

Frozen plants.

Repotting and transplanting.

Resting plants.

Insect enemies.

## The Educational Messenger

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## News and Notes

### UNION COLLEGE BREVITIES

Miss Lilah States is now teaching church school at San Jose, Cal.

Married, Dec. 22, 1905, in Denver, Colo., Miss Jessie Trusdale and Mr. G. S. Watt. Miss Trusdale was a student in Union College several years ago.

Miss Alice Wakenight, in notifying us of a change of address, says, "We have a young people's society here in Gentry, Ark., which was recently organized with twenty-one members."

From the *Dunbar Review* we learn of the marriage of Mr. Thomas H. Dunbar, of Comstock, Neb., to Miss Elizabeth Johanna Eden, of Dunbar, Neb., on the afternoon of January 29, the ceremony being performed by Elder Andrews, of College View. Miss Eden has many friends among Union College people having spent some time here as a student. They will make their home in Custer county, Nebraska.

"There is no calamity like ignorance."  
—Richter.

One-third of the population of the United States is in towns of over 8,000 inhabitants.

Emily Johnson and Lora Clement are acting as librarians in the absence of Miss Erickson.

"Faithfulness in little things fits one for heroism when greater trials come."  
—Louisa M. Alcott.

We learn that Prof. H. A. Washburn has been elected president of the Graysville Academy for the coming year.

Ralph Madison, of Casper, Wyo., has recently visited his parents and sister, Miss Ada Madison, in College View.

Lizzie Segebartt and Ruth Fasig recently made a trip to western Nebraska and while there each took up a claim.

Miss Lillie Preston made a visit to friends in College View recently. She expects soon to give up her work with the Iowa Tract Society and return to her home in Colorado.

The canvassers' institute began the twenty-seventh with Brother G. Phillips in charge. The state agent of Missouri, C. G. Bellah; the Nebraska state agent, H. A. Hebard; and F. L. Limerick, Kansas state agent, are also assisting in the institute.

The enrolment of the College at the spring term is 362. Among those who have entered at the opening of the term we might mention Christian Rasmussen, Wakeeney, Kan.; Leola Fairchild, Topeka, Kan.; and Mrs. Laura A. Bellah, Popular Bluffs, Mo.

The College Young People's Society was favored last Sabbath by a very interesting talk by Mr. Maynes, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Lincoln. Mr. Maynes is a very earnest and devoted Christian worker, and his talk on the work of the Y. M. C. A. was much appreciated. He emphasized very strongly personal work.

Miss Elva Green, one of the students of Union College in former years, is now in Los Angeles, California.

The Union College delegates to the Student Volunteer Convention at Nashville started Monday afternoon, February 26. The delegates from the Lincoln colleges had a special car.

From the Iowa *Workers' Bulletin* we learn that J. Milton Cross and Nellie V. McWilliams were married Feb. 20, 1906. Miss McWilliams attended Union College in 1900 and 1901. They will make their home at Nevada, Iowa.

Henry and Adelbert Dixon, of Portis, Kansas, have been visiting their daughters, Belle and Mina, who are attending the College. Henry Dixon will remain for some time and take treatment at the Nebraska Sanitarium.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Estella Hamilton to Mr. Geo. T. Nelson, March 4, 1906, at the home of the bride's parents at Longmont, Colo. Mr. Nelson was a student in Union College in the years 1900 and 1901, and Miss Hamilton is well known in College View circles as a graduate of Union College and a teacher in the primary department of the College View public schools. The MESSENGER joins with the many friends in wishing them happiness. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson is to be at Ellendale, Minn.

Elder E. T. Russell and family moved last week from College View to their new home at Minatare, Scotts Bluff county, northwestern Nebraska. Quite a number of people from College View are moving into this new country. Among others we note the names of C. H. Hodges, Mrs. A. E. Allen and sons. We learn also that the father and mother of Nora and Elmer Hough are also going to this new country. Nora, Elmer, and Eva have taken claims. The Wyoming Mission Field will be glad to welcome so large and well known a company of Seventh-day Adventists into their field.

Miss Katie Coleman was called to her home in Kansas last week on account of the death of her father.

The Union College Press has just purchased a new Chandler & Price job press for their press room. They have also lately put in some new job type.

## SANITARIUM SIFTINGS

Misses Ames, Farrar, and McClellan are nursing in the city of Lincoln.

Hannah and Lena Jensen have returned to their home in Minnesota.

Josephine Nelson, bookkeeper for the Nebraska Sanitarium, is taking a vacation at her home in Burlington, Ia.

Mary Anderson, class of '04, has returned to the Nebraska Sanitarium from Seattle, Wash., where she has been nursing.

Miss Lulu Pease has accepted a position as stenographer for the Des Moines Sanitarium and will leave for that place in a short time.

Opal Carner, of Iola, Kan., has arrived at the Nebraska Sanitarium to complete her course begun in Battle Creek. Miss Carner is an old Union College student.

Mr. Kamby, head cook at the Nebraska Sanitarium, leaves March 1 for a vacation. Mrs. Butler, who was once before connected with this institution, takes his place.

Katie French passed through College View recently on her way to her home in Glenwood, Ia., for a vacation. She has been nursing in Guadlajara, Mex. Her place there is to be taken by Mable McMoran.

We hear that the Boulder Sanitarium is enjoying prosperous times. They are improving their location by additional terraces, shrubbery, etc. A vineyard is being set out and they are establishing their own waterworks from a nearby spring.

## FROM AUSTRALIA

Many of the readers of the MESSENGER will remember Bro. Lewis Finster, a former student of Union College, who is now in Australia. The following extract from a letter written some time ago is of interest:—

"I often look back over our little band—(The Foreign Mission Band) and see that nearly all are in the work in some capacity, and are scattered in nearly every nation under the sun. You can scarcely go where Union College has not an influence for the furtherance of the Third Angel's Message, by its representative students, and it has an ever widening influence in the world."

## "CUMNOCK'S CHOICE READINGS"

This is the title of a standard book of elocutionary selections, which has been before the public for twenty-eight years, and has reached the sale of sixty thousand copies. In 1898 it was so revised by the author as to make it a more helpful book. He introduced 114 pages of matter upon the most important topics in elocution, including the discussion of such topics as "English Pronunciation," "How Can I Become a Distinct Speaker?" "How to Become a Natural Speaker," "Exercises for the Development of Vocal Purity and Energy," "Suggestions on Emphasis, Inflection, and Cadence," "Expression," etc.

The remainder of the 600 pages of the book is devoted to selections from the best authors classified under the headings—Pathos, Solemnity, Serenity, Beauty, and Love; Narrative, Descriptive, and Didactic Styles; Gayety, Humor, Grand, Sublime, and Reverential Styles; Oratorical Styles, and Miscellaneous Selections. We believe this book to be one of the very best for private study and class work. Two wall charts have been prepared for drill work in articulation and pronunciation. Ministers, teachers, and others, who wish to

improve in reading and speaking should correspond with the publishers, A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago, in regard to prices, etc.

#### LEADERS WHO LEAD

"For that the leaders took the lead in Israel. For that the people offered themselves willingly, Bless ye Jehovah." Judges 5:2, A. R. V.

Because of their sins, God had permitted Israel to go into bondage under Jabin the king of Canaan who had 900 chariots of iron, and for twenty years he had "mightily oppressed" the children of Israel.

There came a time when their deliverance was due, and God raised up Barak and Deborah as leaders, and from all the coasts of Israel the people answered the call and fought for deliverance, except the inhabitants of Meroz, upon whom a bitter curse was pronounced "because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Two factors are necessary for the success of every movement; the leaders must *lead*, and the people must offer themselves *willingly*. How terse the words in the text, "for that the leaders took the lead." It seems evident that for a long time the leaders had not taken the lead, and Israel had been in bondage; but now the leaders were awake. They took up their appointed work and lead Israel to victory and freedom from their oppression.

It is hardly necessary to make a present application of these powerful words. For many years God's people have been oppressed by their enemies, and the time of deliverance is at hand. Some victories have been won, but from now on to the end of time the struggle will be a mighty one, and every moment the leaders should be in their places to lead Israel, and all the people should respond willingly.

At the annual meeting of the Califor-

nia Conference, held a few days ago, the elder of a church made remarks so terse and emphatic upon this point, I think they should be a blessing to leaders everywhere and particularly to church officers. These were his remarks in brief:—

"In our church we have decided not to wait for a minister to come around and stir us up to sell Ministry of Healing as they had to do when we were selling 'Christ's Object Lessons.' We want our ministers out with the tents preaching the gospel and we propose to push this Ministry campaign ourselves; so we have already organized the church for work. Each member will visit the tradesman with whom he does business and his most intimate friends, and will do everything in his power to work up a good sale, then we will all unite in sending our order in through the church librarian and have our books come by freight and in that way save postage." "And," the brother further proposed, "if every church in the California Conference would do the same way we might soon have the 'Ministry of Healing' work closed up without the great expense of sending ministers all through the conference to work up an interest."

These remarks seem so clear and practical to me that I feel like passing them on to the officers of every church as a sentiment worthy of their consideration and acceptance. This scripture shows clearly that the blessing of having leaders who lead is a cause for thanksgiving to Jehovah.

E. R. PALMER, *Secretary,*  
*General Conference Relief Bureau.*

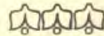
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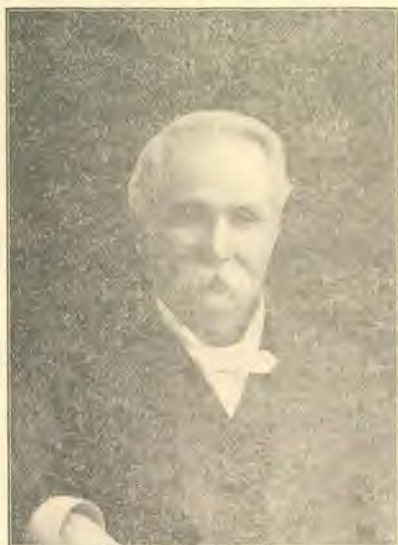
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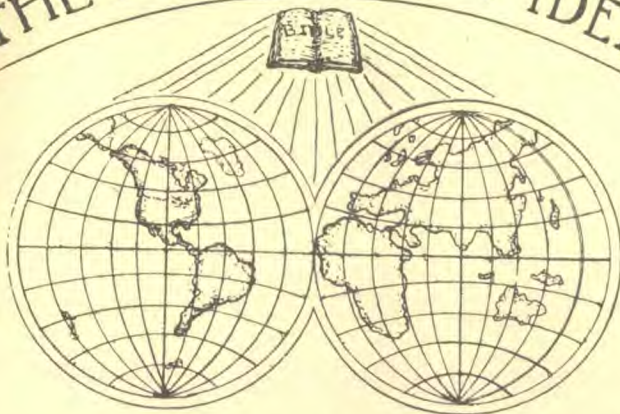


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