

CALENDAR
WALLA WALLA COLLEGE,
College Place, Wash.

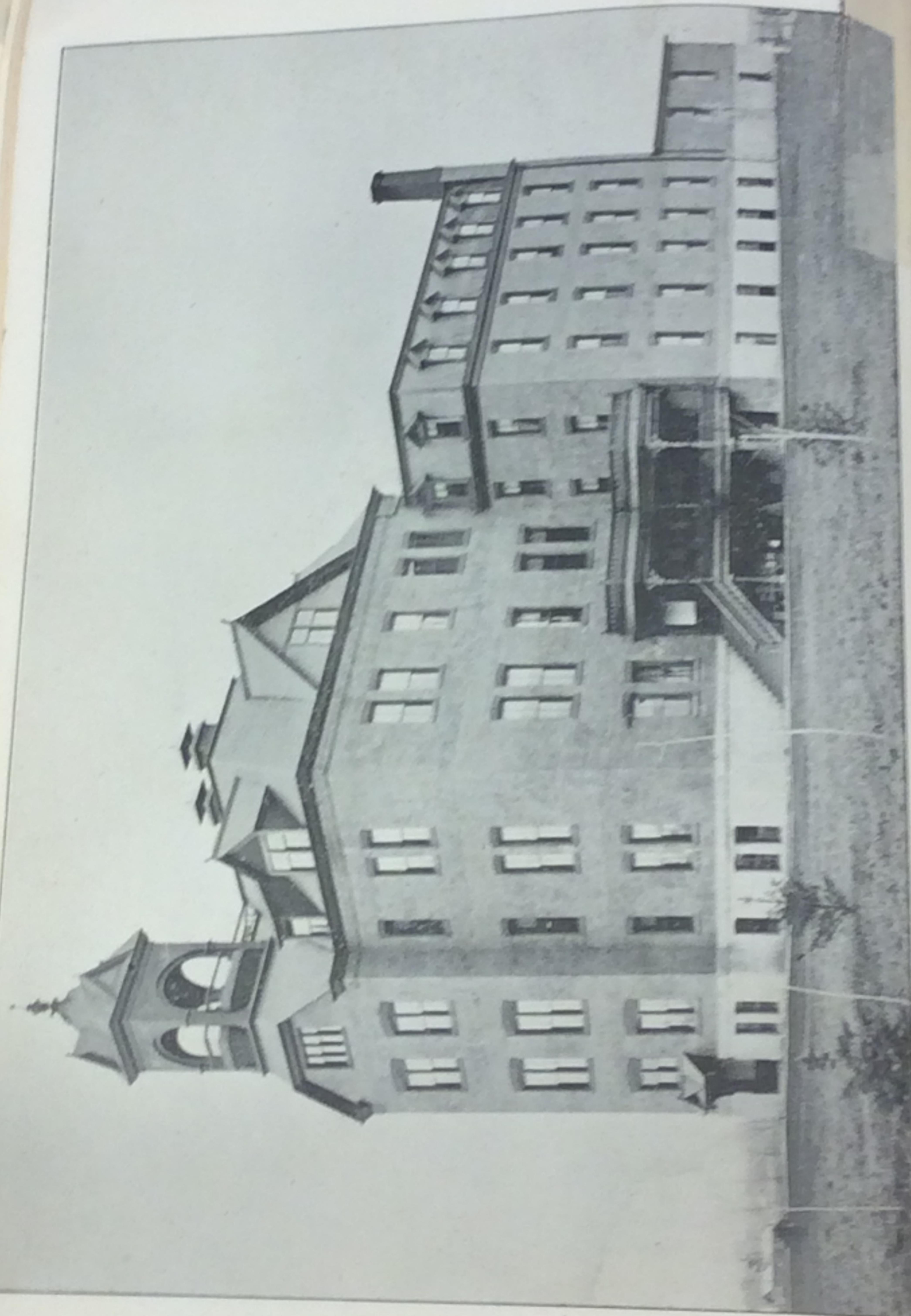
1896.



Special Notice.

A conveyance from the College will meet all students who arrive at Walla Walla during the first week after the opening of the school year, and they will be carried to College Place without charge. After the first week students who desire to be met at Walla Walla must notify the College of the time of their arrival, and a charge of fifty cents will be made for each passenger. The regular hack fare is not less than two dollars. Students leaving before the close of the school year will be charged the same rate.





FIFTH ANNUAL CALENDAR.

—OR—

Walla Walla College

LOCATED AT

COLLEGE PLACE,

NEAR WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON.



WALLA WALLA, WASH.
PRESS OF THE WALLA WALLA UNION.
1896.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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CALENDAR FOR 1896-97.

September 16, 1896,	Fall Term Begins.
December 8, 1896,	Fall Term Closes.
December 9, 1896,	Winter Term Begins.
March 2, 1897,	Winter Term Closes.
March 3, 1897,	Spring Terms Begins.
May 25, 1897,	Spring Term Closes.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; and the knowledge of the Holy One is understanding.—Prov. 9: 10, R. V.

✓ 1896-97

FACULTY.

EDWARD A. SUTHERLAND,
President.

GEORGE A. DROLL, *Preceptor.*
Natural Sciences.

JOSEPH L. KAY,
Mathematics.

THEODORE E. ANDREWS,
English Language.

MRS. LYDIA M. DROLL,
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Intermediate.

MRS. EMMA NICHOLS,
Primary.

EVELYN RILEY,
Secretary of Corresponding School.

LUTHER HUGHES,
Industrial Department.

LIBBIE J. PATTON,
Superintendent Domestic Department.

GEORGE A. NICHOLS,
Business Agent.

*To be filled before Sept. 16.

Walla Walla College.

newspaper

AT the twenty-ninth session of the Seventh-day Adventist General Conference held in Battle Creek, Mich., March 5-25, 1891, it was voted to establish a college at Walla Walla, Washington. Since that time a suitable location has been secured, facilities provided, and the institution which has been named Walla Walla College was opened for the reception of students December 7, 1892. The object in establishing the institution is to provide facilities whereby young people of both sexes may receive a Christian education, while surrounded with influences favorable to the development of Christian character.

LOCATION.

Walla Walla, near which the College is located, is a city of 7000 inhabitants, situated in the celebrated Walla Walla Valley, a region justly noted for its orchards and gardens. It is sometimes known as the "Garden City," owing to this fact. The climate is mild and healthful and hard to excel. Seven splendid mountain streams and countless spring branches flow through the valley to water its luxuriant vegetation. From these sparkling and musical streams the name Walla Walla is derived, meaning in the aboriginal tongue, "Many Waters." Walla

Walla has direct connection with the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern railroad systems.

College Place, the suburb in which Walla Walla College is located, is about two and one-half miles southwest from the business portion of Walla Walla, and the College is in full view from its principal streets.

Those desiring to locate where they can enjoy good educational advantages, and at the same time engage in a profitable enterprise, such as fruit-raising, gardening, etc., would do well to correspond with the Business Agent.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The College campus consists of about ten acres upon elevated ground, commanding a fine view of the Blue Mountains, which lie to the east and south. The College building is a substantial structure of brick, four stories in height.

Two brick dormitories are connected with it, four stories in height, and contain rooms and dining room capacity to accommodate about one hundred and fifty students. The rooms are all heated by steam.

COLLEGE YEAR.

The College year will open September 16, 1896, and close May 25, 1897. It will consist of three terms of twelve weeks each. No arrangement is made for a vacation between terms. The advantage of this plan is, that the students have one month more to be out of the schoolroom, affording them an opportunity to earn means to pay school expenses.

THE TIME TO ENTER.

Experience has fully demonstrated that it is an injury to the work of the College to allow students to enter at any time. It not only occupies too much of the time

of the instructors in classifying applicants for admission, and interferes with the progress of those who entered at the proper time, but it also places at a great disadvantage those who were thus admitted. In view of these facts, the Board of Managers have adopted the following regulations governing the matter: Students will be received for classification any time during the first four weeks of the Fall term, and at the opening of the Winter and Spring terms. Other days set for examination for admission will be as follows: Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1896, Wednesday, January 7, 1897. No one will be expected to present himself for admission at other times, nor after the Spring term has been in session more than two weeks. All who desire to enter the College are urged to begin at the opening of the year, if possible, as it will give them a great advantage in planning their work.

All who expect to attend the College at any time during the year are requested to notify the President at their earliest convenience, stating definitely the time when they will enter. This will be found of advantage both to the students and the College.

WHO ADMITTED.

The College is open to all worthy persons of both sexes. The moral influence of the school is carefully guarded, and no one who uses indecent, profane, or unbecoming language, or indulges in the use of tobacco or alcoholic drinks, or who is in any way vicious or immoral, will knowingly be admitted.

The dormitory system is strictly followed, and all unmarried students whose parents or legal guardians do not reside at or near College Place are required to board and room at the College building. Failure to comply with this requirement will justify the Faculty in declining to receive students for classification. Under exceptional

circumstances, permission may be given for living with relatives. All applications for such permission, stating the reasons for the request, must be presented before any such arrangement is made. Students who are really unable to meet the expense at the Home, will be permitted, on application, to secure approved places where they may work for their board. STUDENTS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO BOARD THEMSELVES.

Candidates for admission who are strangers to the Faculty are expected to produce certificates of good moral character.

If the applicant is a member of some church or Sabbath school, a letter of recommendation from his pastor or Sabbath school superintendent must be presented.

DISCIPLINE.

Such general regulations as have been adopted by the Board of Managers are found on page 11. More specific suggestions are made by the Faculty as circumstances may require. Students who attend the institution for the purpose of receiving the greatest possible benefit, and who are willing to submit to reasonable regulations, will find themselves in harmony with the management. Every effort is made toward making the students self-reliant, self-controlled men and women. But it is not a reform school, and its patrons should not send to this institution young people too incorrigible to be governed at home.

No student is allowed to remain who seems unwilling to comply cheerfully with the requirements of the school, or whose influence is pernicious.

EXAMINATIONS.

Every student will be required to pass an examination, either written or oral, upon entering the school, to

determine what classes he should join. Those who desire to obtain credit for work done at other institutions, must, during the first year of their stay at the College, either pass a satisfactory examination in each branch, or present such evidence from other instructors as will, in the judgment of the Faculty, entitle them to such credit without examination. Work done in approved high schools and academies may be accepted for corresponding work. Credit may be allowed in the College course for work done in other colleges of good standing. A final examination is held in each study whenever it is completed, and more frequent examinations are held at the discretion of the instructors. No credit will be allowed for an examination in any study during a student's course unless he has pursued it under the direction of some competent instructor.

Students will not be admitted who fail to pass a satisfactory examination upon the College calendar of 1896. They must be thoroughly acquainted with its requirements.

LIBRARY.

The library at present is small, consisting of about 700 volumes, which have been selected with special reference to the needs of the institution. Additions are being made from time to time. Daily and weekly papers and magazines are kept on file for the use of students.

NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE.

(1) Funds with which to purchase books for the library. Donations of standard works would be thankfully received. Please correspond with the College before sending them. (2) Specimens for the museum. Curiosities of any kind from all parts of the world. (3) Contributions to a fund from which worthy students may receive some financial aid.

Some Distinctive Features of the College.

A Christian Home for non-resident students.

Special attention paid to hygiene and physical culture.

An extended course of study in the English Bible.

Instruction for students in cooking.

A strong religious influence pervading all the work.

A sentiment which permits older students to pursue elementary branches without embarrassment.

Necessary expenses low. Economy and plainness in dress encouraged.

Science work upon a basis which strengthens faith in God's Word.

An exceptionally strong course in history in which the philosophy of history and the fulfillment of prophecy are made prominent.

Regular class and chorus drill in vocal music under a competent director.

A line of study especially adapted to the needs of ministers, canvassers, and Bible workers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY are kept for sale in the College building, at the usual price.

EACH student must provide himself with a pair of good rubbers.

THE SCHOLARSHIP of each student is recorded for permanent reference.

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP is given to each student at the close of each term, showing his standing in the branches he has studied. A duplicate is forwarded to parents or guardians.

NEEDED DENTISTRY should be attended to in vacation.

ALL MAIL for members of the College should be directed to College Place, Walla Walla Co., Wash. The word "College" added to the address will facilitate its delivery. Money intended for the College may be sent to us through the postoffice of College Place.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE relating to the institution should be addressed to the President, College Place, Wash.

Regulations

GOVERNING ALL STUDENTS OF WALLA WALLA COLLEGE DURING THE ENTIRE COLLEGE YEAR.

Realizing that many fail in whatever they undertake because they have habits of carelessness, it is the intention of the Faculty to do all that can be reasonably done to help our students to overcome these faults. Chief among these habits are irregularity and being just "a little late." The Faculty will use great firmness in dealing with such students.

Only four absences will be excused during each term. Of these, not more than two absences where reasons are unsatisfactory will be excused during the term. Whenever this number is exceeded by any student, his case will be referred to the Faculty, who will deal with it in a vigorous manner with the intention of correcting the habit. The above does not apply to absences on account of illness. Whenever a student finds it necessary to remain away from school or any exercise, he may obtain a permit from the President to do so on presenting satisfactory reasons. All excuses and permits must be presented in writing, with reasons thereon, to the President for his approval. On the student's first appearance in the exer-

cise from which he has been absent, he must present his excuse, properly signed, to the instructor. Failure to do so will necessitate the instructor's excusing him from the class until his excuse is presented. The number of absences excused or permitted for any term must not exceed fifteen per cent of the whole number of exercises in any class. Should this limit be passed, the student thus forfeits his class standing in that class.

Students must abstain from indecent or disorderly behavior; from profane or unbecoming language; from visiting billiard rooms, saloons, and gambling places; from the use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks; from card-playing; and from all improper associations.

No student shall enter or leave any class of any department, except by permission of the President.

Every student is required to pass a satisfactory examination in each study pursued, before entering a succeeding class.

No student shall receive private lessons or engage in teaching, except by permission of the Faculty.

Every student will be presented with a Calendar; but if the Calendar is lost or destroyed, a second must be purchased. The price is fifteen cents.

Four full studies pursued at the same time constitute full work, and no student will be allowed to take more, unless by special permission of the Faculty, the request and reasons therefor having been previously presented in writing.

Students doing more than one hour of manual work are not expected to carry four regular studies.

Unrestricted association of the sexes is not permitted, and all students are expected to maintain a proper degree of reserve in their association with those of the opposite

sex. Gentlemen must not escort ladies on the street or to or from public gatherings.

Gentlemen who wish to call on ladies living outside of the Home must first obtain permission from the President to do so.

Attending parties, the theater, or any entertainment of an objectionable character, interferes with a student's work, and exerts a wrong influence in the school. It is therefore forbidden.

Students desiring to attend any social gathering must first obtain permission from the Faculty to do so.

Frequent attendance upon evening gatherings of any kind is not in harmony with the plan of work at the College, and may be made a matter of discipline at the discretion of the Faculty.

Students living outside of the College Home must observe the hours for study as indicated on page 16. They must not be playing on the streets during this time.

The Sabbath must be observed by resident students as required on page 15.

Failure to comply with any of the above regulations will subject the student to discipline.

Whenever, in the judgment of the Faculty, a student's attendance is no longer profitable to himself, or is detrimental to the school, he may be dismissed.

The Home.

A careful study of the different schools in the United States, and the manner of dealing with the students put

in the charge of teachers, reveals the advantages of a student's home.

Young people previously subject to various surroundings find that the peculiarities of their home training and irregularities in habit disappear as they mingle in the family with others, associating with Christian teachers, and having all their work done in a regular and systematic way. Special attention will be given to the neatness and order with which room work is done. Christian courtesy and refinement will be the result of this manner of life.

The managers earnestly recommend that all parents living at a distance, who send their sons and daughters to the College, make provision for them to live in the Home. The program of the Home is such as can be followed by all without inconvenience, and the requirements are such as are consistent with a spirit of trust and freedom. The work of the Home is largely done by the students themselves, each one working one hour per day in part payment of his expenses. The work is so planned that when each one has performed the amount assigned, the whole work is accomplished in an orderly way. The training thus received in bearing some responsibility during the years of school life, is extremely valuable both in its present and future results. Children under fifteen years of age are not received into the School Home, unless by special arrangement.

It will be expected that each one will conform to the daily program arranged by those in charge. Every member of the school family must be at home evenings, unless special permission is obtained to the contrary. Ladies will be permitted to receive gentlemen callers on Sundays and Thursdays by permission of the Preceptress. All calls must be made in the public parlors. Permission

may be had from the one in charge of the Home to go to the City on the day which will be chosen by the Faculty, and all will be expected to so plan their work as to conform strictly to this arrangement.

Each member of the school family will furnish his own toilet soap, brushes, combs, six towels, four napkins, napkin ring, four pillow cases, four sheets, a bed spread, a pillow, quilts or blankets, two yards of heavy flannel for fomentation cloths for use in case of sickness, two long work aprons, a sewing outfit, spread for table 48x30 inches, also toilet spreads for dresser and wash stand. Every gentleman must be provided with a pair of noiseless slippers, to be worn during study hours. Those who come unprovided with these things will be required to purchase them here. All articles should be plainly and durably marked with the full name of owner.

Students must not be strolling about on the Sabbath (Saturday), but should regard the day and attend Sabbath School and public worship. They are not allowed to make and receive calls on the Sabbath, nor should they spend a single Sabbath away from the College during term time.

Students are expected to attend morning and evening prayers. If at any time a student is absent for any other reason than illness, a satisfactory excuse should be rendered to the one in charge at the earliest opportunity.

Regularity in diet is urged upon all students. It is the object of the school to set before the students such articles of food as will be conducive to general good health. Parents are requested not to send boxes of food to their children. No objection is made, however, to their receiving fresh fruit. A tray or light lunch will be allowed in the room by permission of those in charge.

The years which a young girl spends at school are those in which good physical habits should become so confirmed as to become necessary for comfort. It will, in every case, be required that the whole outfit be in harmony with the necessities of good physical development. The lady in charge of this department will insist on a change of dress whenever that worn is judged by her to be a hindrance to the best health. All dresses should be as light as is consistent with warmth; evenly distributed; all skirts hung from a waist so loosely worn that the arms can reach straight up with perfect ease; sleeves to admit of the freest movement. No corsets should be worn with any suit. The shoes worn should have low heels. All students are expected to dress plainly. The wearing of jewelry and any unnecessary ornamentation in dress is not in good taste here, and will not be in harmony with the wishes of the managers.

DAILY PROGRAM FOR THE HOME.

Rising bell	5:45 A. M.
Morning prayers (attendance required).....	6:30 "
Breakfast.....	6:45 "
Recitations.....	8 A. M. to 1:15 P. M.
Dinner.....	1:45 "
Calling hour.....	2:30 to 4:00 "
Study hour	6:15 to 9:30 "
Evening prayers (attendance required).....	6:15 "
Silent hour (1st Div.).....	6:30 to 6:50 "
Silent hour (2nd Div.).....	6:50 to 7:10 "
Lights out	9:30 "

Expenses.

The charge for non-resident students will be \$18.00 per month of four weeks, payable in advance. This will include board, use of furnished room, light, heat, plain washing, use of library and reading room, and tuition in

regular course of study. This price is based upon the supposition that two students occupy each room, and that two meals per day are furnished. Any change from this plan will necessitate an increase in the charges made. A discount of \$1.00 per month will be made when a cash payment for three months is made at one time in advance; for six months paid in advance, \$1.50 per month; for nine months in advance, \$2.00 per month will be deducted from the regular rates. There will be no discount allowed where tuition is paid by labor or provisions, or transferred from one party to another without special arrangements being made.

Thirty hours' work is provided for each student during each school month. When this work is done acceptably, the student will be allowed ten cents per hour, thus reducing the regular charges from \$18.00 to \$15.00 per month. For all labor performed above the thirty hours, the student will be paid according to the value of the labor to the College. These charges are so low that the College will be unable to meet extra expenses incurred on account of illness of students. In such cases the actual expense of providing a physician or a nurse, and five cents extra for each meal sent to the room, will be charged to the student's account. No deduction from regular charges will be made for a short absence.

In most cases, it will be better for parents to send money directly to the College, and not to their children. In doing so draw all drafts, checks, orders, etc., in favor of "Walla Walla College." Students need but little spending money; and parents are urged to require a monthly statement of expenses from their children. In order for students to draw money on their account from the Business Office for incidental expenses, an order from their parents will be required.

It is expected that all students will have respect for College property; and in case of destruction of property of any kind, such as breaking windows, dishes, tools, etc., the actual cost of replacing the same will be charged, if those doing the damage report it at the Business Office within twenty-four hours after the damage is done. If it is not reported, and those in charge are compelled to find the person who did the damage, twice the amount of the actual cost will be charged.

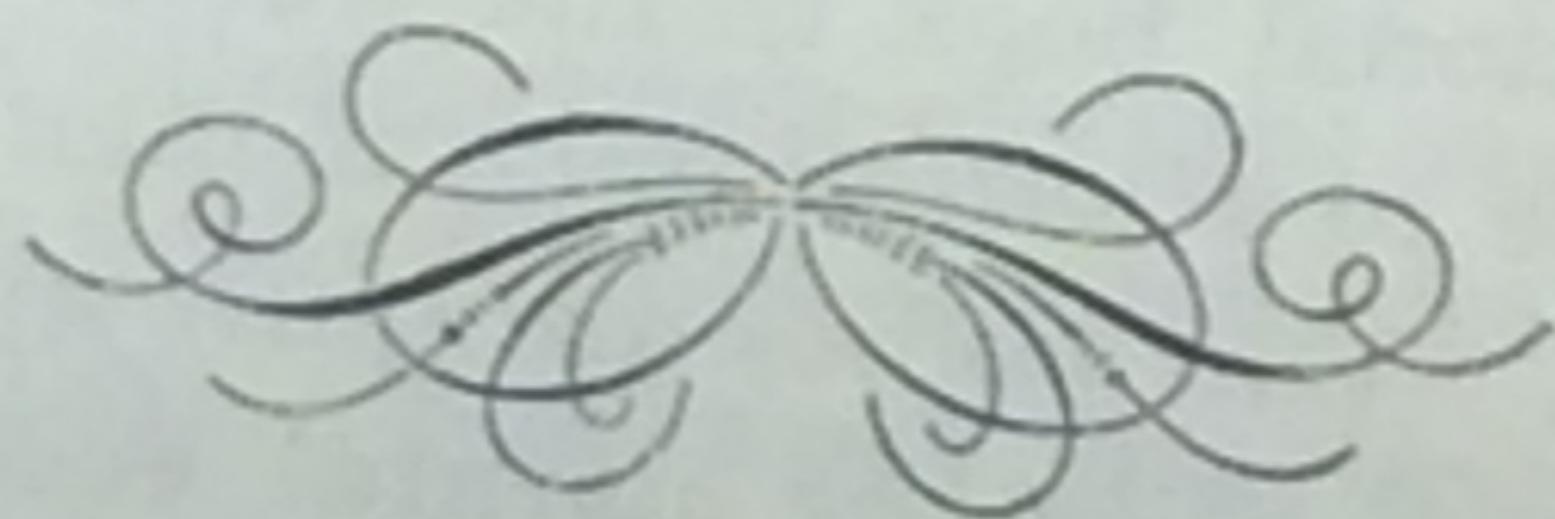
The rates for tuition for resident students are as follows: For full work in the regular courses, \$4.00 per month; in the preparatory courses, \$3.50; for any lower grade of work pursued in the College department, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per month. Tuition is payable monthly in advance. Twenty-five per cent is added for a fifth study. Those students who do not take full work will be charged one-third rate for one study, and two-thirds rate for two studies. In making out bills to students, the time will be reckoned from the first or the middle of the school month in which the student enters. If a student withdraws during the first half of a school month, he will be charged to the middle of the month. If he withdraws at any time after the middle of the month, he will be charged to the end of the month. Students remaining for a fractional part of a week in the Home will be charged for a whole week. Where three or more students belonging to the same family attend the College, and they are taking full work, and their tuition is all paid by one person (the managers being satisfied of this fact), a deduction of five per cent from the regular charges will be made in their favor.

The payment, at the time of entering, of an incidental fee of fifty cents, will be required from all resident students, which will be used in the support of the library and read-

ing room. A discount of five per cent will be allowed to such resident students as pay their tuition three months in advance, seven per cent for six months, and ten per cent for nine months in advance.

All students in natural science work will be held responsible for any breakage or damage of apparatus, and the same must be satisfactorily settled for before class standing will be granted.

A small fee will be charged all students doing work in the laboratory to meet actual cost of material consumed. The fee in any case probably will not exceed \$1.50 for a term.



Departments of Instruction.

ENGLISH BIBLE DEPARTMENT.

"Our College is designed of God to meet the advancing wants for this time of peril and demoralization." The chief object in the minds of the founders of the Walla Walla College was to have a school where God's Word should have its proper place in the education of the youth.

"The Bible is regarded as the highest, most important text-book. The Bible is like a fountain; the more you look into it, the deeper the fountain appears. No science is equal to the science that reveals the character of God. The Bible stands the highest among books, and its study is valuable above the study of other literature in giving strength and expansion of mind. The Word of God is the best educational book in the world. Enlargement of mind will come to a *nation* only as men return to their *allegiance to God*. Our bodies are built up from what we eat and drink; and as in the natural economy, so in the spiritual economy; it is what we meditate upon that will give tone and strength to our spiritual natures. The mind will enlarge if it is employed in tracing out the relation of the subjects of the Bible, comparing Scripture with Scripture, and spiritual things with spiritual. No book is so potent to elevate the thoughts, to give vigor to the faculties, as the broad, ennobling truths of the Bible." Little benefit is derived from a careless or hasty reading of the Bible. The careful and painstaking study, as con-

ducted in the College, will not fail in giving a "breadth of mind, a nobility of character, and a stability of purpose that is rarely seen in these times," to the student who enters heartily into the work.

In order to study science, history, and literature in the most appreciative manner, and to be able to make the proper discriminations, the mind should be strengthened and fortified by continual nourishment from the Bible.

The primary object of the College has not been forgotten, which is to afford young men an opportunity to study for the ministry, and to prepare individuals of both sexes to become workers in the various branches of missionary work. The Bible study has been so arranged that those who should not spend a number of consecutive years in school may have such instruction as will meet their wants. Special advantages are offered to this class for a brief yet comprehensive study of those subjects most needed to fit them for the work.

To meet the needs of all our students, a carefully prepared line of Bible study has been arranged, beginning with the seventh grade and continuing throughout the remainder of the College course of eight years. Besides this line, daily Bible study will be carried on in all of the grades below the seventh. The work has been laid out so that those who cannot spend more than one or two years may be allowed to select their work subject to the approval of the Faculty.

Each student in this course will be expected to possess a good reference Bible, with maps, a concordance as complete as Cruden's, and such other books as are mentioned in the following outline. The books required will be of the highest value to a gospel worker while engaged in field work.

FIRST YEAR.

The Bible course will begin with a careful study of Old Testament history, biography, and geography. Careful attention will be given to Bible customs and manners. The study will be made simple and vivid, inspiring the earnest student with the spirit of the faithful ones of those times, and a desire to investigate more thoroughly the subject. The student will be taught to express his ideas in the form of compositions. Careful attention will be paid to the grammatical construction, penmanship, spelling, neatness, as well as the thought, of all these compositions. Map-drawing will be a prominent feature of this beginning work. Students will be expected to possess Patriarchs and Prophets, in addition to the books mentioned above.

SECOND YEAR.

Now the student is prepared to study and appreciate the eternal purpose of God concerning man; the origin of evil; creation, paying considerable attention to the formation and structure of the earth from a geological standpoint, and a careful investigation of the popular theory of evolution; the fall of man; the plan of redemption; lives of the patriarchs, and the patriarchal form of government; the exodus of the children of Israel and their establishment; their laws, moral, ceremonial, sanitary, and civil, which made this people the most wonderful of all historic times. Outlines of the books of Genesis and Exodus, committed to memory, will be expected. Essays will be required. Great Controversy, Gospel in Creation, Steps to Christ, in addition to the books already named.

THIRD YEAR.

A study will be conducted on the life of Christ in the four Gospels, and the lives and work of his apostles in the

Acts. Outlines of two of the Gospels and the Acts must be committed to memory; also a harmony of the Gospels must be compiled, using Spirit of Prophecy and Cadman's Harmony as a guide in the work. The student will be required to prepare practical Bible readings on a number of subjects. The object in this will be to prepare individuals to give Bible readings in regular missionary work. Essays. The following books in addition to those named should be possessed by the student: New Life of Christ (if out), Testimonies for the Church, and Life Sketches of Paul.

FOURTH YEAR.

Knowing that many pass over large portions of the Old Testament as uninteresting or as unimportant, great pains has been taken to prepare a line of work for this part of the Scriptures, which we believe will not fail in arousing the interest of the student, and opening up to him one of the most critical and important periods passed through by ancient Israel. This line is made up of the following topics: Israel during the time of the judges; the monarchy, and a careful study of the principles underlying the government; the revolting of the ten tribes and the result; fall, captivity, and restoration of Judah. The books studied will be Judges, Ruth, First and Second Samuel, First and Second Kings, First and Second Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, and the historical portions of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel. The outline of at least four books and portions of Scripture must be committed to memory. Bible readings and essays will be carried on continually. All the books mentioned above will be used with Smith's Old Testament History.

FIFTH YEAR.

Nothing need be written to show the importance of the following study: Some of epistles; Job; Psalms;

philosophy of the plan of salvation; God as revealed in nature. The usual work will be required in committing to memory Scripture and outline of books; Bible readings and essays will be expected. Gospel Workers, Christian Temperance and Bible Hygiene, in addition to the books already named.

SIXTH YEAR.

Knowing that many are ignorant of the great religious awakening of half a century ago, the cause that led to such a movement, traced carefully through the history of our own nation, and the results that have followed, seen in this country and throughout the entire world, it seems necessary to have a carefully prepared line of study on this important period. The rise and progress of Seventh-day Adventists, with a careful study of the prophetic portions of the books of Daniel and Revelation, will be important features. The prophetic portions of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the minor prophets will be studied. Subjects that are especially interesting and important at the present time, such as the shaking time, latter rain, sealing time, time of trouble, and the inheritance of the saints, will receive special attention. There will be work required in Bible readings and essays. Two Republics, Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation, and Rise and Progress will be used in addition to the books named above.

SEVENTH YEAR.

A knowledge of the laws controlling the mind is very essential. The Divine Word is rich in instruction on this important subject. The student is now supposed to have studied psychology physiologically in his science work, and is now prepared to carry on the study as taken up in the Bible class. Considerable time will be spent on habit, attention, memory, imagination, the will, etc. The prin-

ciples underlying spiritualism, hypnotism, etc., will be subject to Bible tests.

Scriptural chronology, canon of the Bible, versions of the Bible, with kindred subjects, will be studied. Civil government and religion, with other important subjects, will receive careful attention. Books named above will be used.

EIGHTH YEAR.

The Bible department presents the following subjects for the last year: Evidences in the Word of its divine origin; principles underlying moral, civil, and national law; conscience, man's duty to God, to man, and himself; and other themes that come naturally in the study of moral science; a careful review of the most prominent points of doctrine as have either been perverted or cast aside entirely in the great apostasy, and but partially recovered in the Reformation of the sixteenth century, will be presented in lecture form as in field work. All the books named will be used.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

One of the distinguishing features of our curriculum is the extensive line of history offered. We interpret present events by the history of the past. By studying the peoples of antiquity, especially that phase of national life which shows God's dealings with nations, we may read the future of our country, of the world. In this field also, are discovered all the principles of Political Science and Political Economy; not as isolated statements of truths, but we meet their application face to face. Every year added to the student's life increases his need of historic facts and principles associated with the truths of the Word of God; for the history of the world is reaching its culmination, the remnant people are taking rapid forward strides.

It seems proper, from a psychological standpoint, to begin work with the history of our country, especially for the young. A line of biographical study of the leading figures in the early days of American history will be given. This period is rich in personages offering material for profitable character study. Standard authors will be used as authorities; and aside from the historic knowledge gained, comes an abundance of English work. An opportunity is afforded for those of little experience to widen their horizon of reading; and the fundamental principles of our government will be met in an easy, natural manner.

It is expected in this way to prepare the student for an intelligent, thorough study of United States History and Civil Government.

God has, in a marvellous manner, adapted our country, both in point of time, and by the propagation of principles of freedom of thought, for the spread of the messages. Some time will be devoted to the mission work among the Indians, the negroes of the South, and the organization of missionary societies for foreign work. Many things of intense interest and of practical value to those preparing themselves as workers in the cause, will offer themselves in this line; and it is the plan to have this work so distributed through the course as to keep constantly before the mind a definite plan of missionary work, historically considered.

Having become acquainted with his own country, and having already reached out toward the Old World, a systematic study of American History is readily begun. From creation to the flood, mankind passed from perfection, through all the varied scenes of decay, until a new race, saved from the universal destruction, was commissioned to people the world. History has its birth. Are the records broken? There is one unerring guide through

all the ages—God's Word outlines the world's history from Babel to the New Jerusalem. God has never left the earth without a people known as his own. That people has successively, as a result of sin, been brought into subjection by the four great kingdoms of the world. One constant, untiring effort has been made by the destroyer to blot out God's name from the earth. Ever has the arm of the Lord pursued one undeviating path in the plan of salvation.

We meet in succession Egypt, Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome, in such a manner as to gain a definite idea of the prophecies of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Daniel. During this study especial attention will be called to the various forms of government; the strength and weakness of each.

From the fundamental principles of Roman History, the student passes to a critical study of the Roman constitution; the corruption of the Republic, drawing from current history, parallels showing the period of development of our own government; the preparation of the world for the birth of Christ, and the spread of Christianity; the purity of the apostolic religion, and the struggle of paganism to resist its influence; the degradation of that religion by the first so-called Christian emperor, who trailed Christianity in the dust while trying to sit on the throne, who baptized paganism and rechristened it Christianity; early Sunday laws and their significance; the breaking up of the Roman empire by the hordes of the northern barbarians (Rev. 8: 6-12), and the final plucking up of the "three horns" and the establishment of the papacy.

With the setting up of the hierarchy, began a period of most intense interest, as well as of the most vital importance to succeeding generations. Prophetically, it is the beginning of the forty-two months; for the church of God it means the direst degradation; to human eye it

would seem to be a triumph of Satanic power. Men's minds were held in utter subjection by the papacy. It is the "tyranny of theology over thought." "The noon-tide of the papacy was the world's moral midnight." This darkness was creeping over the earth when the Saracens broke with all their fury upon civilization as a "smoke out of the bottomless pit." The first and second woes of Revelation 9 were felt by the inhabitants of the world. Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks. But the darkness breaks. Already in the West shone out the "Morning Star of the Reformation." Learning revived, a great moral reform, the Reformation of the XVI century, swept from the North over Europe. Kings once more assumed the right to sway their scepters; Christianity emerged from darkness; England took its place among the foremost European nations; the Puritans and Quakers, fleeing to the shores of America, established here the last, the greatest of earthly governments.

The events taking place under the second woe are not exhausted until the terrors of the French Revolution are studied. The principles of the Reformation, either accepted or rejected, led to the establishment of the republics of France and the Netherlands.

The student is now able to appreciate a philosophical study of American History as an outgrowth of the religious and civil principles of the English government. Following a careful study of English constitutional history comes the history of the Puritans in America, the New England theocracy, a philosophical view of the causes and the results of the American Revolution, together with a careful consideration of the fundamental principles of religious liberty, and the efforts, both legislative and judicial, to overthrow, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, the principles established at so great a cost in the sixteenth.

A few weeks will be devoted to a review so conducted as to develop and trace through the work the science of political government. In this way it is believed the student will have a thorough, practical knowledge of this science.

An effort has been made to so arrange the work in this department that the student will be able to take that which will be of greatest value in fitting him for work in the field. The work is begun with the seventh grade, and may be continued through each year in school.

Throughout the course essays and map-drawing will be considered a part of the regular work. Students will find it convenient to bring with them any reliable historical works which they may possess.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The ability to express knowledge in correct, clear, and cogent language is one of the best results of school training. Accordingly it is believed that every teaching exercise should enlarge the student's vocabulary, increase his power to express what he knows clearly and correctly, and enhance his appreciation of this power as worthy of his best efforts. It is also believed that every lesson and recitation should require fullness and clearness of expression, should correct errors and secure accuracy; in short, that it should be made a practical drill in the use of language, oral and written.

The fact is also recognized that a school should go further and provide, in addition, a separate and systematic course of training in language, with skill in its use as a distinct end. The College offers such a course, to continue throughout the student's entire time in school. All who have done in a satisfactory manner the work required in the primary and grammar grades will be permitted to enter this department. During the first four years of the

course, the subject of English Grammar will be completed, and such practical instruction will be given in the correct and ready use of language as the average student needs. Much of the student's time during these four years will be given to letter-writing, composition, punctuation, choice of words, variety of expression, history of the English language, and the study of etymology. Though both composition and grammar contribute in greater or less degree to the same end—the ability to use language intelligently and with facility—yet they differ essentially in their character and method of treatment. For this reason, as well as to secure a logical and orderly study of these subjects, no attempt will be made to intermingle exercises in composition with work in grammar. The student will be required to read certain representative works in prose and poetry, and to do a large amount of writing, with careful correction. Subjects for composition will be taken largely from work done in other classes, and thus the true relation of the department of English to other departments will be kept clearly and effectually before the student's mind.

The last four years of the course will be devoted to the careful study of Rhetoric and English Literature. The purpose of rhetorical knowledge is two fold: First, to enable the student to interpret English literature more intelligently and more systematically than he could without this knowledge; second, to furnish him with a standard by which to test his own writing systematically, to view each process of the art in its relation to other processes. The so-called rules of rhetoric being nothing more than the formal systematic statement of the principles observed, consciously or unconsciously, by all good writers, the study of rhetoric and the reading of literature ought to be mutually helpful. The facts presented in the rhetoric ought to awaken the student's attention to the features of

expression and invention in literature, and the principles gained in literature ought to corroborate the teachings of the rhetoric. A one hour's recitation each week will be devoted to these branches. The writings of the best authors will be studied in such a way as to enable the student not only to criticise and condemn the bad, but to appreciate and admire the good in literature. Throughout the course much time will be given to the writing and careful correction of essays, abstracts, criticisms, and biographical sketches. In the study of argumentation, many of the principles of Logic will be presented. Students will be given ready access to books in the library, to which they will be constantly referred in their work.

It is heartily believed that a knowledge of the branches here offered forms an essential part of that learning which alone is capable of unfolding and maturing the mental powers, and of elevating man to his proper rank in the scale of intellectual existence.

SCIENCE WORK.

The end of all true education and study is to teach and discover truth. It is truth that makes us free; and that nature is able to teach us the loftiest spiritual truths, as well as the most practical, is clearly evident from the fact that the patriarchs of old had no written Scriptures; but their spiritual vision was far reaching, so that Abraham became the "Father of the Faithful," and a man for practical life both in the state and in the home. The Great Apostle says, "The invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead." It therefore seems, that, for the student of revelation, there is no subject, outside of the revealed Word itself, of greater importance and real value than a knowledge of the works of nature and her laws.

"All true science is but the interpretation of the handwriting of God in the material world. Science brings from her research only fresh evidences of the wisdom and power of God. Rightly understood, both the book of nature and the written Word make us acquainted with God, by teaching us something of the wise and beneficent laws through which he works."

The study of the Natural Sciences, when properly conducted, is one if the best, if not the best, means for developing the habit of close observation and thorough investigation, the lack of which is, no doubt, the cause of so many failures when the student comes to take up the practical and necessary duties of life. The plan is so to conduct the work of this department that the student will constantly find himself compelled to go to nature herself to obtain answers for the questions assigned, rather than to books. This will also quite fully meet the difficulty of providing suitable text-books; and by this plan, when faithfully carried out, the student will have compiled a text-book rather than to have simply studied one.

Special attention will be given to nature studies throughout all the work in the lower grades, comprehending Elementary Physiology in the eighth grade, and Physical Geography in the ninth grade.

Eighth grade Physiology will consist of a grade of work equivalent to work found in text-books like Martin's Briefer Course. Special attention will be given to the elementary principles of Physics, in connection with the various topics studied.

Physical Geography will be a study of the earth as to its past history from a Bible point of view, and, as related to man, his work and influence in and upon the earth to the present time, showing the result of the violation of the laws of God by the present condition of the earth as compared with its antedeluvian state. The decline of man,

as shown in the various races, and the deterioration both of vegetable and animal life, will receive special attention. Meteorology and Mathematical Geography will receive their proper time and place.

In the Advanced Physiology, the student will be required to do thorough work in the study of the vital processes of the human body, both in health and in disease, so that he will be able properly to care for his own body, also to give an intelligent, helping hand to others under any ordinary circumstances.

In the study of the nervous system, a thorough study of the mind will constitute an important part of the work. Much of the work heretofore done in the Mental Science will be taken up in this connection, and studied from a physiological basis. The intimate relation existing between mind and body, the development of mind and habit, and their influence in character building, will be a special feature of the work.

In harmony with the primary object for which the College was established—for educating young men and women for the various branches of missionary work—a course in Plain Nursing will be a prominent feature of the work in this department. While we do not at present pretend to train professional nurses; yet if an average student pursues the work laid out faithfully, he will be able to render intelligent service at the bedside of the sick; and in case he desires to follow nursing as a profession, and feels the need of more extended work, he will be prepared to do so in a short time at institutions where nursing is made a specialty.

Another feature of the work in this department will be to use the health publications of our denomination largely as text and reference books, so that as the student pursues his work in school, he is at the same time forming an acquaintance with the books that he may desire

intelligently to present and to place in the hands of others. This will open the way for a certain class of young men and women to enter the work on a self-sustaining basis.

The work in Chemistry will offer opportunity for work both in Inorganic and Organic Chemistry. The work will continue throughout the year. The theory of chemical science will be taught in connection with an application of chemistry in a practical way to the work for which the College was established.

Botany will be studied during the entire school year. This will offer an opportunity for the continued observation and study of the consecutive changes in plant growth from the embryo to the matured plant. Excellent opportunities are offered in this land of fruit for a practical study of fruit culture, which will receive attention in the regular course in Botany.

A course in Biology is offered to the students who desire to carry its study further than it is pursued in the regular course in Botany. Only a small class can at present be accommodated, unless students provide themselves with suitable microscopes.

Physics comprises a study of mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, heat, light, sound, and electricity. Gage's Principles will be used as a text.

A short course in Mineralogy is provided for, giving the student methods for the determination of minerals by their physical properties and blow-pipe analysis, also for the cupellation of ores. The text-books used are those of Dana and Brush.

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK AND LATIN.

Although there is a tendency on the part of many to give less or no attention to the so-called classical languages, yet all agree that the English pupil should be well acquainted with his own tongue. When we consider that

Latin yields us fully one-half of our words, and has modified our grammar, and that Greek has given us a large percentage of the names used in the sciences, no one can be said to be well educated in English, who is not somewhat familiar with Greek and Latin.

The work in our schools is especially designed for the development of missionaries. It therefore seems most natural to have all work done along lines that will be found most practical in the future work of the student, and since we believe that, "as an educating power, the Bible is without a rival, that nothing will so impart vigor to all the faculties as requiring students to grasp the stupendous truths of Revelation," we feel justified in using the Holy Scriptures as a text.

Besides the regular class work, fifteen minutes each day will be devoted to a drill on word-building and etymology. It is hoped that this work will meet a long felt want in helping the student to see at once a practical application of his Latin and Greek from the very beginning of the work, and early develop the habit of finding the true meaning of new words which he constantly meets in the progress of his studies.

LATIN.

First year.—First Lessons, preparing the student for reading from the Vulgate or Classics.

Second year.—Translating from the different books of the Two Testaments, with the object of practicing what has already been learned. Prose work. Committing to memory, in Latin, passages from both Testaments.

Third year.—Ecclesiastical writings or Classics.

GREEK.

First year.—First Lessons, preparing the student for reading from the New Testament.

Second year.—New Testament; Prose Composition.

A mastery of the syntax of New Testament Greek; memorizing, in Greek, passages from the Holy Scriptures.
Third year.—Septuagint or Classics.

GERMAN.

The object of this department is to give the student ability to read understandingly, so that German literature may be used as an aid in scientific and historical studies; a thorough understanding of German grammar; and ability to write and compose readily and accurately. In translating from English into German and from German into English, special attention is given to the exact meaning and use of the words, idioms, and the construction of sentences; thus laying a sound foundation for correct oral use of the language as occasion may require.

MATHEMATICS.

Realizing the importance of a thoroughly built foundation in all school work, it is the endeavor in this course to make the preparatory work as thorough and practical as possible. In connection with the ordinary Arithmetic work, it will be the constant effort to introduce all kinds of problems and examples illustrating the different facts and phenomena in nature; thus promoting an accurate knowledge of these truths, and a habit of careful and assiduous observation. A course in Book-keeping is offered to those who desire it.

The work in Algebra includes simple and quadratic equations, theory and use of exponents, the progressions, theory of equations of the quadratic form, and logarithms. Special attention is given to all reasoning processes.

Plane, Solid, and Spherical Geometry is supplemented by a short course in Conics. During this course careful attention is given to the solution of original problems, and a development of close and independent reasoning.

The class work in College Algebra covers the subjects of choice, chance, series, determinants, and the general

properties of the equation. Special attention is given to the study of logarithms, their principles, and the logarithmic tables, in order to give a thorough preparation for the following work in mathematics.

It is the purpose to make the course in Plane and Spherical Trigonometry as highly practical as possible. The time will be largely devoted to the functions and their relations, practice in the use of logarithmic tables, and actual out-door work.

The work of Astronomy is classified in this department. It is composed of a study of the general topography of the heavens, the solar system, comets, meteors, and the real and apparent motions taken up from a mathematical point of view. A map of the heavens is required.

In the course in Analytic Geometry there are special discussions of conic sections and higher plane curves, by both the rectilinear and polar system of co-ordinates. A careful consideration is also given to loci of the second order. The Differential and Integral Calculus, based on the theory of rates, is carried through the valuation of indeterminate forms, maxima and minima, curvature, rectification of curves, and curve tracing by means of the Calculus.

It is believed that such a consideration of the most important applications of mathematics as is offered will give the student a clear idea of its meaning as a factor in human progress; that it affords an intellectual drill which will cultivate in the student the power of assiduous and logical reasoning, and stimulate him to careful, original, and independent thought.

PHILOSOPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work that has previously been outlined under this head is described in the departments of Bible, History, English Language, and Natural Science, where they naturally belong.

GERMAN BIBLE SCHOOL.

There will be a German class to study the Bible and to give instruction in general missionary work, provided enough desire such instruction. All interested should correspond with the President.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The design of the musical course is to aid in forming a pure and elevated taste in regard to music, and to give it its true place in the formation of character. Music thus becomes a mental discipline, and is not only a source of pleasure, but a means of refinement.

Three main lines of work are presented in this department—what we may term church, vocal, and instrumental music.

By church music work is meant a knowledge of our hymns, the aim being to send out organists that will be a credit to any church. The necessity of such a work has been felt for some time, and it is now proved that these needs may and can be met. The need of good organists for our churches, camp-meetings, etc., is everywhere apparent. This department designs to supply just this class of organists. Classes are formed to meet the wants of students in vocal music; and all taking the church music are required to take this vocal work in connection with the first year's work. One hour per day must be spent in practice on the organ. When a student fails to do this, he forfeits his right in the class; and unless he will do this, he will be dropped from the class. One lesson per week is given each member of the class, while the harmony study is carried on in the class. This work in Harmony will be a study of chord formations, with the rules or laws governing music. This is indispensable to knowledge of church playing. As soon as competent each student will be required to play in public as much as can

be arranged for. This will give ease and confidence. The rates are so low that all can avail themselves of this, having been placed at \$10.00 for the school year. Instruments may be had at reasonable rates.

At the end of this course, which is designed to cover two years, each student that has done satisfactory work will be presented a certificate. We would especially urge our young people to plan for this work.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

The aim is to give a thorough musical education both in technique and asthetics of the art; and to this end only *standard* text-books and studies will be used, including the works of Heller, Chopin, Loeschhorn, Duvernoy, Cramer, Bach, Clementi, Czerny, etc. Harmony and theory of music are branches taught in this department.

Special attention is given to those who are desirous of preparing themselves to become teachers, so they may labor intelligently and efficiently.

The terms for lessons are six dollars a quarter of twelve lessons, organ or piano.

VOICE CULTURE.

The classes in vocal music will be formed as the wants of the students demand. Natural breathing, economy and control of the breath, tone qualities, and placing of the voice, will be treated. "Music can be a great power for good; yet we do not make the most of this branch of worship. * * But it is sometimes more difficult to discipline the singers and keep them in working order than to improve the habits of praying and exhorting." "I have seen that confusion is displeasing to God, and that there should be order in praying and singing." "Right is always more pleasing to him than wrong. And the nearer the people of God can approach to correct, har-

monions singing, the more is he glorified, the church benefitted, and unbelievers favorably affected." "By giving heed to proper instruction, by following health principles in regard to the expansion of the lungs and the culture of the voice, our young men and women may become speakers that can be heard; and the exercise necessary to this accomplishment will prolong life." "The proper training of the voice is an important feature in education and should not be neglected. Singing, as a part of religious service, is as much an act of worship as is prayer."

This work is given as a drill. No charges will be made to those taking either instrumental or church music, the only expense being the music used. Those not taking any work in these lines will be charged a tuition of fifty cents per term, the year being divided into three terms of ten lessons each. Only those really desiring to improve and learn will be permitted to remain in the classes.

Irregular attendance at lessons, vocal or harmony classes, will be regarded the same as in any other class. Non-attendance in any of these classes will forfeit a right in any or all other classes in this department.

PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR GRADE DEPARTMENT.

The work of training children is a very important one. Realizing this, much thought has been given to the primary and grammar grade work. Bible is one of the studies that receives the most attention; for we believe that "the words of inspiration pondered in the heart, will be as streams flowing from the fountain of life."

This work has been carefully planned, so that a student entering the first grade and finishing the six years' work in the primary and grammar grades, has an excellent knowledge of the Bible, and knows how to study it for himself.

God not only speaks to us through his Word, but many lessons of faith and obedience may be learned from the things of nature. We can read his love in the faces of the flowers, in the birds, in the hills, and all his creative work. We need only to listen and to observe God's handiwork, and we can hear him speak to us in a "still, small voice." Knowing the importance of this work for children, a series of nature studies will be given in all the grades.

In our grade work we aim not only to do as good work as the public schools but more and better work, and such work as is in accordance with the will of God.

It is intended that vocal music will be given more attention in the grades than ever before.

Sloyd and drawing will also be taught. In this work the main object will be to teach neatness, accuracy, and one of the most important things of all, to see things as they really are.

Especial care will be given to the physical training of the child, endeavoring to develop him symmetrically.

In order to do this a certain amount of time will be required of the student in taking physical culture under an instructor.

REMARKS UPON THE COURSE.

In offering the present course to students, it is the aim of the Faculty to present such a line of instruction and training as will meet the demands of the time in preparing young men and women to do efficient work in the saving of humanity. This is believed to be the fundamental design of the institution. It is certainly not pleasing to the Author of wisdom and knowledge to have men and women spend their time in acquiring an education that is intended mainly to prepare them to appear learned in the sight of the world, while they are lacking in that true wisdom which comes from above.

The course is strong in those subjects which are especially useful in the preparation for public religious work, and possesses, we believe, an arrangement well suited to the needs of those who can spend only a limited time in school. The College was designed, "not only to teach the sciences, but for the purpose of giving instruction in the great principles of God's Word, and the practical duties of every day life.

Although the course differs in some respects from the work offered by the College at any previous time, yet we do not feel that we are making any new or strange departure, as the principles we have tried to follow have been strongly advocated by leading educators, and are being successfully carried out in many prominent schools. "The pursuit of knowledge merely for its own sake diverts the mind from devotion to God, checks advance along the path of practical holiness, and hinders souls from traveling in the way which leads to a holier, happier life." "The Lord Jesus imparted only such a measure of instruction as could be utilized." "Much time has been wasted, and the progressive usefulness of students hindered, by the teaching of that which cannot be utilized by the Spirit of God." "Give students a start, but do not feel that it is your duty to carry them year after year. It is their duty to get out into the field to work." "Now is the time when it is essential that only such work as is necessary should be done."

In the light of these principles, we have aimed to lay out a course of study in which each year's work will be highly practical and useful in itself, and not simply a preparation for the following year's work. The student will be encouraged to study in just those lines which will be most helpful to him, considering the time he has to remain in school; and the person who desires to prepare for a particular line of work, can, with the advice of the Fac-

ulty, select those branches which will most quickly qualify him for that work. This will, of course, do away with all special courses of study, and will, in a sense, make all the work special.

We are firmly convinced that such a course will not cheapen the education of students. On the contrary, it will tend to develop useful men and women—persons who will be an honor to God, and to his work in the earth. The same amount of time spent in the acquirement of practical knowledge as is spent in the pursuit of knowledge simply for its own sake, cannot fail to be as valuable a discipline to the mind, and will, undoubtedly, go much further in the development of true manhood and womanhood. It will not only provide students with a store of useful information, but will create in them true ideas of existence, and the ability to continue the pursuit of valuable knowledge in all their future work.

INSTRUCTION FOR MINISTERS.—Young men who desire to enter the ministry can do so in a short time provided they are willing to allow old habits to be broken up, and can reach the standard set for the Christian minister in the Word of God. No person can be recommended by the Faculty to enter the ministry who has not proved himself a conscientious, intelligent student, with ability to make a success of this work. "Where there is now one minister, there should be twenty, whom our College had prepared with God's help, to enter the gospel field." May many earnest Christian men make up their minds to give themselves to this branch of the Lord's work. The Lord can open the way for all such to attend the College. Careful attention will be given to public speaking, methods of study, manner of presenting subjects, etc.

INSTRUCTION FOR CANVASSERS.—There are a large number of individuals who could make a success in this

branch of the cause, and become self-supporting missionaries, if they could have the proper training. Our work is so prepared that this class can find just what they need to become self-cultured, polished in their manners, not the artificial and affected manners of the world, but the agreeable manners coming from a heart filled with the love of God. Arrangements will be made to have a practical canvasser connected with the school to assist in the instruction. One year ought to enable an intelligent person to do acceptable work in this line.

INSTRUCTION FOR BIBLE WORKERS.—"The plan of holding Bible readings was a heaven born idea. There are many, both men and women, who can engage in this branch of missionary labor." Regular instruction is provided for all who desire to enter this branch of the work. In connection with the instruction, a class in missionary work will be conducted every Wednesday afternoon. Opportunity is given to learn the best methods in sending out literature, preparing and giving Bible readings, lectures, etc.; to study both home and foreign mission fields; to become acquainted with the lives and work of some of the most prominent missionaries.

SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE.—A number of lines of work are being successfully conducted by correspondence under the direction of the College Faculty. The instruction is adapted in a special sense to the wants of a gospel worker who desires to keep in touch with the regular College work. However, any person unable to attend school, desirous of carrying on a regular systematic line of study, would do well to correspond with the College. All letters should be addressed to Walla Walla College School of Correspondence, College Place, Wash.

Each student doing full work will carry four regular studies. Three hours a week will be given to each sub.

ject, reciting on alternate days. Students pursuing regular work, as arranged in the daily program, will have two regular recitations each day, continuing one hour each. Besides the regular studies, the student will be permitted to carry one or more drills as the Faculty may deem advisable.

In the Intermediate and Preparatory departments, one-half hour will be given to each recitation. Most lines of work pursued in this department will also come on alternate days; thus giving opportunity for a wider range of work, and continuing each subject for a longer time, and by this means impressing it more indelibly on the mind of the pupil.

In the lower grades the number of studies and length of time for recitation will be determined according to the needs of the children.

All students who have done an amount of work sufficient to qualify them for some useful field of labor, and who, in the judgment of the Faculty, should enter that field, will be given a certificate or diploma showing the amount and real value of the work done by them in school. Instead of the usual degree, will be given a recommendation from the Faculty, in which will be stated the character and true worth of the efforts put forth by students, and their ability to do real, substantial work upon leaving school. The Faculty reserves the right to grant these recommendations to those only who have proved themselves worthy by their general deportment and scholarship. This recommendation is not held up as an inducement for students to complete a course, but will be granted to those who have shown that they are qualified to enter some line of work and make a success of it, though they may not have completed a course. The quality and not the quantity of the student's work is what makes him a true student and a successful worker.

ART DEPARTMENT.

Realizing that in order to develop the student symmetrically, the eye must be trained to see accurately and the hand be trained to express to others what is seen and felt, a course of instruction covering several years is provided in this department. The work is intended to train the eye to see and the mind to grasp the beauties of nature. The taste and imagination are educated; and the student is encouraged to express himself clearly and truthfully in all his work.

The work for beginners consists in a careful study of perspective and free hand drawing from still life. The mediums used are principally pencil and pen and ink; work in pen and ink being required because it necessitates accuracy and boldness, and the suppression of non-essentials, thus cultivating the judgment. This work will be followed by courses in black-board illustrating in white and colored crayons, in water colors, pastel, and charcoal. Special attention is given to landscape sketching, our mountains and streams, and rolling fields furnishing abundant material for the work.

Such instruction will be given as will enable the student to make such drawings as are required in his study of the natural sciences, and as will assist him to more easily and thoroughly understand the drawings which almost invariably accompany the descriptions of experiments and of scientific apparatus. Illustrations will also be made in connection with the work in composition and literature, to aid the student in forming those clear mental pictures necessary to a perfect comprehension of an author's meaning.

When full tuition is paid, no extra charge is made for this instruction; when only part work is taken, this instruction will be charged for on the basis of a regular study.

PHONOGRAPHY.

Phonography will be taught, if a sufficient number desire it. It will be taken as a regular study, and will be taught during the second and third terms. Those desiring to take it must pass satisfactory examinations in English grammar, orthography, and penmanship. It is expected that any student taking this will be able to do good work as stenographer in all ordinary reporting.

Instruction and practice on the typewriter are included in the last term's work.

LITERARY WORK.

At the beginning of the school year, the school will be organized into a general Literary society. This society will be graded into divisions according to the ability of the student. Each division will be under the supervision of a member of the Faculty. In these divisions work will be done as in any other regular class. Public exercises will be given at different intervals during the year, and no student will be permitted to appear publicly who has not proved himself competent in his literary class.

The work in the Literary classes will consist of reading selections from good authors; hymn reading; reading from the Bible; reading original productions, which the student will be required to prepare for the class; extemporaneous speaking; portraying on the black board the mental picture the student has formed by reading selections that he has been given to study. The design is not to make elocutionists; but good, intelligent readers.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Appreciating the truth of the statement that a student's health should be as sacredly guarded as his character; and experience, as well as science, having demonstrated the fact that a greater amount and a better quality

of mental work can be done without overtaxing the system when counterbalanced by proper exercise. It is considered essential that each student in the school should have regular, systematic work in physical culture.

This work is on the same basis as other class recitations; hence the same standard regarding punctuality, order, and faithfulness is upheld here.

Clothing worn by the student should be so adjusted as to give perfect freedom for muscular development.

DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Realizing that physical labor cheerfully and faithfully performed is conducive to both physical and moral health, one hour's domestic work is required daily of each student.

Instruction will be given in cooking, preparing vegetables, caring for the kitchen, dining-room, parlor, bedrooms, etc.

This work will be so arranged that in two years all students who work willingly and faithfully will have been instructed in all kinds of work done in the Home.

Promptness, regularity, and good deportment will be expected in this department the same as in regular class work, and a record will be kept of the work done by the student.

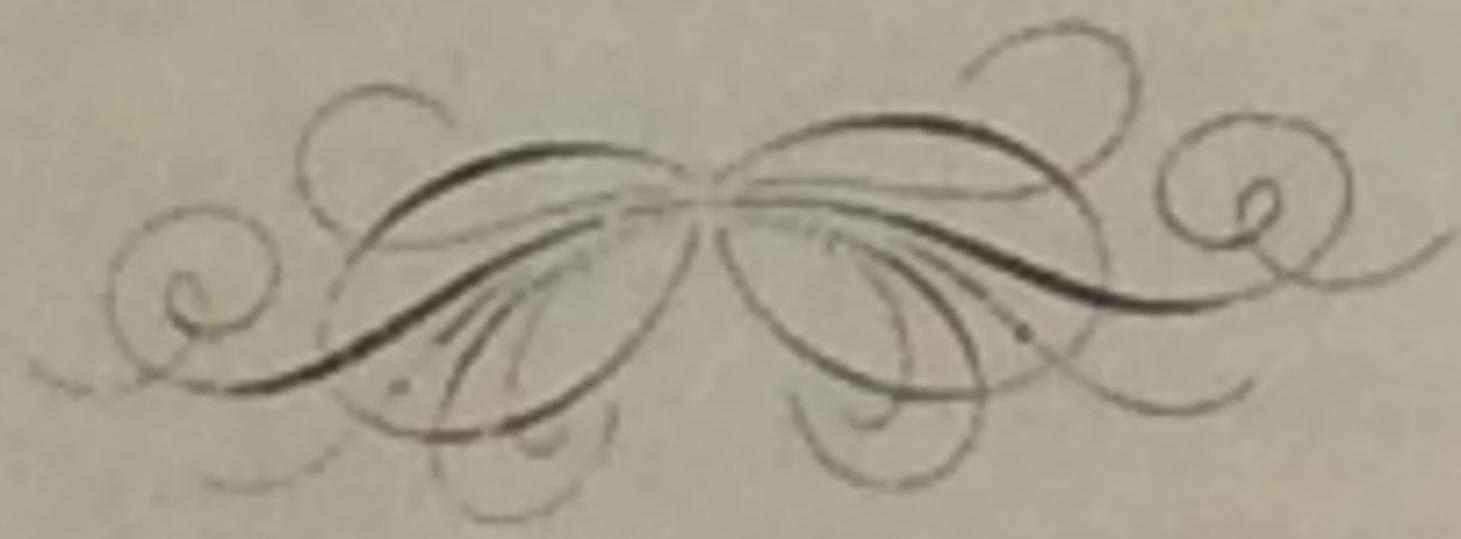
This not only applies to the Home work, but will apply to the outside work as well. We believe practical knowledge stands second to none, and it is our desire to supply the students with labor this year that all may have the educational advantages in this line, not only from a standpoint of labor, but from a scientific standpoint. There will be a professor in agriculture that the young men may have experience in this line, while the young ladies will be taught by experienced instructors pertaining to the different lines of work in the house. We expect to furnish a limited amount of work to such students as are

not prepared to meet their total expenses in the Home. There will be greater efforts put forth in this line than ever before, and such work as has been given mechanics, relating to improvement, etc., will now be given to students.

Each student will be expected to bring with him, or purchase here, a few tools which he will use in his line of work. The cost of these tools will not exceed two dollars and fifty cents. When the student leaves, the College will purchase of him these tools, if in good shape, at a slight reduction from what they can be bought for. If your work will be carpenter work, bring hammer and saw. If in the garden, purchase shovel and hoe, etc. The purpose of this line of work is to help worthy young men to help themselves; and by helping them, we expect to lessen our cash expenses by raising all produce, fruit, feed, etc., consumed by us, which in the past we have been compelled to buy. Now this is a chance for those young men to receive an education who have not the means at their command, but are well able to work physically. These young men must have the following qualifications: (1) good health; (2) natural intelligence and ability to learn; (3) a genuine Christian experience, consecration, and intention to devote their lives to missionary work; (4) candidate must be able to furnish good recommendation as to moral character, religious experience, and industry; (5) candidate should not be younger than eighteen; (6) all candidates will be received on probation, and those not coming up to the standard will be asked to drop out. We shall be glad to correspond with such persons. These advantages are not offered to the young men alone; but to the young ladies as well, in their line of house work.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS.

	GENTS	LADIES
Washington	76	77
Oregon	17	22
Montana	8	8
Utah	1	
Missouri	7	3
Idaho	2	1
Nebraska	4	1
California	2	
China	1	
Pennsylvania	1	2
Iowa	1	
Michigan	1	
Indian Territory	1	
South Dakota	123	115
Total	238	1



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