

Workers' Educator

VOL. V. COLLEGE PLACE, WASH., AUG., 1904. NO. V.

Walla Walla College Calendar
Number

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A conveyance from the College will meet all students who arrive at Walla Walla College between Sept. 25 and Sept. 30. After Sept. 30, students who desire to be met must notify the College of their arrival. For all OTHER trips, except when students leave at the close of the year, a charge of fifty cents will be made for each passenger. The College hack will not be expected to run on Saturday. In no case will transportation be offered to resident students without charges.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CALENDAR

of the

WALLA WALLA COLLEGE

College Place, Washington.

1904 - 1905.

Board of Managers

A. J. BREED, College Place, Wash.
J. A. HOLBROOK, Helena, Mont.
F. M. BURG, Portland, Oregon.
E. L. STEWART, Seattle, Wash.
C. M. CHRISTIANSEN, College Place, Wash.
J. L. KAY, College Place, Wash.
T. L. RAGSDALE, College Place, Wash.
S. A. MILLER, Milton, Oregon.
C. C. LEWIS, College Place, Wash.

Officers of the Board

A. J. BREED, President.
C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.
C. M. CHRISTIANSEN, Treasurer.

Calendar for 1904-1905

Fall term (12 weeks)	{	1st mo. begins Sept. 28, 1904.
		2d mo. begins Oct. 26, 1904.
		3d mo. begins Nov. 23, 1904.
Winter term (12 wks.)	{	4th mo. begins Dec. 21, 1904.
		5th mo. begins Jan. 18, 1905.
		6th mo. begins Feb. 15, 1905.
Spring term (8 weeks)	{	7th mo. begins Mar. 15, 1905.
		8th mo. begins Apr. 12, 1905.
		Term closes May, 9, 1905.

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1904

Faculty

JOSEPH L. KAY, PRESIDENT.
MATHEMATICS, LANGUAGES.

ISAAC A. DUNLAP, M. D., COLLEGE PHYSICIAN.
NURSES' TRAINING CLASS.

ELDER G. A. SNYDER.
BIBLE, HISTORY.

ROGER W. BROWN, PRECEPTOR.
SCIENCES.

BENJAMIN B. SMITH.
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MRS. HELEN C. CONARD, PRECEPTRESS.
ENGLISH.

RUBY OWEN, ASSISTANT PRECEPTRESS.

MRS. GRACE WOOD-McNABB.
MUSIC, VOICE CULTURE.

CLARA E. ROGERS.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

MRS. A. D. SCHLOTTHAUER, MATRON.

C. M. CHRISTIANSEN, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Industrial Departments

C. M. CHRISTIANSEN,

GENERAL SUPT. OF INDUSTRIES.

MRS. A. D. SCHLOTTHAUER,

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

CLARA E. ROGERS,

FLORICULTURE.

R. W. CONARD,

PRINTING.

C. K. HOOVER,

BROOM-MAKING.

J. L. KAY,

TENT-MAKING.

I. A. DUNLAP,

NURSING AND TREATMENT.

R. W. BROWN,

SHOEMAKING.

J. A. ROWE,

ENGINEERING.

T. W. JONES,

BAKING.

F. J. EVANS,

BLACKSMITHING.

RUBY OWEN,

HYGIENIC DRESSMAKING.

R. W. BROWN,

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

*

SUPT. FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

* To be filled before opening of school.

Walla Walla College.

Historical Statement

AT the twenty-ninth session of the Seventh-day Adventist General Conference, held at Battle Creek, Mich., March 5 to 25, 1891, it was voted to establish a college at Walla Walla, Wash. In harmony with this action, a location was secured, buildings erected, and facilities provided; and the College was opened Dec., 7, 1892.

The College is located about two and one-half miles from Walla Walla, which is a city of 10,000 inhabitants, situated in the celebrated Walla Walla Valley, a region justly noted for its orchards and gardens. The climate is mild and healthful. Seven splendid mountain streams and countless spring brooks flow through the valley to water its luxuriant vegetation. From these sparkling and musical streams the name "Walla Walla" is derived, meaning "Many Waters."

The College may be reached by three systems of railway,—the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., the Northern Pacific, and the Great Northern.

Walla Walla College is intended to serve as a training school for the education of gospel workers from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, British Columbia, and the Canadian Northwest Provinces.

Buildings and Grounds

The College building is a substantial structure of brick, four stories in height. Two brick dormitories are connected with it, containing rooms and dining-room capacity to accommodate one hundred students. The rooms are heated with steam and lighted with electricity.

The campus consists of about ten acres, upon elevated grounds, commanding a fine view of the Blue Mountains, which lie to the east and south. The College is also supplied with an abundance of pure sterilized well water, and is in close proximity to orchards and gardens on all sides.

Objects of the School

The objects for which Walla Walla College was founded may be set forth under the following statements:—

1. To furnish the youth with an education which shall fit them for the practical duties of life, and to do so under influences favorable to the promotion of reverence and love for the word of God, and to the development of Christian character.

2. To train laborers for the ministry, for missionary teaching, and for other branches of Christian work.

3. To provide such a system of co-operation as will enable the school to utilize the labor of the student so as to reduce his cash expenses to the lowest point.

4. To mingle the industries with the ordinary school duties in such a way as to promote a desirable development of the physical, moral, and intellectual faculties.

Religious Basis of the Institution

It is the purpose of the College to do more for its students than to make them proficient in certain lines of study. The object sought is to develop and train every part of the being,—physical, mental, and moral,—the finished result being men and women of refinement and culture, possessing true Christian character. It is the purpose of the Managers that the work in various lines of study shall be conducted in such a manner as to inculcate confidence in the teachings of the Bible and to lead as many as possible to the practical enjoyment of a genuine Christian experience, and to a large growth therein. Accordingly, the study of the Holy Scriptures, and of history interpreted in the light of prophecy, is made foremost. Each day religious services are held in the Chapel, at which attendance is required. Morning and evening worship is also conducted at the Home. Sabbath-school and public services are held every Sabbath (Saturday). There are also weekly missionary and prayer meetings.

Admission

While the religious basis of the College is thus made prominent, the well-known character of the denomination as advocates of religious liberty, leads them to

open the doors of the Institution to all worthy persons of both sexes, whether they make a profession of religion or not; provided only that they come with a sincere purpose to improve their time diligently in study, and to comply with the reasonable regulations of the school. The religious opinions of every person will be respected, and however widely his views may differ from those of the Management, he will be under no embarrassment or annoyance because of his views, and will be welcome to pursue his studies so long as he does not interfere with the work for the advancement of which the institution was founded. However testimonials may be required from individuals with whom the faculty are not acquainted.

The Student's Pledge

It is distinctly understood that every person who presents himself for admission to the College thereby pledges himself to observe its regulations. If this pledge be broken, it is also understood that by such violation he forfeits his membership; and if longer retained, it is only by the sufferance of the Board and Faculty. It is also a part of the student's contract that he will faithfully, and to the best of his ability, perform all duties assigned him in connection with the school and home life.

Government

It is the design of the College to develop character of the highest type, as well as scholarship of the best quality; and its discipline has respect to these ends. The government is administered upon the principle that character is a component part of every being, and that it must be a development of both heart and mind through the free and intelligent choice of the individual. As far as possible, students are led to place themselves on their honor, and to realize that a good name is a sacred trust committed to their own keeping. They are taught that self-government is the only true government for the individual, and that it is only when they fail to govern themselves in harmony with the principles of right that they will need help in government by others. The student should test every action by two questions: "Is it right?" "Is it best?" To determine the former, let the Golden Rule be ap-

plied. Is it doing as I would have others do to me? But a course of action may be right in itself, and yet it may not be best under certain circumstances. To determine whether or not a course of action is best, let the question be asked: "What would be the effect upon the school if all should do as I think of doing?" Students who conscientiously govern their conduct by these principles, need have no fears of coming in conflict with the authority of the school; those students who habitually ignore them will be certain to feel that authority.

Regulations

GOVERNING ALL STUDENTS DURING THE ENTIRE COLLEGE YEAR.

The following regulations have been tested for many years, and they are believed to be in harmony with the principles already set forth, and hence to be for the best good of all concerned:—

1. As this College was established for the purpose of giving a distinctively Christian education, no student will be tolerated in its membership, who, either publicly or privately, seeks to disseminate immoral or atheistic ideas among his fellow students.
2. Students must abstain from indecent or disorderly behavior; from profane or unbecoming language; from visiting billiard rooms, saloons, or gambling places; from the use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks; from card playing, and from having cards in their possession; from having or reading pernicious literature; and from improper associations.
3. Attending the theater, or any entertainment of an objectionable character, interferes with the student's work and exerts a wrong influence in the school. It is therefore forbidden. Frequent attendance upon evening gatherings of any kind, is not in harmony with the plan of the school, and may be made a matter of discipline at the discretion of the Faculty. Students may rarely attend proper gatherings in private homes when approval and permission are obtained from the President in advance.
4. Regular attendance upon all exercises is expected of every student. Realizing, however, that detention in some cases is unavoidable, the Faculty will accept satisfactory reasons for absences. All absence or tardiness must be excused by the President before the

student will be permitted to go on with his school work. Excuses for tardiness or absence of resident pupils under age must be approved by parents or guardians, and of Home students by the Preceptor or Preceptress.

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

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

7. No student will be allowed to take more than three regular studies except by special permission of the Faculty, the request and reasons therefor having been previously presented in writing. When a student is granted the privilege of working more than thirty hours per month, the number of studies carried should be regulated at the discretion of the Faculty.

8. No student will be allowed, except on payment of a fee of 25 cents, under ordinary circumstances, to change a line of work he has taken up, at any other time than the last two days of each school month. All changes must be subject to the approval of the Faculty.

9. Permission for absence from the school during the school session must be obtained from the President.

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

11. Each student will be required to pay for damage done by him to the property of the school. If the damage is not reported by the student within twenty-four hours, the charge will be doubled.

12. Unrestricted association of the sexes is not permitted, and all students are expected to maintain a proper degree of reserve in their associations with those of the opposite sex. Gentlemen must not escort ladies on the streets, or to and from public gatherings.

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

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

15. Resident students are expected to observe study-hours from seven to nine o'clock, P. M. the night be-

fore each school day, and parents are urged to cooperate in carrying out this regulation.

16. Unnecessary ornamentation is not in good taste anywhere; hence all students are urged not to wear rings, bracelets, or ear-rings, while in the College or Home.

The Home Life

Experience has demonstrated that the purposes of the Institution can be more successfully attained by having the students board and room in the school building with members of the Faculty, thus constituting a large school family. The young people should receive a much broader training than that which comes merely from the study of books. It is the best time to form habits of order, neatness, and Christian courtesy, and to obtain that general culture which comes from daily and intimate association with educated teachers. Much care is taken to render the Home life not only attractive, but efficient in the cultivation of those habits of life and graces of character which distinguish the refined Christian man or woman. Teachers and students share one family life, with common aims and interests. The regulations are reasonable, and are adapted to secure rest, freedom, and happiness. It is intended that every student shall enjoy the pleasant associations and receive the personal care of a true home.

The Managers of the School are convinced of the great value of the Home life as an aid in the development of Christian character, and they earnestly recommend that all parents residing out of the village who send their sons and daughters to the school, make provision for them to live at the Home. Parents are assured that those who are sent here to work for their board in outside families are by that arrangement deprived in a large degree of the special privileges and benefits which they might otherwise enjoy. In such cases the Faculty cannot be expected to take that responsibility for the general welfare of the student which they are willing to assume in the Home.

Board and Room

Believing that they should have full control of those for whom they are held responsible, the Board of Man-

agers require all unmarried students to board and room at the College. Students who are absolutely unable to meet the expenses of the Home may be permitted, on application to the President of the Faculty, to secure approved places to work for their board; or in case such places cannot be found, students who are known to be perfectly reliable may be permitted to room, under the supervision of approved persons, outside of the Home. All applications for such permission, stating the reasons for the request, must be presented and approved before any such arrangements are made. Failure to comply with these requirements will justify the Faculty in declining to receive such students for classification.

Articles to Be Furnished by Boarders

Each member of the Home 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 in case of sickness, a hot water bottle, two long work aprons, a sewing outfit, spread for table 30x48 inches, also toilet spreads for dresser and wash stand. Each student must be provided with a pair of noiseless shoes or slippers, to be worn during study hour. Those who come unprovided with these things will be required to purchase them here. All articles to be laundried should be plainly and durably marked with the full name of owner.

Dress of the Ladies

The years which a girl spends at school are those in which good physical habits should become so confirmed as to be necessary for comfort. It will, in every case, be required that the mode of dress be in harmony with the necessities of good physical development. The lady in charge of this department will insist upon 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 arm can reach straight up with perfect ease, sleeves also to admit the freest movement. No corset should be worn with any suit. The shoes should have low heels. All students are expected to dress plainly.

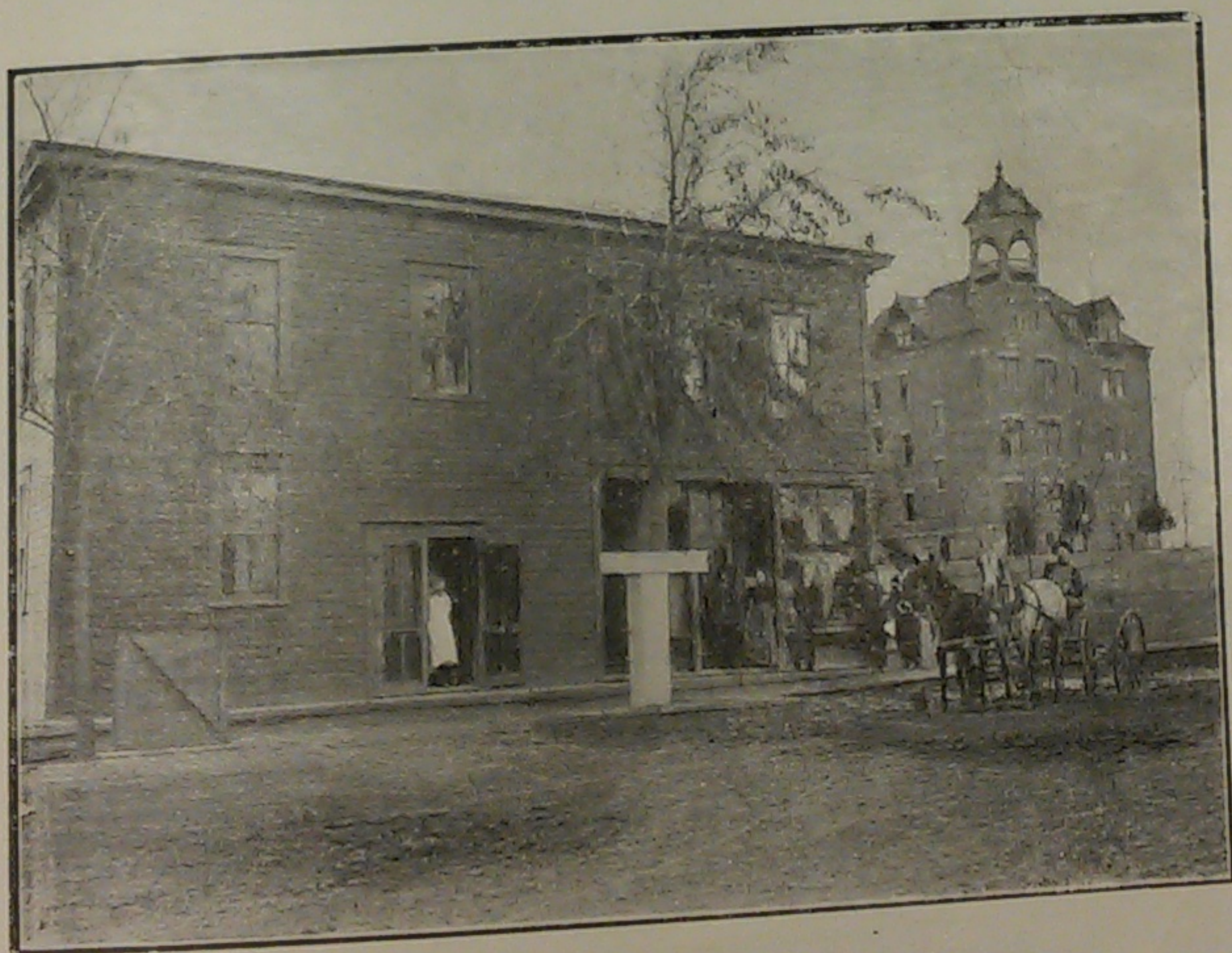
Regulations

GOVERNING ALL STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE HOME.

1. Every member of the Home must conform to the daily program arranged by those in charge.
2. Home students must be at home evenings, unless special permission is obtained to the contrary.
3. Students may visit the city or other places near College Place only by special permission from the Preceptor or Preceptress.
4. Students living in the Home are required to care for their own rooms.
5. Ladies may receive gentlemen callers only in the public parlors, and upon permission of the Preceptress.
6. Water, errands, etc., should be attended to before worship, so that, as far as possible, there may be no running in and out during study-hours.
7. Students must not visit one another's rooms during study-hours, except in case of necessity, and then only upon permission of the person in charge.
8. Permission will not be granted in any case to attend social gatherings, unless those arranging for such gatherings previously confer with the President of the Faculty and Managers of the Home.
9. The Home is not a public building. No lady or gentleman would think of entering a private house without permission. Hence, persons living outside, in calling upon members of the Home family, will kindly observe the customary civilities.
10. If it should be necessary for any student to be absent from the Home after the retiring hour, arrangement should be made with the Preceptor or the Preceptress for entrance; as any attempt to enter the building by any other than the regular means will be considered a misdemeanor.
11. Students are expected to deport themselves in such a way on the Sabbath as will be in harmony with the occasion, and to attend Sabbath-school and public worship. No departure from these regulations will be made except at the discretion of the Preceptor or Preceptress. In case of necessary absence, the student's time should be spent in his private room. Students are not expected to make or receive calls on the Sabbath, nor should they spend the Sabbath away from the College without permission.
12. For obvious reasons students are required to at-



PRINTING DEPARTMENT.



VIEW OF COLLEGE BAKERY AND STORE.

Take Notice!

In the latter part of July, a council was called at College Place, composed of the leading brethren in the school district, together with the College Board.

The first part of the meeting was given up to the study and discussion of Christian education and the object and purpose of the school. Some time was also given to the financial condition of the school.

After a thorough examination of the finances, it was found that for the last eight years the College had been running behind. Because of this situation it was decided that a slight change be made in tuition, and instead of the student paying \$18.00 per month, with the privilege of working 30 hours, and so making a reduction of \$3.00 per month, the tuition will be \$17.00 cash, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours work per day.

Those who need work to help defray their expenses, can make arrangements with the College by corresponding with the business manager.

We feel sure of the co-operation of our patrons in making this slight change, thus debarring none from the privileges of the school.

COLLEGE BOARD.

Tuition Acquired by Labor

No student will be allowed to work, at College expense, more than thirty hours per school month; except by special arrangement with the Business Manager, who will adjust the value of the labor.

In some instances, students who have not sufficient money to defray their expenses at the College are given employment on the College farm, or in some industrial department connected with the Institution. Thus a considerable number are assisted by the College management in their efforts to secure an education. Concerning the employment of such help, the College Board has found it necessary to establish the following regulations: That where contracts are made with students to labor for tuition, if individuals thus earning tuition find it impossible to attend the College, the Board will not obligate itself to redeem, in cash, such tuition; nor is it transferable, except by special arrangement with the College Board. If the College in any instance redeems such tuition in cash, it must be at a liberal discount on the part of the holder.

Expenses for Sickness

The charges for Board, Room, and Tuition 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 cost of providing a physician or nurse, and five cents extra for each meal sent to the room, will be charged to the student's account.

How to Remit

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 that students may draw money on their account from the Business Office for incidental expenses, an order from their parents will be required.

Damage to Property

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, apparatus used in laboratory, tools, etc., the actual cost of

replacing the same will be charged, if those doing damage report it at the Business Office within twenty-four hours after the damage is done. If it is not thus 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.

Making Out Bills

In making bills to resident students, the time will be reckoned from the first or middle of each month in which the student enters. If the 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.

Library Fee

The payment of an incidental fee of twenty-five cents per year will be required from all students above the fifth grade. This will be used in the support of the Library and Reading Room.

Tuition of Resident Students

Grades 6, 7, \$3.50 per month in advance.

Grades 8, 9, \$4.50 per month in advance.

Studies in courses, \$5.00 per month in advance.

Charge for one study, \$2.00; two studies, \$3.50.

While Penmanship, Drawing and Typewriting are listed as drills, in regulating the number of studies taken, their charges are the same as for regular studies.

For a fourth study \$1.25 is added.

The tuition for Art is \$2.00 per month.

Typewriter rent, one hour per day, \$1.50 per month.

Full Work

Three regular studies constitute full work; but students who are taking full work are permitted one drill extra without charge. It is desirable for all students to take full work so that they may spend their time advantageously. Those who are so situated that it will be impossible for them to do this, are required to make special arrangements with the Faculty. In cases where studies come under two or more divisions, students will be charged the rate of the division in which the highest class is taken.

Drills

The following subjects are called drills, and every student should become proficient in them during his course of study: reading, writing, spelling, drawing, and physical culture. Reading and spelling may be taken without extra cost by any who are taking full work—three studies. Where one has less than three regular studies, Reading and Spelling may be added for 50 cents per month.

Laboratory Fee

To meet the actual cost of material consumed a small fee will be charged all students doing work in the laboratory. This will not exceed \$2.50 a term.

School Month

Four weeks, or twenty-eight days, constitute a school month. All charges will be made on this basis.

Miscellaneous Information

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Stationery, text-books, and such other materials as students need in their school work, are kept in the College Store at reasonable prices.

EXAMINATIONS.—Every student will be required to pass examinations, or present satisfactory evidence from other schools, to determine what classes he is fitted to join. When a student is obliged to miss the regular examinations, special examinations will be given him for 25 cents for each subject.

MAIL.—Mail for students residing in the Home should be addressed in care of the College. Mail for the College pertaining to money matters should be addressed "Business Manager." Mail pertaining to the department of instruction should be addressed "President."

GRADES AND RECORDS.—The scholarship of each student is carefully noted and recorded in grade books for permanent reference. Reports of standing are made in duplicate to the student and his parents, at the close of each term. These grade cards should be preserved for reference.

MATRICULATION.—The College is open for matriculation of students September 25, 26, 27.

Departments of Study.

Preparatory Department

The Preparatory Department consists of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. It is designed to prepare the student for the successful pursuit of studies in the Training Department. It aims to give a good common school education to those who have had training equivalent to that afforded by the first five grades. The studies are outlined as follows:—

SIXTH GRADE.

GREAT MEN OF ISRAEL.—Biography in the Old Testament.
 PHYSIOLOGY AND NATURE.—Kellogg and Cady.
 ARITHMETIC.—Robinson, to percentage.
 GRAMMAR.—Bell's "No. 2," completed.
 GEOGRAPHY AND READING.—Carpenter.
 SPELLING.
 WRITING AND DRAWING.

SEVENTH GRADE.

BIBLE.—Gospel History with "Desire of Ages" as basis.
 GRAMMAR.—Bell's "No. 3," begun.
 GEOGRAPHY.—Morton.
 ARITHMETIC.—Robinson, completed.
 SPELLING, WRITING, DRAWING, SINGING, AND CALISTHENICS.

EIGHTH GRADE.

BIBLE.—The three great apostles.
 GRAMMAR.—Bell's "No. 3," completed.
 ARITHMETIC.—Sadler.

NINTH GRADE.

BIBLE.
 RHETORIC.
 BUSINESS METHODS.—Ellis's Elementary Tablet.
 U. S. HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.
 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Training Department

The Training Department has been outlined with reference to the preparation of laborers for Christian work, and the time of study has been made as short as seemed consistent with thoroughness. In this respect it is believed to be in harmony with the following instruction: "We would not have the students receive an idea that they can spend many years in acquiring an education. Let them use the education they acquire in reasonable length of time in carrying forward the work of God." The time occupied by the courses is reasonable, and the courses themselves are thorough and practical. In this belief, the managers would invite a careful perusal of the following pages, trusting

that all will find work adapted to their need. The exact order of studies will not be insisted upon after the ninth grade. It is recommended, however, that younger pupils follow the outlines of study; but more mature students, who have only a limited time for study, will be permitted to select such subjects from the courses as may be adapted to their needs, in harmony with the counsel of the teachers.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Following the Preparatory Department, and beginning with the tenth grade, is a carefully graded course of study consisting of five years, which is designed to furnish a good practical education in those subjects which lie at the foundation of all study, and are the key to all knowledge. Whatever calling one may expect to follow, he will need the discipline and knowledge to be gained by pursuing this course. Beside the Bible study and industrial training which the College offers, it covers all the subjects usually required for a teacher's certificate of the first grade.

It also meets the requirements of the following resolution, passed by the General Conference in April, 1901:—

“Resolved, That each of our denominational colleges and academies provide such a course of instruction as will qualify students to enter the American Medical Missionary College.”

The course is outlined as follows.—

FIRST YEAR [10th grade].

Bible Doctrines, 1, 2, 3.†
Advanced Physiology, 1, 2, 3.
Algebra, 1, 2, 3.

SECOND YEAR [11th grade].

Bible and History I, 1, 2, 3.
Prose Composition, 1, 2, 3.
Physics, 1; Astron., 2; Botany, 3.

THIRD YEAR [12th grade].

Bible and History II, 1, 2, 3.
Literature, 1, 2, 3.
Geometry, 1, 2, 3.

FOURTH YEAR [13th grade].

Bible and History III, 1, 2, 3.
Latin, Greek, German, or Spanish, 1, 2, 3.
Adv. Algebra and Trig., 1, 2, 3.

FIFTH YEAR [14th grade].

Bible and History, and Public Speaking, 1, 2, 3.
Advanced Latin, Greek, German, or Spanish, 1, 2, 3.
Zoology, 1; Chemistry, 2, 3.

† The figures following the studies, refer to the terms of school.

MINISTERS' AND BIBLE WORKERS' COURSE.

The cause of God needs more ministers. There is a dearth of well-qualified laborers in this department of the work. “Workers are needed all over the world. The truth of God is to be carried to foreign lands, that those in darkness may be enlightened by it. God requires that a zeal be shown in this direction infinitely

greater than has hitherto been manifested. Cultivated intellect is now needed in the cause of God, for novices cannot do the work acceptably. God has devised our colleges as an instrumentality for developing workers of whom He will not be ashamed. The height man may reach by cultivation has not hitherto been realized. We have among us more than an average of men of ability. If their talents were brought into use, we should have twenty ministers where now we have one."

Ministers are called of God, not made by a course of study. But the call to service is also a call to preparation for the most effective labor, and a wisely adapted course of study may become a help to the man who is called of God. "Those who are not qualified to present the truth in a proper manner need not be perplexed in regard to their duty. Their place is that of learners, not teachers. Young men who wish to prepare for the ministry are greatly benefited by attending our colleges." "A great injury is often done our young men by permitting them to commence to preach when they have not sufficient knowledge of the Scriptures to present our faith in an intelligent manner."

The anointing of the Holy Spirit is the first requisite to success in the sacred office of the ministry, and this fact may have led some to "reason that the Lord will by His Spirit qualify a man to speak as He would have him; but the Lord does not propose to do the work which He has given man to do. He has given us reasoning powers, and opportunities to educate the mind and manners. And after we have done all we can do for ourselves, making the best use of the advantages within our reach, then we may look to God with earnest prayer to do by His Spirit that which we can not do for ourselves, and we shall ever find in our Saviour power and efficiency."

It is the purpose of Walla Walla College, within the sphere of its influence, to bring out hidden or unused talents, and to develop and train them for acceptable use in the Master's service. And we trust that the Ministers' Course will prove itself an important means to this end.

This course is open to those who believe themselves called of God to the ministry or to other evangelistic work, and have completed the Preparatory studies, or

have had other training and experience sufficient to enable them to pursue the studies of the course successfully. It is not required that those of mature minds who wish a speedy preparation for gospel work should remain during three years or take up studies in the order indicated. Such may have the privilege of selecting their work. But it would seem that those who finish the ninth grade at sixteen to eighteen years of age could profitably study all the subjects contained in the following outline of work.

FIRST YEAR [10th grade].

Bible Doctrines, 1, 2, 3.
Bible and History I, 1, 2, 3.
Advanced Physiology, 1, 2, 3.

SECOND YEAR [11th grade].

Bible and History II, 1, 2, 3.
Prose Composition, 1, 2, 3.
Physics, 1; Astron., 2; Botany, 3.

THIRD YEAR [12th grade].

Bible and History, and Public Speaking, 1, 2, 3.
Literature, 1, 2, 3.
Elective, 1, 2, 3.

MISSIONARY TEACHERS' COURSE.

Calls of increasing frequency and urgency make it evident that an ever-widening field is opening before a class of workers who might appropriately be called Missionary Teachers.

Hitherto it has been often thought that the only way a teacher could "work in the cause" was to obtain a position in one of our Colleges or Academies. But if the cause of Jesus Christ is where it ought to be, in the heart of the believer, no one ever need go outside the cause to find employment. From every mission that has yet been planted, is heard the call, "Send us teachers." "Wherever there is a church or company of believers, there should be a school established," is the recent instruction upon this matter. "In all our churches there should be schools." There are also other openings where consecrated teachers, thoroughly prepared for their work, could be self-supporting missionaries, diffusing the gentle, self-sacrificing spirit of Jesus to all with whom they come in contact.

To prepare men and women for service in these fields of usefulness, the Teachers' Course is provided. It may be pursued by all who have had previous training equivalent to that offered by the Preparatory Course.

It will be noticed that the work in Kindergarten Methods is given sometime prior to the close of the course. This will enable those who are adapted to Sabbath-school work to get a good experience in this line before finishing their education. The supplementary



SEWING DEPARTMENT.



A CORNER IN THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

reading will be conducted throughout the year and examinations may be required.

The studies of the course are:—

FIRST YEAR [10th grade].

Bible Doctrines, 1, 2, 3.
† Principles of Christian Education.
Advanced Physiology, 1, 2, 3.
Primary and Kindergarten
Methods, 1, 2, 3.

SECOND YEAR [11th grade].

Bible and History I, 1, 2, 3.
Prose Composition, 1, 2, 3.
Physics, 1; Astronomy, 2; Bot-
any, 3.
† History of Education.

THIRD YEAR [12th grade].

Bible and History II, 1, 2, 3.
Literature, 1, 2, 3.
Mental Science, 1; Child Study, 2;
School Management, 3.
† Testimonies.

† Supplementary reading.

CHRISTIAN BUSINESS COURSE.

The necessity resting upon our schools to provide our young people a business training based upon Christian principles is clearly set forth in the following extracts:—

"Book-keeping is, and ever will be, an important part of the work; and those who are expert in it are greatly needed in our institutions, and in all branches of the missionary work."

"It is a disgrace to allow a work of such magnitude as ours to be done in a defective and inaccurate way."

"The Lord will never accept a careless, disorderly company of workers."

This department embraces two courses of study—Commercial and Shorthand. No student will be admitted to either course who has not completed in a thorough manner work equivalent to the eighth grade of the usual public school course.

In the Commercial Course the student begins actual business practice the day he enters school and handles all papers used in such transactions, including checks, notes, drafts, contracts, etc. He deposits his money (college currency) and conducts business as business is done. He buys and sells merchandise, thus doing business with his fellow students as well as with the "offices." Each student is independent of the advancement of others, and his progress is measured by his individual efforts.

A thorough drill in Office Practice is given to students during the second year. In the "offices" the student is brought in contact with other students in a business way and makes transactions with them which are necessarily occasioned by their first year work.

Work in the College Business Office and Conference Offices is included in this year.

The "Touch System" of Typewriting is sometimes called "The Piano System," because one learns the keys of the typewriter in the same manner as he would on a piano. This system has been adopted by the College and the advantage will be readily seen; for the operator is not required to take his eyes from his notes to watch the keys of the machine while writing. We use the Remington and Densmore machines.

It is expected that each student will spend a limited amount of time in connection with actual office work. In this way an experience is gained which theory can not supply.

The courses are as follows:—

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR [9th grade].

Bible, $\frac{1}{2}$ year.
Book-keeping and Actual Practice, 1, 2, 3.
Commercial Arithmetic, 1, 2, 3.
Rhetoric, $\frac{1}{2}$ year.
Penmanship, 1, 2, 3.

SECOND YEAR [10th grade].

Bible Doctrines, 1, 2, 3.
Commercial Law, 1, 2.
Commercial Geography, 3.
† Banking, Office Work, and Correspondence, 1, 2, 3.

† A charge of \$2.00 per term is made during the second year for Stationery and Supplies.

SHORTHAND COURSE.

FIRST YEAR [9th grade].

Bible, 1, 2, 3.
Shorthand, 1, 2, 3.
Typewriting, 1, 2, 3.
Rhetoric, 1, 2; Elective, 3.

SECOND YEAR [10th grade].

Bible Doctrines, 1, 2, 3.
Reporting and Dictation, 1, 2, 3.
Office Work and Corres., 1, 2, 3.
Practical Typewriting, 1, 2, 3.
Penmanship, 1, 2, 3.

COURSE FOR MISSIONARY NURSES.

One of the greatest needs in connection with the promulgation of the truths for these times is trained nurses.

"In our schools missionary nurses should receive lessons from well-qualified physicians, and as a part of their education should learn how to battle with disease and to show the value of nature's remedies. This work is greatly needed."—Vol. VI, page 136.

"The sanitariums established in the future are not to be immense, expensive buildings. We are to plan for smaller sanitariums and far more of them. Small local sanitariums are to be established in connection with our schools."—Review and Herald, July 22, 1902.

"In every place where schools are established, we are to study what industries can be started that will give the students employment. Small sanitariums should be established in connection with our larger schools, that students may have an opportunity to gain a knowledge of Medical Missionary work. This line

of work is to be brought into our schools as a part of the regular instruction."

Walla Walla College is prepared to carry out this good counsel. To facilitate the work and make it as thoroughly practical as possible, treatment rooms and physician's offices have been fitted up in the College building; a small hospital has been erected, and arrangements have been made with the physician to board and care for a few patients in his own family.

This department is in charge of a regularly graduated physician from the Battle Creek Sanitarium, who is also a registered physician of the State of Washington. He is assisted by a lady nurse in such work as necessitates a lady instructor.

This important department of our College offers not only an education in medical missionary lines, but also affords favorable opportunity for students to take treatment. We desire to assure our patrons that they are sending their children to a College, where, in case of sickness, a conscientious physician and trained nurse will immediately take them in charge.

Not only is there great demand for medical missionary and trained nurses, but it is very desirable that ministers, Bible-workers, church school teachers, and canvassers, should know how to treat the sick by rational methods: it increases their efficiency and adds materially to their usefulness. To meet this demand, classes in various lines taken up in the Medical Missionary Department have been made part of the Normal, Ministerial, and Christian Workers' courses.

For those who wish to become missionary nurses, the following two years' course of instruction is provided. To be admitted it will be required that the applicant have finished the work of the seventh grade, and that he also be of sufficient age and maturity of judgment to make a wise use of the knowledge and skill he may gain from the studies of the course.

The expenses will be the same as for any other course in school.

The students of the Nurses' Course are required to spend as much time each day in practical nursing and bath room work as the physician may think best, and this will constitute their required industry. They will also hold themselves ready to care for the sick whenever needed.

The course is outlined as follows:—

FIRST YEAR [9th grade].

FALL TERM.

Lives of the Apostles,	60 hrs.
English Grammar,	60 "
Theoretical Nursing,	45 "
Principles of Hydrotherapy,	15 "
† Bathroom Drill,	60 "

WINTER TERM.

Lives of the Apostles,	60 hrs.
Grammar,	60 "
Diseases and Treatment,	60 "
† Bathroom Drill,	60 "

SPRING TERM.

Lives of the Apostles,	40 hrs.
Grammar,	40 "
† Practical Cookery,	25 "
Dietetics,	15 "
Diseases of Children,	25 "
† Bathroom Drill	40 "

† Drills.

SECOND YEAR [10th grade].

FALL TERM.

Bible Doctrines,	60 hrs.
Advanced Physiology,	60 "
Surgical Nursing,	20 "
Electricity,	20 "
Massage, Theoretical,	20 "
† Massage, Practical,	20 "
† Practical Nursing,	60 "

WINTER TERM.

Bible Doctrines,	60 hrs.
Anatomy,	60 "
Dis'ses of Women [Ladies],	30 "
Dis'ses of Men [Gents.],	15 "
Obstetrical Nursing,	30 "
An Elective [Gentlemen],	45 "
† Operating Drill,	15 "
† Practical Nursing	60 "

SPRING TERM.

Bible Doctrines,	40 hrs.
Bandaging,	15 "
Chemistry,	25 "
Materia Medica,	20 "
Bible Hygiene,	20 "
† Practical Nursing,	40 "

School of Music.

In a recent testimony this language occurs with reference especially to the use of music at our camp-meetings: "Let there be singing and instrumental music. Musical instruments were used in religious services in ancient times. The worshipers praised God upon the harp and cymbal, and music should have its place in our services. It will add to the interest."

This School is established for the purpose of offering superior advantages for the study of elementary and higher grades of music.

Inasmuch as there may be a call for instruction in the School of Music without the higher rate of tuition, an assistant will take a limited number of such pupils.

Courses of Study

The following courses are offered:—

Course in Theory.

Course in Pianoforte.

Course in Organ.

Course in Voice Culture.

Course in Sight Singing.

The Kindergarten Course in Pianoforte.

THEORY.

The theoretical course is divided as follows:—

1. Scale Class, two terms.
2. Harmony, six terms.
3. Ear Training, two terms.
4. Musical History, two terms.

PIANOFORTE.

The course of study in pianoforte, outlined briefly, consists of:—

1. Technical exercises for the control and development of the muscles of the fingers and arms.
2. Etudes by the best composers and teachers.
3. Compositions by the writers, both ancient and modern, who stand as leaders in the musical world.

ORGAN.

The course in organ consists of:—

Landon's "Reed Organ Method;" Jackson's "Gems

for the Organ;" Hymns selected from "Christ in Song," "Hymns and Tunes," also Bach's "Fugues."

VOICE.

The course in voice culture consists of:—

1. Exercises for the control of the breath, for the placing of tone, for strengthening and extending the range of voice, etc.

2. Selected studies by Concone, Marchesi, Abt, Vaccai, Lutgen, Panofka, and other celebrated teachers, are given, together with songs and arias calculated to develop a lyrical style of singing, and to acquaint the student with the best song writers, ancient and modern.

SIGHT SINGING.

The course in sight singing consists of reading part songs in any key, and practice in reading at sight some of the simpler choruses.

THE KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT.

It is a well-known fact among parents and teachers that few children like to practice. The reason is not hard to find. The child meets his instructor only once or twice a week. He soon tires of the lesson given, for it has grown old to him, and his mind is not yet mature enough to find new beauties in the music. With a lesson every day all this is changed. The pupil's mind is kept active and watchful during the entire practice hour. As a result even the most uninterested child learns to love the hour devoted to practice instead of dreading it. Too many parents are willing to hire any one to teach the rudiments of music to their small children, forgetting that the foundation is the most important of all, and that the very best is none too good for the beginner. The pupil is advanced to two lessons a week as soon as correct habits of practice are formed.

Free Advantages

1. A class in sight singing.
2. Rehearsals and concerts given by students.
3. A scale class, during the second term only.

NOTE.—The above are free to piano, organ, and vocal pupils only; all others are charged a nominal tuition.

TERMS OF TUITION, IN ADVANCE.

Lessons with Mrs. Mc Nabb, pianoforte, organ, harmony, and voice:

Private lessons, two half-hour lessons per week:

Fall Term	-	-	-	-	\$18.00
Winter Term	-	-	-	-	\$18.00
Spring Term	-	-	-	-	\$12.00
Harmony, per Term	-	-	-	-	\$ 6.00
History, per Term	-	-	-	-	\$ 6.00
Kindergarten Department, five half-hour lessons a week:					

Fall Term	-	-	-	-	\$24.00
Winter Term	-	-	-	-	\$24.00
Spring Term	-	-	-	-	\$16.00

Lessons with assistant, pianoforte and organ:

Private lessons, two half-hour lessons a week:

Fall Term	-	-	-	-	\$12.00
Winter Term	-	-	-	-	\$12.00
Spring Term	-	-	-	-	\$ 8.00

Kindergarten Department, five half-hour lessons
a week:

Fall Term	-	-	-	-	\$18.00
Winter Term	-	-	-	-	\$18.00
Spring Term	-	-	-	-	\$12.00

RENT OF INSTRUMENTS.

Piano, one hour per day, \$1.00 per month.

Organ, " " " " \$.50 " "

Longer periods of practice at proportionate rates.

Regulations

1. Pupils may enter at any time, but will not be accepted for less than one term.

2. Pupils desiring only one lesson a week will be charged at the rate of one dollar per lesson.

3. Only in case of severe illness of more than two weeks' duration will any deduction be made for absence from lessons. In such cases the School of Music will share the loss equally with the student.

4. No deduction is made to pupils who enter after the beginning of the term for the first week. Thereafter the pro rata reduction is made.

5. Musical merchandise bills must be settled at the end of each term.

6. No student will be allowed to take part in any public musical exercise without the permission of the Director.

For further information call on or address the Director of Walla Walla College School of Music.

Canvassers' School.

This department embraces a special preparation for the circulation of our literature, and the stirring testimonies which the Lord in His mercy has sent us upon this subject should appeal to every soul. How can we be at ease in view of the fearfully solemn thought that we are standing on the very border of this world with a life and death message, which is already past due, and with souls going down to destruction on the right and on the left.

The Lord appeals to His people to-day by the word of Isaiah 58:1, "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and shew my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins."

"The time has come when a large work should be done by the canvassers. As watchmen they are ringing the warning bell to awake the sleepers to a sense of their danger. The work to be done is great; the world is asleep, and the churches know not the time of their visitation. How can they best learn the truth?—Through the efforts of the canvasser." "They are sounding the note of warning in the byways and highways to prepare a people for the great day of God which is about to break upon the world. We have no time to lose. We must encourage this work. Who will go forth now with our publications?"

"The Lord Jesus, standing by the side of the canvassers, walking with them, is the chief worker. The Holy Guest by their side makes impressions in just the lines needed, if the worker recognizes Christ as the one who is with him to prepare the way."

"We have no time to lose. The end is near. The passage from places to spread the truth will soon be hedged with dangers on the right hand and on the left. Everything will be placed to obstruct our way so we shall not be able to do that which is possible to be done now. We must look our work fairly in the face, and advance as fast as possible in aggressive warfare."

"We have warnings now which we may give, a work now which we may do; but soon it will be more diffi-



BROOM FACTORY.



VIEW OF COLLEGE PLACE, FROM THE COLLEGE.

cult than we can imagine. God help us to keep in the channel of light, to work with our eyes fastened on Jesus our Leader, and patiently, perseveringly press on to gain the victory."

From the foregoing quotations it seems clear that we ought to make a special effort to educate canvassers in a more thorough manner than we have done in the past. On page 284 of Gospel Workers, it is stated that "There ought to be connected with our schools the best possible facilities for the preparation of laborers for both home and foreign fields." And the College is certainly the best place to educate canvassers to send to the cities, and to meet with educated people, as well as other classes, more successfully.

Hence a Canvassers' School will be conducted during the winter term, beginning December 21, 1904, lasting 12 weeks, and closing with an institute of two weeks, from March 1 to March 15.

In this school, each student will select the book for which he expects to canvass the following season, and will study it thoroughly during the term, under the direction and aid of a competent instructor. It is not thought best to lay out a course of study in other branches, but rather allow the pupil to choose from the entire program of the regular school work those studies that may be adapted to his individual needs. In making this choice he will be aided by the counsel of the President and other members of the faculty.

The institute will be under the charge of the District Canvassing Agent, and will be conducted as he may think best. More definite announcements will be made hereafter.

Industrial Department.

For years we have had light with reference to industrial training in our schools. Upon no other subject have we had clearer instruction, and as truthfully it may be said that upon no other subject of education are we farther behind. It is high time that we arouse to the importance of this matter, and co-operate in making a decided advance in this direction the coming year. The following extracts from an article entitled, "The Avondale School Farm," will show what is expected of Walla Walla College, as well as of the Avondale School:—

"All the land near the building is to be considered the school farm, where the youth can be instructed under well-qualified superintendents. They are to plant it with ornamental trees and fruit trees, and to cultivate garden produce. The school farm is to be regarded as a lesson-book in nature, from which teachers may draw their object lessons. . . . This land by the appointment of God is for the benefit of the school. . . . It is to be the school farm, and this farm is to occupy much more space than we have thought it would. Work in connection with study is to be given here, according to the counsel given. . . . The school is the Lord's property, and the grounds about it are His farm, where the great Sower can make His garden a lesson-book. The results of the labor will be seen. The land will yield its treasures, bringing the joyousness of an abundant harvest. . . . There needs to be patient, painstaking effort made for the uplifting of the surrounding communities and for their education in industrial and sanitary lines. The school and everything connected with it should be object lessons, teaching the ways to improve, and appealing to the people for reform, so that taste, industry, and refinement may take the place of coarseness, uncleanness, disorder, ignorance, and sin."

From an article entitled "Practical Missionary Work a Branch of Education," written in 1898, the following is taken:

"Education in felling trees, tilling the soil, erecting buildings, as well as in literature, is the education our youth should each seek to obtain. Further on, a printing press should be connected with our school, in order to educate in this line. Tentmaking also should be learned. There are also many things which the lady students may be engaged in. There are cooking, dressmaking, and gardening to be done. Strawberries should be planted, plants and flowers cultivated. This the ladies may be called out of doors to do. Thus they may be educated to useful labor. Book binding also, and a variety of trades, should be taken up. . . . Students are here for special training, to become acquainted with all lines of work, that if they should go out as missionaries they could in one sense be morally independent, and be able to furnish themselves with conveniences because they have educated ability. Whether men or women, they should learn to mend, wash, and keep their own clothes in order. They should be able to cook their own meals.

Organization

The industrial instruction of the College is organized under four sections, as follows: Industrial Studies, held in connection with industries, Industries, Domestic Work, and General Labor.

Every member of the Faculty holds himself in readiness to work from 7½ to 10 hours per week outside of his regular line of work in some assigned department.

Industrial Studies

These studies will be conducted in the afternoon three times per week for a period of 2½ hours. Where it is possible the student's choice of industries will be given favorable consideration.

Following is a list of the studies: Carpentry, Cooking, Printing, Tentmaking, Engineering, Blacksmithing, Plain Millinery, Bee-keeping, Floriculture, Agricultural Science, Broom-making, Nursing and Treatment, Dressmaking, Baking, Household Economy, Horticulture.

The Industries are designed to furnish an opportunity for the practical application of the principles learned in the Industrial Studies. Every boarding student is required to choose one industry, and resident

students are permitted to do so on application to the President. A record of attendance is kept as in other classes, and all absences must be excused by the President.

Work Solicited

In order to assist the College in this important educational effort, the citizens of College Place and the patrons of the College everywhere are solicited to furnish work for the following Industries: Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Printing, Dressmaking, Tentmaking, and Broom-making. Parents and students are especially requested to patronize the Dressmaking department.

Dress-Making

"No education is complete that does not teach right principles in regard to dress. Without such teaching, the work of education is too often retarded and perverted."—Ed. p. 246.

"In dress, as in all things else, it is our privilege to honor our Creator. Let girls be taught that the art of dressing well includes the ability to make their own clothing. This is an ambition that every girl should cherish. It will be a means of usefulness and independence that she can not afford to miss."—Ed. pages 248, 249.

EDUCATIONAL SEWING.

This course consists of instruction and drill in the various kinds of sewing, such as basting, overcasting, overhanding, making buttonholes eyelets and loops, sewing on buttons and hooks and eyes, hemstitching, patching, and darning. After each stitch is learned the student is required to make a sample of the same to be mounted in a model-book, and also to make notes as to the best methods of working.

GARMENT MAKING.

This course includes the making of undergarments, and the use of the machine. Each girl who finishes this course will have a set of patterns of the garments she has made.

SIMPLE DRESSMAKING.

In this course the making of shirt-waists and other simple waists and skirts is taught.

Dressmaking is open to all who can do good work in sewing. It gives a thorough training in the principles of hygienic dressmaking, and includes draughting by the use of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Dress System, preparing the student for independent work.

The first course may be taken with course II if the pupil has some knowledge of sewing. The rate of tuition for all of the courses is \$1.50 per month.

All students are urged to provide themselves with plenty of material before coming. This will save both trouble and expense.

The course in dressmaking may be taken without the dress system at the regular rate of \$1.50 per month; with the system, \$10.00 extra.

No stated time is required for the completion of any of the courses, but each pupil will be passed from one to another as rapidly as she is proficient in the preceding course. In all of the courses each student is allowed to work on her own clothing and thus many are able to save much more than the tuition.

Three periods per week of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours each will be given for instruction and practice.

General Labor

Boarding students who desire more than the one hour of domestic work as a means of further reduction of expenses, may be granted such additional work by written permit from the President and Business Manager, if the College has it to offer; but no general promise is made beyond thirty hours per month. After a student has labored faithfully 160 hours in an industrial department, if, in the judgment of the Foreman and Business Manager, his services are sufficiently valuable to merit compensation; and if, furthermore, the financial condition of the department will warrant the expenditure,—he may be granted such pay, either by the piece or by the hour, as his services may be deemed worthy by the Foreman and Business Manager. Those who have to work fifteen or more hours per week may not be required to take an Industry in addition.

Agriculture

While recognizing the value of all well directed labor as an educational factor, there are reasons for believing that the training necessary to the wise management of the soil and the production of rich harvests from it

should have a particularly important place in our system of education.

It is our design to make this line of instruction thorough and to make the College farm, orchard, and garden object lessons to our students. The following quotations from "Work and Education" and "Industrial Reform" are worthy of careful attention as setting forth the importance of this branch of instruction.

"There must be education in the sciences, and education in plans and methods of working the soil. . . . Different teachers should be appointed to oversee a number of students in their work, and should work with them."

"Working the soil is one of the best kinds of employment. . . . Study in agricultural lines should be the A, B, C of the education given in our schools. . . . Our youth need an education in tilling the soil as well as in literary lines."

"We should so train the youth that they will love to work upon the land and delight in improving it. To develop the capacity of the soil requires thought and intelligence."

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

"There are much larger numbers of our young people who need to have the advantages of our training schools. Let the teachers wake up to the importance of this subject, and teach agriculture and other industries that it is essential for the students to understand."

"Some do not appreciate the agricultural work. These should not plan for the schools; for they will hold everything from advancing in right lines."

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

"His (God's) people are not to crowd into the cities. He wants them to take their families out of the cities, that they may better prepare for eternal life. In a little while they will have to leave the cities. Get out of the cities as soon as possible, and purchase a little piece of land, where you can have a garden, where your children can watch the flowers growing, and learn from them lessons of simplicity and purity."

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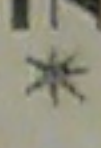
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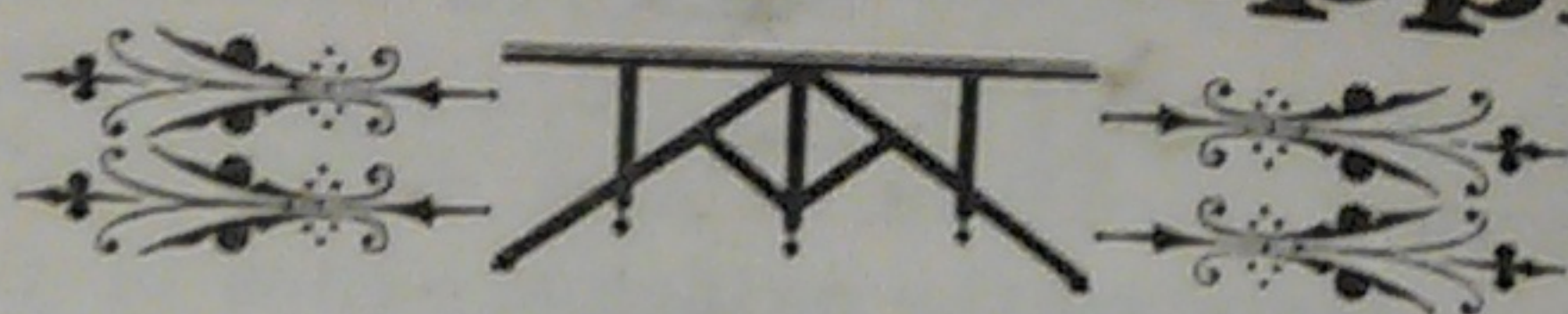
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