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The Educational Messenger

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Monday, May 25, the day following the closing exercises of Union College, I took the two o'clock Burlington train for Chicago, in company with Mrs. E. E. Farnsworth, bound for her homeland in Canada, and two students, returning to their homes in Wisconsin. Next morning, at the Union Depot in Chicago, we hastily said "good bye" as we separated for our respective routes. Such is life; for a brief moment the paths of our lives touch and then separate, perhaps never to come together again.

Pursuing my journey alone, I reached South Bend, Indiana, in the afternoon. My objective point was Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, Michigan, to give the graduating address June 3. But meantime I was on my way to Battle Creek to look after business matters occasioned by the recent death of my cousin, Mrs. S. H. Lane. I stopped at South Bend to call upon the family of my old friend, Elder Allen Moon, president of the Lake Union Conference, who was president of the Minnesota Conference part of the time while I had charge of the first denominational school in the Mississippi valley, at Minneapolis, 1888-1890. We enjoyed a pleasant evening together recounting the experiences of former days, in which we were joined by Brother and Sister W. H. Edwards, old friends of earlier days. Brother Edwards is now treasurer and auditor of the Lake Union Conference. In the early eighties he was a familiar figure in the sales department of the *Review and Herald* while I was a student at Battle Creek College. In those days we often sang together as members of a male quartet.

During this visit I learned first of the disposition

of Elder and Mrs. S. H. Lane's property. With the exception of a few hundreds to his sister and Mrs. Lane's adopted sister, just before he started on his last ministerial journey, Brother Lane willed the property to Mrs. Lane during her life time, and to the General Conference for foreign missions thereafter. The estate when settled will probably bring about \$8000 to the missionary cause. There were some who at times questioned the motives back of Elder Lane's accumulation of property, and feared for his loyalty to the General Conference. Doubtless he passed through trial and perplexity during the crisis from which we are emerging; but his last will, and his testimony at the meeting of the Atlantic Union Conference he attended, forever vindicates his motives in his financial operations, and demonstrates his final loyalty to the cause of the third angel's message, to the promulgation of which he gave many years of untiring labor until he fell at last with armor on in the battle.

On Wednesday and Thursday I accompanied Brother Moon and Brother Edwards to a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Emmanuel Missionary College, to which meeting came also for consultation, Professor Griggs, chairman of the Educational Department of the General Conference. Very important questions were considered, and plans were laid which we hope will advance the interests of this important training school of the Lake Union Conference.

On Friday I resumed my journey, and reached Battle Creek, where I spent ten years of my life as student, teacher, and assistant editor to Elder Uriah Smith on the *Review and Herald*. How dear to one's heart are the scenes of his school days. They awaken fond memories of the happiest portion of our life time. One of the first things I did after reaching Battle Creek was to look for Prof. N. W. Newton, for years a teacher in Union College. I expected to find him at the office of the Modern Medicine Publishing Company, of whose manufacturing department he had charge. But he had gone to Chicago to conduct an exhibit of the publications and remedial appliances of the company in connection with the annual meeting of the American Medical Association. I met Sister Newton, however, one day as she was driving to their home in the country: and the next evening I met Lloyd as he was delivering milk. He

has grown to be "almost a man since leaving College View three years ago. The family are enjoying their semi-country life. The boys find plenty to do with the cows, and horses, the chickens, and the garden. Brother Newton leads the singing at the Tabernacle services. Mrs. Newton says the boys have finished the eighth grade in school, and they would like to go somewhere so they can complete their education in one of our denominational schools. Who knows but they may come back to College View, and enter Union College? Stranger things have happened.

While in Battle Creek I made my headquarters with Brother and Sister G. W. Amadon. I lived with them one year when I was attending College. When my father was a boy, he once worked for Sister Amadon's father, Elder John Byington, at Buck's Bridge, N. Y. Brother Amadon came with Elder James White from Rochester, N. Y., when the *Review and Herald* was moved to Battle Creek, in 1852. He was foreman of the composing room for many years, remaining at his post, I think, until the headquarters of the denomination were transferred to Washington. For years he was editor of the *Youth's Instructor*, and has been an elder in the Battle Creek church more years perhaps than any one but himself can remember. The past few years he has devoted his time entirely to the work of the church, and during the recent controversy has stood like a wall for the "faith once delivered unto the saints." It was a great pleasure for me to meet once more these faithful pioneers in the cause.

General Articles

General Progress of the Book Work*

Our denominational books have been prepared under the direction of an all wise God, and contain a Message for for the masses to-day. They should enjoy a large circulation. Already the circulation of many of them far exceeds the circulation of most worldly publications. In the April number of the "Munsey" magazine, is an article entitled "What has happened to the American book publisher." From this article I quote the following—"From 1895 to 1900, the American publishers reaped a golden harvest. Before that time, a book was considered highly successful if twenty-five thousand copies of it were sold. A sale of fifty thousand copies was astonishing; while only at rare intervals did a book of any sort sell to the extent of one hundred thousand copies. But after 1895 there was a great expansion in book sales.

"David Harum, represents the high water mark.

*Paper read by James Cochran before the Canvassers' Institute held at Union College, May 11, 1908.

It had a circulation of 600,000 copies. How stands the case to-day? These hopes have not been realized. On the contrary, there has been not merely a decline in the business, but an actual 'slump.' Very few books to-day attain a sale of fifty thousand copies. The enormous figures of ten years ago seem now like a strange dream to the publishers—unreal, or at the most, only a fascinating and tantalizing reminiscence. And of the books that sell, it is only the novels and romances that are conspicuous."

While the worldly publishers have witnessed a great decline in their business, ours is on the increase. The following figures will show the enormous circulation of our large publications.

"Bible Readings" 1,030,000, "Great Controversy" 375,000, "Daniel and Revelation" 220,000, "Patriarchs and Prophets" 200,000, "Coming King" 370,000, "Marvel of Nations" 90,000, "Heralds of the Morning" 125,000, "Prophecies of Jesus" 50,000, "Desire of Ages" 15,000, "Health Books" 125,000.

What is the meaning of this mighty work? There can be but one meaning. A message is due to the world and consecrated men and women are giving it. Only a cause that is divine could be so marvellously blessed. "Back in the twenties a young man steered his employer's raft down the Mississippi River to the market of New Orleans. He disposed of his cargo and with his companions went out to see the city. At length they wandered into the slave market—the place where human beings are bought and sold. They saw wives separated from their husbands, children literally torn from the arms of their parents. The manhood within him was stirred. His cheeks flushed. His eyes flashed fire. Turning to his companions he said, "Boys, if I ever get a chance to hit this thing, I'll hit it hard. So help me God." Nobody paid any heed to this threat. The slave-dealers in the city did not tremble. Why should they? The speaker was a backwoodsman, lank and lean and ungainly in appearance. His coat was threadbare, his trousers frayed at the bottom; and the thing he threatened to strike was an institution which had planted its seeds in the very heart of the Republic. But this became the purpose of the young man's life. He scarcely knew it, it was covered for years, yet it was there, down below the surface. He thought of it, prayed over it, studied concerning it until one day in the White House he wrote beneath the Emancipation Proclamation those magic words, "Abraham Lincoln," and the fetters fell from the American slaves, and the American slave market was a thing of the past—the power of a noble purpose. Such a life will not fail to reach its goal." Such a determination as this manifests in the giving of God's great truth will carry it on to victory, and that speedily. A few days ago my attention was called to an article entitled, "Seventh-day Adventists on the verge of dissolution." What are the evidences that this denomination is about to

be dissolved. We sold during the year 1907 \$1,100,000.00 worth of books, several thousand dollars more than any year previous; because of this we are on the verge of dissolution. We collected in tithes and offerings last year nearly \$2,000,000.00, the largest sum ever given in a single year by the denomination; because of this we are on the verge of dissolution. There is not a single country to-day of any consequence, save one, but what has its representatives of truth; because of this we are on the verge of dissolution. Every sea port of any magnitude has its workers, and the Gospel of the Soon Coming Christ is being expounded; because of this we are on the verge of dissolution. Our young people are organized to-day 12,000 strong, whereas less than two years ago we had no permanent organization of this great body; because we are so well organized we are, therefore, on the verge of dissolution. We have more students in our Colleges, more canvassers in the field, more church schools, more publishing houses, more sanitariums, more finances, and a better organization than ever before; therefore, we are on the verge of dissolution. What kind of reasoning is this? Ah, we are not on the verge of dissolution—but we are in a position to give the closing message to the world in a short space of time, and in this work we must earnestly solicit the co-operation of every student connected with this great school.

Suggestions for Developing an Educational System

Continued

Intermediate Schools

There are in the Central Union Conference more than a sufficient number of our boys and girls to fill our intermediate schools and Union College also, with students who have not yet finished the tenth grade. There are more than a sufficient number of young people among us who have passed the tenth grade to fill Union College. I am quite sure that the management of Union College would prefer the more mature class of students, but they are compelled to accept these younger students for two reasons possibly; first, these students are not provided with proper school privileges in their home conferences; second, the college must have an enrollment of about three hundred to make it a paying institution. I would therefore suggest, first, that the conferences make a study of this condition and endeavor to increase their facilities for giving ninth and tenth grade work; second, that workers of these conferences co-operate with the college in increasing the attendance of the advanced class of students.

When we draw out from the college for our state schools, a student below the tenth grade, we ought to place in the college one above the tenth grade. Then,

*Paper read by B. E. Huffman before the delegates of the Central Union Conference, Boulder, Colo.

I believe, both our state schools and the college will to the work God has ordained them to do. I believe this condition is worthy of our careful consideration. We should not move rashly in any of these lines. It is better that these younger students now in college should be there than not in school at all.

Improvement of Teachers

Now I wish to offer just a few suggestions for the improvement of teachers. I believe a model school should be opened at Union College, in connection with the normal department. This is necessary in order that the school may be able to turn out teachers qualified to take hold of our church and intermediate schools, and conduct them on the principles set forth in the Spirit of Prophecy. And I believe a good strong recommendation to that effect, passed by this Conference, will have its influence in accomplishing that end. The model school would serve, not College View, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri nor Colorado; it would serve not only this Union Conference, but the Northern Union Conference, and not only these two Union Conferences, but the whole world. If our teachers trained in Union College are to go out as missionaries in every part of the world and conduct the educational work on the principles pointed out so plainly in the Spirit of Prophecy, we must give our teachers the best training possible.

I believe that a carefully graded course of study for summer schools and institutes should be outlined, and plans made for carrying them out. I believe that Union College should maintain a school where teachers who are now in the field but have not yet received training and preparation for some of these advanced lines of industrial work and other special points, may go during their vacation and receive such training. I believe that the work in the states should be carefully organized, and the superintendent brought in close touch with his teachers through state institutes, in addition to this Union Conference summer school conducted at the College. I believe that the question of the duties placed upon our teachers in the churches where they teach, should be carefully studied. Many of our teachers would be glad to follow the course of study outlined by the Union Conference for the improvement of teachers, if they could possibly find time outside of ringing the church bell and digging the graves, and the other necessary things they have to look after. I believe that our Conference workers, as they move about among the churches and become acquainted with our young people, should have the church school work and intermediate school work in mind, and encourage suitable young persons to prepare for teaching as their life work. We do not want young people to step into the school for a year or two, making the church school a stepping-stone to something else. We want our young people to give their lives to this work. It is a work as sacred and important in its place as the work of the ministry.

Educational Conventions

For the improvement of the condition in our churches, I would suggest educational conventions in the churches, where the church will come together, feeling the responsibility of presenting and discussing some phase of the educational work, and will take hold and give it special study. Their interest in this work will thus be increased, their responsibilities will be realized, and as they step under the burdens, the work will move forward.

Educational Literature

I believe there should be prepared and circulated literature—a great amount of it,—setting forth the principles of Christian education, in Bible studies, studies in the Testimonies, or pointed articles in our papers, and in leaflet form, that the sentiments of our entire people may be molded in favor of the education of our boys and girls in our own schools.

Duty of Conference Workers

I believe that more earnest interest should be manifest on the part of our Conference workers. I know they have many burdens to bear but I am firmly convinced, brethren, that the church school work, Christian education, is as truly a part of the third angel's message as is the Sabbath, the mark of the beast, or any other phase of it. And I do not believe that the minister has completed his responsibilities to his company of new Sabbath keepers, until he has presented to them in as clear and forceful way the principles of Christian education, the importance of maintaining schools for the education of their children, as he presents the Sabbath truth. When our people, for the sake of the dollar, will move away from our strong churches and settle down in some good agricultural district where they have no church school privileges, and no church privileges, I do not believe they are established in the principles of Christian education. Unless God has called them away to engage in His work, our people should stay near the churches most needing their help. If they move simply because they have better advantages in farming, making money, they are opening the door for temptation to come in, that they and their children may be deceived by the enemy, and lost.

I would therefore suggest that each conference laborer endeavor to maintain, by proper instruction and education of the people in each place where they have a school, a constituency sufficiently large to support a good strong church school. I am not advocating colonizing, but we have scores and hundreds of families moving from place to place, who could be encouraged to move to a school instead of to move away from one. They would be just as well off financially and their children a great deal better off spiritually. I think this would have to be carefully handled,—we do not want to build up large centers, but I believe we can, if we take hold of this question unitedly, maintain a constituency sufficiently large

to maintain strong schools rather than weak ones. I am speaking of church schools now.

(To be concluded)

The Women of British Central Africa

Miss Emilie Johnson, one of the students of Union College, recently wrote a letter to Sister J. C. Rogers, of our mission at Cholo, Nyassaland, British Central Africa, requesting her to write something about the women of that country, and what can be done for them. Replying to this inquiry, Sister Rogers has written the following letter, which is kindly furnished the MESSENGER for publication:—

“Mr. Rogers has just handed me your letter, in which you request me to write you something of the women of this country, and what can be done for them. I shall try to tell you something of this, though it is the point of difficulty in this land of many missions.

“In the first place the original depravity of Eve may be doubted as long as one remains in Christian lands, but among the raw African heathen it is very evident. The women are the hopeless problem of puzzled missionaries since Livingstone. The women cling to their heathen ways, the women fight the advance of soap and school, the women pull their baptized husbands back to the beer-pots, the dance, and the witch doctor. O, believe me, it is pitiful to see how deeply the women are saturated with heathenism. For this reason the great Blantyre mission, established and in operation for the last thirty years, and having an attendance of four hundred men, has but forty girls, and for each of these they charge their parents ten dollars a year, while the men get in for one dollar. That is because a native woman, removed from the village, is a veritable ‘white elephant’, except in color. Incapable of caring for herself in the clean quarters of the civilized, she must be ‘attended’ in all the processes thereof. The Blantyre mission, having learned from experience the hopeless task of clothing the women in the garments of civilization, has them wear only the same sheet, called ‘nsauru cloth,’ wrapped about their bodies, with the addition of a very abbreviated dressing sacque to cover the naked shoulders. This garment is known throughout all this country as a ‘Maria,’ the suggestiveness of which struck me vastly when I first heard it. In this gear they are fully clothed, and if we had got here before others I am quite sure we should have followed this plan also. As it is, an American colored family who came out some years ago, felt that the natives might be raised to the same degree as themselves in course of time, and therefore they introduced the complete outfit of clothing of civilized women, with the result that I must attend to endless sewing, constant care over the washing, ironing, and mending of these garments, with strange lapses and unaccountable mixture of civilized and savage garments fearful

and wonderful to behold. The effort expended in this is not repaid by the result in most cases, and we wish heartily that their custom (and costume) had been less radically altered.

But there are beautiful exceptions. Some women and some girls right here in the mission, have turned away from the crude ways of the native village, set earnestly about the matter of learning to cut, sew and make their own garments, and on all and every occasion appear clothed and wholly in their right mind, without a thought or a care from me. These women are dear to me beyond expression, and the Lord knows I am grateful for the help they give me. Just two minutes ago the door of this room opened softly, and a dear girl of fifteen came in to show me a nice dress, almost completed, about which she wanted some advice as to the size of the arm-hole. She needed only a suggestion, and she went gravely back to fix and finish the garment quite alone. This child has made close on to two hundred garments since August 1, most of them alone—after being shown carefully. But she is a wonder, and there are not many like her. When she came, she had been carefully taught to sew by hand by the other colored missionaries (not of our church, but Baptists) and when I discovered how careful she is, I taught her to use the machine, and to sew garments that I cut and prepared for her. So well did she learn, and so apt was she that I quickly went at the matter of teaching her to cut from patterns, so that now she can take a pattern and alter it to fit big and little people. But Ruthie is an exception. She sews six hours a day, and you would be astonished at the vast amount of work she gets done. She is a very quiet little girl and her good little face fairly beams with grave joy. She is so thankful to be free of the horrible practices of the native village and it is surprising how many of the evils thereof she has escaped. She was three years with this colored Baptist missionary before coming here. This colored missionary took a brother of this girl back to America with her when she returned, and the influence of that woman's life is surely being rewarded. (But all the same, I am sorry she taught them to wear so many clothes, for they are not all like Ruthie). Occasionally, when I happen to be working in the sewing room with her, she will break the silence with a grave little speech, delivered in Academic English, so prime and proper, 'Dona, I want to speak with you.' And I say, 'All right, Ruthie,' and don't manifest any undue eagerness, for she is so shy, so quiet that if she knew half how eager I am to have her tell me the things she does tell me she would be silent altogether. And then she begins, and the things she tells me couldn't be dragged out of the lips of one in a thousand of the natives, who fear 'Azungus' (Europeans) far worse than they do the devil. Only yesterday morning she and I were both sewing, silently, and when she came

to a long, careful job of basting she got up and moved her chair close to mine, with the usual little speech, and I said as usual,—'All right.' And then she launched into a full and detailed account of the horrors attending the ogries of the witch doctor, of the eating of the dead, of the giving of poison, of the scalding kettle awaiting the hand and arm of the suspected thief, of the ceremony of beads,—one of the most vile and loathsome of all, of the feasts and fasts, the ways of honoring the great and the ways of debasing the lowly. Oh it was wonderful, and I sat very quiet, stitching away without manifesting any special interest, while as a matter of fact my mind was taking down in 'mental shorthand' every word she said, in order to remember it and make use of it in words to the papers of our church that write to us too often to ask us the real life of these people. It seems that her wise little head had been stirred up to a memory of these horrors by an hour's pouring over my new Mang'anja dictionary which she found on my table last evening. After she had finished she looked frightened by what she had said, but I didn't appear greatly surprised and she forgot her fright. But some day if she should chance to pick up one of our church papers and find some of these things I will have to make my peace with her. But if I tell her that we tell the great 'white' country these things so that they may be made to understand the great need of hastening many people to help them, it will be all right."

(To be concluded)

Religious Liberty Work in the Central Union Conference

That the Religious Liberty Department of the Central Union Conference is destined to become a power for good in calling public attention to the dangers that threaten the liberties of the people, is indicated by the following letter which John S. Wightman, the new secretary, sent on May 12 to every United States senator at Washington:—

"Honorable Sir:—

"I am informed that the Committee on District of Columbia has reported to the Senate Bill No. 3,940, 'requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday;' and a printed report accompanying the same, in favor of its adoption.

"Representing 8,885 citizens—believers in Christ and the Christian religion—who are opposed to religious legislation of any kind either by the State Legislatures or by the Federal government, I respectfully protest against the passage of Senate Bill No. 3,940 or any like measure to secure the legal enforcement of the first day of the week; for the reason, in chief, that such legislation—in favor of a religious day or at religious institution—is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. Such legislation upon the part

of the Federal government will without doubt be taken as a precedent for further legislation of the same character, and, in the end, lead to religious intolerance and persecution.

"I would respectfully call your attention to the decision of Judge Smith McPherson, in the United States Court, Kansas City, Mo., rendered January 30, 1908, in the case of Nance O'Neil vs. the Jackson County (Mo.) county officials, in which it was sought to obtain a permanent injunction against indictment under the Missouri Sunday statute.

"Judge McPherson, in his decision declining to interfere, said: 'The dignity of this court must be maintained, and it cannot be maintained if it undertakes to interfere with local police questions of the State that were properly and exclusively lodged with the States when our government was organized.'

"It is hoped, upon our part, that the members of

the Senate will take the same view of the matter; that the question of compulsory Sunday observance—'right or wrong'—was 'lodged exclusively with the States' when 'the government was organized.' I am prone to believe that no Senator will have any difficulty in deciding that the whole question of Sabbath observance is outside the jurisdiction of civil authority—and especially of the Congress of the United States—by comparison of the U. S. Senate Report of 1829 (Committee on Post Roads and Post Offices) relating to the carrying of the mails on Sunday, with the report that is made and which accompanies Senate Bill No. 3,940.

"Will you kindly use your influence to the end that this kind of legislation may not prevail, and that our government may be allowed to stand just where it has stood, for complete liberty of conscience and worship, since its organization."

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COLLEGE VIEW, NEBRASKA

The College Library is the scene of interesting operations just now. All who have felt the inconvenience of the close quarters for study in the library will be glad to know that Professor Graf's history room has been annexed by a large arch. The plan is to use the greater part of the former history room for "stack room" and librarian's office, giving the remainder of the room and the entire library for reading room.

The village fathers have lately decided to provide a new plan for designating the streets of the village. Any ethical idea that might cling to such names as Longfellow, Shakespeare, Bancroft, Whittier, and the like, as applied to the streets, is done away. The new system is upon the utility plan and provides for numbers and letters only. The streets running north and south are lettered according to the alphabet, commencing at the west, so that the main north and south street which runs west of the College Campus is designated L. The streets running east and west are numbered commencing at the north, so that the principal street running east and west, south of the College Campus is number 11. From this any one can easily decide his location.

Word comes to this office from Des Moines, Iowa, that the Seventh-day Adventist church at that place was badly damaged by fire on Wednesday morning. The Iowa sanitarium being in such close proximity to the church, it was thought necessary to remove the patients to a place of safety. Firemen and policemen carried out thirty of these. The loss on the church was not stated, it is hoped it was not heavy.—*Northern Union Reaper*.

THE LATIN UNION SCHOOL

FUND

	Previously reported	\$162.00
No. 59,	Anna J. Olson,	1.00
No. 156,	Kate Sanborn,	1.00
No. 37,	Emily Johnson,	1.00
No. 212,	Ger. Mjs. Society,	1.00
No. 43,	Maggie Ogden,	1.00
No. 35,	Louise M. Scholz,	1.00

Total \$168.00

College View Items

Everyone should plan to attend the prayer-meeting in his district.

The general subject at the young people's meeting last Sabbath afternoon was "The Philippines." The society at College View does not forget its student members in their various places this vacation. God grant they may be bits of light all over the Middle West.

The Senior social meeting Sabbath afternoon was well attended. Two readings from foreign missionaries were given and a short Bible study showing what God desires we should do. Then all knelt in an earnest season of prayer praying God to bless our missionaries.

Wednesday evening, June 10, a union meeting of all the prayer meeting districts was held in the north vestry of the church. The subject for consideration was "New Plans for the Church School Work." It is perhaps known by all that the present school building is entirely too small to carry on the school and that enlargement of the building is absolutely necessary. Miss Peck presented in behalf of the board, the new plans for the removing and rebuilding of the present building. The plan proposed is that the building shall be removed to the east or south-east part of the College campus and that the roof be raised making it a two story building. That equipment for manual and industrial work be provided. The College grants a free lease of the land for the school ground and further very generously agreed to bear one-half the expenses in removing and remodeling the building. There was a large attendance at the meeting and it was unanimously voted to co-operate with the Board in their plans and that they be asked to at once begin the raising of the funds necessary for the carrying out of the proposed plans.

Sabbath forenoon, June 10, Eld. M. E. Kern preached his farewell sermon to the College View church. He chose for a text 1 Cor. 10:31. The three clauses of duties to which he especially referred were "the home," "The church," and "the civic." He spoke with much earnestness and his long association with us as a student and teacher in the College, a teacher in the public school and official duties in the church made his words effective. He said, "What a change would take place in some of the homes here if the text were always applied." He appealed to us as brethren in the church to bear with each other's short comings and not to speak evil of each other and always prove ourselves loyal to the church. When he referred to our civic duties he said that he believed that as citizens of College View we should be interested in its governmental affairs and should endeavor to make it a good, clean, respectable town. It is hoped that his words will not be forgotten.

Cheerfulness is a small virtue it is true, but it sheds such a brightness around us in this life that neither clouds nor rain can dispel its happy influence.

Miss Eleanora Reid has gone to visit at her home in Dorchester, Nebraska.

Charles Young has gone to Chicago, Ill. and will remain through the summer.

Prof. O. J. Graf left Saturday evening to attend the Minneapolis camp-meeting.

Henry Willers, class of '07, and wife, are in College View, visiting Mrs. Willer's home-folk here.

Miss Belle Kearney, National W. C. T. U. Lecturer, is a guest of the Nebraska Sanitarium.

Miss Anna Quantock has gone to her home at Fayetteville, Missouri, to spend the summer vacation.

Arch Ward, of Stockville, Nebraska, a student at the University, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Callahan.

J. I. Beardsley writes from the Woonsocket, South Dakota, camp ground, where he is doing young people's work, "It is raining here!"

Elder E. T. Russell stopped over in the village two days on his return from Kansas, as he was on his way to his home in Minatare, Nebr.

Miss Mertie Wheeler has gone to spend a few weeks at her home in Crawford, Nebr. She writes; "I reached home safely. It is raining here."

Miss Ada Madison, class of '07 is home for a week's visit in College View. Miss Madison has been doing private music teaching in Wisner, Nebraska, since her graduation.

A card from Miss Annie Laurie McCutcheon, at her home at Keene, Texas, tells of her happiness in being at home, in spite of her loyalty to Union, also the good times she is having in the "Sunny South."

President C. C. Lewis, who has been spending a few days in the village, has gone to Minneapolis to attend the camp-meeting there. From Minneapolis he goes to the South Dakota camp-meeting at Woonsocket.

The Village Board, in making its appropriations, overlooked the item of village library expense, but upon petition of a majority of the voters of the village, an appropriation of \$100 was voted for library expenses.

A postal card from Pearl Pride, at her home in Sawyer, Kansas, tells of a pleasant trip home as far as Wichita, in company with Misses Maggie Ogden and Edith Johnson, and Messrs. Irvine and Martins.

Mrs. C. C. Lewis is conducting an interesting class in the study of the Testimonies for a number who wish to do extra work during the vacation. Some of the students are Misses Belle Twining, Thirza Mason, and Lola and Lilah Spear.

The students of Miss Lottie Bell's room gave her a pleasant reception at the home of Duff Soucey last week. As a token of their regard they presented to her a valuable inkstand. Miss Bell has gone to California, where she has accepted a position as head of the Normal Department in Healdsburg College. This is a fitting recognition of the successful work she has done in the College View church school as its principal.

Prof. A. Anderson is attending the camp-meeting at Woonsocket, South Dakota.

Harold E. Kellogg, of Madison, South Dakota, is visiting in the village.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Retta King and Mr. Geo. A. Nelson.

James Johnson has gone to Omaha, and will connect with the tent work in that place.

Students are already registering for the summer school. An enthusiastic company is expected.

Miss Maude Kynett writes of the pleasant welcome that awaited her on her arrival at her home in Bartow, Florida.

Prof. C. L. Benson, educational secretary of the Northern Union, is busily engaged preparing hard nuts for students to crack.—*Northern Union Reaper*.

Miss Beatrice Baharian is in College View for a few days after a successful canvassing trip to Beatrice, Nebraska. She expects to go to Hastings soon.

Tuesday night, June 16, the Nebraska Convention for the blind gave a concert in the College chapel. An interesting program was rendered to a large, appreciative audience.

Prof. Floyd Bralliar of Stuart, Iowa, has been in the village a few days. He was on his way to Tennessee, where he has arranged to engage in educational work in the future.

Misses Inez Shultz and Geneva Dawson have been out of town visiting for a few days. Miss Dawson expects her mother from Battle Creek soon. Mrs. Dawson will locate in College View.

At the late meeting of the village board the following named persons were appointed or re-appointed to serve upon the Town Library Committee: D. Nicola, O. J. Graf, Edna Schee, L. L. Caviness.

Misses Helena Kiehlbauch, Eliza Hochschorner, and Clara Kugel, report good courage and success from Missouri. Each of them had sold over fifty dollars worth of books during their first week of canvassing.

Several Union College young people attended the University Commencement Exercises, Thursday, June 11. Among the graduates were three with whom the MESSENGER readers are more or less acquainted:—Professor Nevison Roberts, one of our music teachers; R. H. Reimche, a former Union College student; and Margaret Smith, an attendant at our Lincoln church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Neufeld, of Enid, Oklahoma, write: "Yes, we saw the blue mark all right, and to show that we appreciate your efforts, we herewith send you fifty cents for another year's subscription. We could not part with such a good friend as the MESSENGER and are glad it comes every week now. We could not send the subscription sooner as the heavy rains have washed the bridges away and made the roads impassable, stopping the rural mail delivery. May the Lord bless the MESSENGER is our prayer."

THE EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER

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

Entered at the post office in College View, Neb., as second class matter under act of Congress of March 9, 1879.

News and Notes.

Robert Irvine and Oren Durham are canvassing together in Kansas.

Miss Mollie Weiss is on her way to Europe, as a private secretary.

Cush Sparks, a former worker in the International, is in Hastings, Nebraska.

Misses Elvena and Annina Jensen have gone to visit at their home in Danabrog, Nebraska.

Carl Thompson, who has been under quarantine for scarlet fever since school closed, is out again.

Miss Gertie Grant reports courage and success from her canvassing work in northern Minnesota.

Miss Florence Peterson has accepted a position as Stenographer for the Northern Union Conference.

Alfred Adson is canvassing in Wyoming. Three hundred dollars was his record several days ago.

A letter from Prof. E. E. Farnsworth, of Denver, Colorado, tells of his enjoyment in his work, and sends best wishes to all his friends.

Miss Maude Weller, who has been teaching at Elk Point this year, is attending the Woonsocket camp-meeting, in South Dakota.

The Nebraska Circuit Chautauqua began its session June 17, at Bryan's Grove, near Normal. It lasts till Tuesday, June 23.

Earl Ventling, writing from Maywood, Nebraska, reports a rough country and lots of hail, but his first week's report to Brother Hebard foots up \$75.50.

The College and South Hall are enjoying an experience of repairing, which takes the form of plastering and kalsomining, preparatory to the opening of the summer school.

Word from Ralph Brown tells of a pleasant visit with his sister Gulah at the Wichita Sanitarium on his way to his home in Joplin, Missouri. Miss Gulah has entered upon her second year in the nurses' class.

Miss Lena Hunt, who went to her home in Battle Creek last week, was pleasantly surprised, as she reached Niles, Michigan, to see Prof. H. A. Morrison board the train. He was on his way to Washington, D. C.

Miss Winnie Hunt is spending a few days in College View.

Mrs. B. E. Huffman is spending her vacation with her parents at La Cygne, Kansas.

Miss Irene Pierce has returned from Crawford, Nebraska where she taught public school.

Miss Lora G. Smith in renewing her subscription to the MESSENGER writes that she is enjoying her vacation at her home in Republican City, Nebraska.

Dwight Pettis from Lawrence, Kansas writes of his success in the canvassing work. In spite of the floods he took twenty-seven dollars worth of orders the first week, and thirty-six dollars worth the second.

A postal card from Mrs. T. M. French, visiting Professor French's people in Keene, Texas, says: "I am enjoying my stay here very much. Expect to see you in College View in about a week, on my way to Oregon, to visit my brother."

The excavating for the new dormitory has begun on the campus, to the destruction of a nice patch of radishes, on the site. However, the dormitory is the more essential of the two, and we are glad to see this new evidence of prosperity at our college.

Prof. and Mrs. M. E. Kern, and daughter Geneva left Monday, June 15, for Washington, D. C. They were accompanied by Professor Kern's mother as far as Manhattan, Kansas, where they will visit Professor Kern's sister. From there they will go to Indiana to spend a few days with relatives before leaving for their new home at Washington, D. C.

UNION COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL

This school begins Tuesday, June 23 and lasts six weeks. It is designed for teachers and for those who wish to make up college or academic work. By taking only two studies and one drill, credit can be made for a full college term. Those not wishing college credits may take one or two studies more. This will be the best equipped summer school ever held in the denomination. Note its facilities: Fifteen teachers, chemical laboratory, new physical laboratory, library and reading room, music rooms and instruments, five lines of manual training, special church school methods, college home, beautifully shaded grounds, healthful location. The tuition is \$6.00 for the term, remitted to accredited church school teachers. Board and room, \$2.00 per week. There is not time to write—just come.

C. C. Lewis, Principal.

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Nice lot of selected razors on sale now from \$1 to \$3.

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PHONE 11

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