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THE SEMINARY ECHO.

VOL. 1.

ROSS, SEATTLE, WASH., MAY, 1896.

NO. 7.

LIVE ISSUES.

(*Graduating oration delivered at Seattle Seminary, June 3, by Winfred A. Grantham, first graduate of that institution.*)

Of each new generation civilization demands a forward step. Of its statesmen she expects better laws, of its reformers purer morals. For her the people of this generation must solve grave problems, moral, political and religious. Of us she asks a contribution for the benefit of humanity.

It was when heartless tyranny, with iron heel, was trampling upon the masses that freedom was born and nourished among the downtrodden, a child of civilization, destined to sway its scepter over every land. France hailed it with joy and made it supreme, though to do so she must experience the horrors of a revolution and sacrifice her nobility by thousands. Not a queen, but freedom, is the real sovereign of England, though it required centuries of political struggle and the dethronement of kings to establish her supremacy. Under freedom's banner our country welcomed the first colonists to its shores and it remains the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Religious toleration had to be established if civilization was to make progress, and the principle was established though all Europe was convulsed with warfare and Germany was left in ruins. Thus without successful opposition has civilization wrought her reforms.

Thus has civilization brought us liberty, toleration, education, and a multitude of other blessings. But it is not permitted us to rest in the accomplishments of the past or to live over again the accompanying struggles.

It is for us to meet the new obligations resting upon us, and, by our earnest efforts, by our prayers, and by sacrifice if necessary to bring some of the reforms of the day to a successful issue. We live in a time when the race for wealth and self-advancement entirely engrosses the minds of most men. There is room for improvement on every side.

The open saloon, spreading death and desolation in its path, is everywhere, hurling thousands, every year, into a drunkard's grave. Even the government, sworn to protect the people with its might, has joined

hands with the monster and licensed it to scatter crime and suffering throughout the land.

Our system of politics is becoming more and more corrupt. It is far too easy a task to bribe public officers and influence legislation. This is not surprising when the nation admits that good men do not enter politics. No cause holy enough to attract the best men into political life is prominently before the people.

The poor are wailing, from miserable hovels, for the necessities of life, while the rich revel in palaces of luxury. It is everywhere admitted that the wealth of our great republic is passing into the hands of a few, that the rich are growing richer and the poor still poorer, yet those who feel most bitterly the sting of poverty, help to elect unprincipled men, who will betray their trust for gold and make laws which only tend to increase the distance between possessors and non-possessors.

A tide of immigration unfriendly to American institutions is pouring in upon us. The votes which are for sale are largely confined to the ignorant class of foreigners that is thronging to our shores. Why do such immigrants find it so easy to obtain the rights of citizenship? It is because we allow the officeseeker who only desires his own advancement, to take out naturalization papers for them, sometimes even before they are able to speak the English language. It is but reasonable to suppose that those who know nothing of American affairs should sell their votes to the highest bidders.

Such votes are cast not for the best men, but for the worst; for those who buy support or who owe allegiance to foreign power. Why have not our law-makers made this impossible by fixing property and educational qualifications for all voters?

Women are crying out for the right to vote on equal terms with their brothers, a right to which they are justly entitled. While foreign immigrants are exercising the right of franchise what excuse can be given for withholding the ballot from woman? Let us hasten to give her the right which will enable her to wield a direct influence for good.

Secret organizations which can have no good object in view and which are unfriendly and even hostile to the government are increasing

in the land and becoming more and more troublesome. Professed patriots only hasten to swell their ranks.

Little party differences occupy the attention of the United States congress so much that the body is of little service to the people. Much time is wasted over tariff questions that do not pay the cost of discussion. Day after day is spent over insignificant appropriation bills while the country is suffering for radical changes on many lines, and that too by a congress elected by the people. If congress were to embrace the live issues so important to the nation's welfare it would, in a single session, enact laws that would prove a lasting benefit. Now, if one member braver than the rest, dares to take a step forward he is derided by the press and at the next election he is very apt to lose the support of the voters.

The people of China have adhered to customs which have caused them to resent any change from honored practices as irreverent, and are now where their forefathers were when the rest of the world was entirely uncivilized. Let not Americans follow so much in their footsteps. Why should one feel under obligations to vote as a father did forty years ago?

What life, what enthusiasm could be expected in a dead struggle? The orator cannot put forth his best efforts against a tyrannical Richard. The pen of the able writer is powerless against a dead French aristocracy. If we would again hear the eloquence that sprang into life when our country was endeavoring to rid itself of British rule, or when it was striving to break the chains of slavery, we must embark in causes as holy as either of these.

Especially why should the young, those who are just commencing the battle of life, who have no past recollections to call them from present duties, shrink before the questions which confront them? For what reward can they hope if they accomplish nothing? What success awaits them, what hope of fame can they cherish if their lives are spent in fruitless indifference? Let all the young of our country become imbued with the spirit of progress, and a most wonderful tide of improvements will sweep over the land.

Let all true American citizens take up the live issues which are be-

fore them and assert their rights as a free people. Let us not stand idly by while our country goes to ruin; let us exert our influence to save it ere it be too late. Step forth from indifference, careless one; from ease and inactivity, idle one; from fear, timid one. If need be leave prosperity, covetous one. Step into the road that leads to true and enduring honor. Build up character rather than wealth.

If you desire fame, come forth. The famous men are those who do the most good in the world, those of whom it can most truly be said that the world is better for their having lived. If you view with pitying gaze the multitudes of the oppressed and downtrodden, come forth to a field of renewed effort to lighten their misfortunes. If you are patriotic and animated with a burning desire to benefit your country, come forth and join the constantly increasing army of reformers. In fact if you possess a single lofty ambition, hasten to engage your energies and talents in the living issues which are so vitally connected with the welfare of our country.

SUCCESS.

Purposes, however wise, without plans cannot be relied on for good results. Random or spasmodic efforts, like aimless shots, are usually no better than wasted time and strength.

The purposes of shrewd men in the business of this life are always followed with carefully formed plans. Whether the object is learning, honor or wealth, the ways and means are all laid out according to the best rules and methods. The mariner has his chart, the architect his plan and the sculptor his model, and all as a means and condition of success. Invention, genius, or even what is sometimes called inspiration, can do little in any department of theoretical or practical science except as it works by well formed plans.

Then every step is an advance toward the accomplishment of the object.

Every tack of the ship made according to nautical laws, keeps her steadily nearing the port.

Each stroke of the chisel brings the marble into a closer likeness to the model. No effort of time is lost, for nothing is done rashly or at random.—Selected.

THE SEMINARY ECHO.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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THE ALEXANDRIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

It was during the present school year that the students and teachers of Seattle Seminary first thought that the school was able to maintain a Literary society. Steps were at once taken for the organization of such an association. Miss Lillie Peterson was elected first president. The name "Alexandrian" was chosen in honor of Rev. Alexander Beers, the first principal of the school.

The first public meeting was held in October. From that time the progress of the society has been constant. With a few exceptions meetings have been held every two weeks. Since the society was organized there have been delivered before it sixty-six recitations and declamations, seven orations, thirty-five essays and two debates, besides music and several impromptu speeches and debates.

It is encouraging to note with what zeal the students have turned to literary work. It shows that they have a proper appreciation of the importance of the knowledge to be gained in the society. Who can say from what quarter the great men of the future are to come? The members of the Alexandrian Literary society stand as good a chance as any one else. May it not be that some orator who in the future will shake the world with his eloquence, is now practicing from its platform? At least it is certain that all its members will be better prepared for the duties of life by attending it, and that, in the future, they can look back with pleasure upon the society that helped them to rise in the world.

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

It was only a short time since that the Evergreen state took its place as one of the United States, but it is rapidly making its way to the front. Its population per square mile is already much greater than that of its sister state, Oregon, which had sufficient population to be admitted to the Union thirty-seven years ago. The state is gifted with

vast stores of natural wealth now only in the first stages of development. With its well nigh inexhaustible forests, immense beds of coal and iron, and thousands of acres of farming land, all almost surrounding the finest system of natural harbors in the world, who can say that Washington has not a bright future.

For years the state has been the principal hop field in the world. With the decay of the hop industry people are finding that flax of superior quality can be freely produced, and are taking up the better occupation of flax raising. The eastern part of the state has long been a great grain producing region; the western part is turning to fruit growing. Coal mining is an important source of income, and the world will long look to Washington for a large part of its lumber.

Articles that, a short time ago, were imported are now produced at home, and even exported. With so many advantages in addition to a climate that knows neither extremes of heat and cold, abundant rainfall, and an area much exceeding that of the Empire state itself, there seems to be no reason why Washington should not become one of the leading states of the Union.

THE PORT ORCHARD DRY DOCK.

The successful entrance of the Monterey into the new dock at Port Orchard marks the completion of a great work. The contract for building the dock was let October 29, 1892. The people of Seattle and vicinity have ever been awake to the advantages to be derived from the dock, and from the time the bill for an appropriation was first introduced in congress, they have watched the progress of the work with unflinching interest. A number of Seattle's prominent citizens were present when the Monterey entered the dock. There were also present on this occasion many friends and promoters of the enterprise, among them being Ex-Senator John B. Allen, who introduced the bill which made the work possible.

The Port Orchard dry dock is 650 feet long and 50 feet wide at the bottom, and the depth of the water contained is 29 feet. These dimensions make it the largest dock of the kind in America, and about third in size in the world. When the first of the new battleships was completed a few months ago there was not a dock in the country large enough to admit it for repairs. There are in the United States ten government dry docks, either completed or under construction. Some of them are of very old design and,

though lengthened in the past few years, they are still too narrow to accommodate the large vessels which are constantly being added to the navy.

The advantages, both in peace and war, that will result to the people of western Washington, from the location on Puget Sound of a first class dry dock, are many. The squadron for the protection of the Pacific coast will be much more serviceable by having near at hand a place where the vessels may be thoroughly overhauled or where slight injuries may be repaired. It will remove the necessity for them to leave the coast they are designed to protect.

Owners of merchant vessels will be attracted to the Sound ports by the facilities for overhauling and repairing their ships, and will send them here for cargoes. This increased service will facilitate the disposal of the state's products and tend to draw to Washington's ports an increased amount of foreign commerce.

THE ALASKA CRAZE.

It seems at the present time that a great number of people are infatuated with the idea that Alaska is the place to make money. Some seem to think that to be able to reach this land of gold is to become rich. Such a state of affairs has always taken place in the past when a mining district of special value has been discovered.

Of course no one denies that there is gold in Alaska and that it has, in some instances, been found in such quantities as to prove a fortune to the finder. But the past has taught us that the average wages of miners are not much greater than those commanded by other occupations. Where one has become a millionaire in a few months through a lucky find, dozens of others have toiled early and late and year after year for a bare subsistence or have even spent their hard earned savings of former days in a fruitless search for wealth.

Gold mining at best is little more than a game of chance. While this may render it attractive to the multitude who are eager to get something for nothing, it also makes it repellent to sober, thoughtful men. Such prefer a sure, though small, income to an occupation in which, fortunes are made and lost in a day; in which a lucky few acquire great wealth in a short time, and many others are poor after years of ceaseless toil.

These are the conditions that have confronted those who have searched for the precious metals in the United States. Those who

make Alaska their field of labor can hardly have as good hopes of success. They have many difficulties to surmount. The country is not a very hospitable one, especially in winter when all work must be suspended. It is a matter of great difficulty to get supplies at the mines. So even if fair wages are earned little can be saved, and if luck is against the adventurer he may soon find himself in want. Already some have returned with their enthusiasm considerably cooled. They report that things are not quite as represented by the transportation companies and other interested parties.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The time for conventions to select presidential candidates is approaching. Forecasts based on the number of delegates instructed to vote for the various presidential possibilities, are being prepared. It should be remembered that these forecasts are not always reliable. It often happens that candidates are selected who have been boomed very little by the papers and stump-speakers throughout the country. This was the case when President Garfield was nominated. For a long time at first Garfield was decidedly a dark horse. At last he came into notice and votes came in for him until it was decided that he should represent his party at the following election.

So it may be that the candidates who are to be before the people at the coming election are now comparatively unknown. Moreover it seems that the issue in the election will be free silver. As we cannot tell how either the people or the parties will stand on this question, it is not easy to tell even what party will win. So one can, at the present time, do no more than conjecture who will be president during the coming term.

NOTICE.

It has been found impracticable to publish the Echo through the summer as we at first intended. Subscribers who have paid for one year will receive the remainder of their twelve copies when the paper is started again in the fall.

This is the last number to be issued until school begins again next fall. Subscriptions may be sent in at any time to commence when the next number is printed. The paper will, no doubt, be under good management and issued regularly during the coming year.

Why is it that great men are usually accorded only a post mortem recognition of their greatness?



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THE RELATION OF EDUCATION TO THE WORK OF THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

C. W. SHAY.

(Concluded.)

The third question is, What have the schools of the Free Methodist church done for the church?

Although our Seminaries have been in operation only a short time—the oldest of them scarcely more than twenty-five years—they have already accomplished much. There are prominent men in the church, east and west, who were prepared for their work through the agency of these schools. Several of the graduates are prominent among us as educators.

Our schools have given us the efficient principal of Spring Arbor Seminary, D. S. Warner. Prof. Coleman who did so much for Evansville Seminary, Wisconsin. Prof. and Mrs. Freeland, the principal and preceptress of Wessington Springs Seminary; also Prof. Stilwell and Prof. Burritt, of Greenville. Many others, prominent as district elders or evangelists or pastors, have been educated in our schools. Our own beloved Brother and Sister Beers are good witnesses of what our schools do for our church. From the seminaries have gone some who are very successful as missionaries in foreign fields. The martyred Louisa Ranf still lives in the lives of those among whom she labored. Mrs Emma Haviland, Ida Heffner and Celia Ferris were educated in our schools. But the preparation of these prominent persons is a small part of the work of the seminaries.

Joseph Cook said of one of them, what is equally true of each. He said: "I call this a young Oberlin. It is the center of religious influence for this community." Go where you may among our societies, East and West, persons are to be

found who have received their religious trend in our schools. It is in moulding and influencing in this silent manner that they have done the greatest work.

As a fourth question, let us ask. What duties does the church owe to our church schools? As we have seen, education is a great work in the church. The schools will be just what the church makes them. The church elects the trustees, furnishes the faculty and sends in the students. She owes her best men as trustees to plan and oversee the work, men who are unselfishly interested, men who are willing to make sacrifice for the school, clear-headed, far-sighted business men who will take the oversight of a work, not by constraint, but willingly. Our sainted Bro. Roberts was a good trustee. No sacrifice was too great for him to make for the school in which he was interested. He could mortgage his home to obtain money or meet a class in the class room without a complaint. If his mantle has fallen upon any, it is the duty of the church to put such in charge of the work. We are to depend upon the trustee to see that the religious standard is what it ought to be; to see that the standard is not lowered, but always raised; to adopt such rules and take such measures as will keep the schools pure and save them from those influences which have corrupted other schools.

Again the church owes its patronage. The churches ought to wake up, not only to the advantages offered by the schools, but also to the fact that their success depends upon the attendance of Free Methodist children. The children need the education and the schools need the patronage. The Free Methodist homes ought to send to our schools their noblest sons and truest daughters. More mothers ought to imitate Samuel's mother and lend their sons to the Lord.

Our ministers who are in authority ought not to hurry young men into the active work of the ministry before they have a thorough preparation.

At one time a young man, well known to many, was attending school. His mind became filled with the thought of souls that were being lost, and he longed to be at work among them. Again and again he came to Brother B. T. Roberts for advice, but was invariably told to remain in school until thoroughly prepared. At last he became impatient, left his books and hurried forth to direct gospel work. Some years after he felt lead to write a book, and sent the man-

uscript, filled with mistakes, to Brother Roberts for correction. It was promptly returned with the terse remark, "You should have remained in school until you could correct it yourself."

Another instance comes to mind. A bright, devoted, young man had spent a short time in one of our schools. So manifest was his improvement that the district elder and other ministers of the conference thought he must enter at once upon the regular work—the ministry. The needs were great and the workers few; they pleaded that he could not be spared longer.

At last, one who realized the great value of education exclaimed: "You remind me of a farmer who keeps his boys out of school because there is so much work to be done on the farm. Would you keep this young man, who may be fitted to become a bishop, simply as a circuit preacher?" The district elder at once withdrew his objections and the young man is now in college, rapidly improving in intellectual and spiritual power. C. W. S.

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ECHOINGS.

Teacher of the arithmetic class:—"Why, Charles, how nicely you have worked that example."

Charles:—"And I did not copy a bit."

Ray and Jesse Marston have left school and have secured work near Mt. Vernon.

On hearing the melodious voice of the "wooden brother," three young ladies were a little surprised to find that it was Mr. Hubbard who was giving him lessons in voice culture.

Mrs. Beers, delegate from the Ross union to the county convention, of the W. C. T. U., held at the Haven church, Seattle, reports an interesting convention, and that the Christian women of King county are awake to the interests of temperance.

W. T. Pillman and family have moved to Seattle. We shall miss them.

Prof. Bailey of the State University made a visit to the Seminary Friday the 15th.

Rev. A. Beers has rented his home to Mr. Alvah Giles and his mother.

At the last meeting of the W. F. M. S. the following officers were elected for the year commencing April 1. Mrs. E. F. Shay, president; Miss Smith and Miss Burrows, vice presidents; Miss Lily Peterson, secretary, and Mrs. E. Colson, treasurer.

Prof. and Mrs. Shay had their little babe christened May 14, by Rev. A. Beers.

This remark was made by one of the pupils of the A singing class: "Hasn't this piece many occidentals?" Ross is indeed in the western part of the United States, but we doubt whether that has any effect on a piece of music.

If there is any danger that the young ladies of the Seattle Seminary will graduate without knowing how to sharpen a lead pencil, it might be well to have some special training in this line.

Quite a number have been on the sick list this past month; among the number are Miss Burrows, Miss Eva, Miss Green, Mr. Joseph and Miss Lily Peterson. The grip has tried to get a strong hold on them and several others, but has not met with good success.

H. H. Pease and wife and Mrs. C. E. McReynolds attended prayer meeting at the Seminary May 7. We are always glad to see those who have such an interest in our welfare.

Miss Baxter has been compelled to leave school on account of poor health.

On the evening of the eleventh

Miss Bishop left Seattle for her home in California. Ill health compelled her to relinquish teaching several months ago. Resolutions of appreciations were presented her by the school. Bouquets of flowers, a fine lunch, and several letters to read on her journey were given her at the train as kind friends gathered to bid her goodbye. Although Miss Bishop has only been with us since last September, she leaves behind many warm friends, and earnest prayers follow her. She was accompanied as far as Portland by Mrs. Beers who returned to Seattle a day later.

The evening of May 12 was very pleasantly spent at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. Shay. The occasion was Prof. M. C. Clark's birthday. Mrs. Shay had a very delicious supper. The guests included the Seminary family, Rev. A. Beers, Miss Violet Beers and Miss Stella Sumner.

Mr. W. A. Grantham, president of the Alexandrian Literary society, and editor of the SEMINARY ECHO, has the honor of being the first graduate of the Seattle Seminary.

Prof. Shay gave the School a most excellent talk one morning this month on the state of our nation. He mentioned several encouraging features and wanted the students to look on the bright side of affairs and let true patriotism burn and grow in their hearts. The scholars were very much pleased with his remarks. If the subject of patriotism does not seem of great importance to us as young people of this country, let us think what it would mean to have the liberties we enjoy taken from us.

The last meeting of the Alexandrian Literary society for the present school year, was held immediately after school May 15. The program, and even the critic's report savored of brevity. Those who have feared being called upon for an extemporaneous speech or debate may now lay aside their fears for a while, but we hope they will be anxious to embrace every opportunity for improvement by next September.

One of the most enjoyable events of the month was a pleasant family gathering at the Seminary to celebrate Mrs. Shay's birthday on the evening of the 30th of April. A beautiful and delicious supper had been prepared by Mrs. Colson, assisted by Miss Burrows. At family worship thanksgiving and praise ascended to God that Mrs. Shay has been spared to us as a school, and all hearts sent up the petition that she might live to see many bright birthdays.

At the close of the school, Friday, April 7, the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion, studying for diplomas, assisted by their superintendent, teachers and other friends, spent a very pleasant hour planting flower seeds in the Seminary lawn. The seeds were planted in order that the superintendent of the Flower Mission might have flowers to send to the hospital, street-car men, and prisoners in the county jail.

Some of the teachers went down to the city and heard the address given by Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army.

Chas. McKinley preaches twice on Sunday at Green Lake. He is much pleased with his charge. A promising young man was converted at his church May 17.

On Friday, May 15, Rev. J. C. Scott left his home in Edgewater to begin his work in eastern Washington. He has planned an overland trip with a company of helpers, intending to hold seven camp meetings during the summer. Mrs. Scott and the children will join him after the close of school. Miss Astoria Bennett, a former student of the Seminary, will also be one of the company. May the efforts of these self-denying workers be crowned with success.

STABILITY.

At the present time, when one meets so many politicians and enthusiasts, stability of character is a necessary qualification for success and happiness. One must have a mind of his own and know how to use it. He must learn to weigh what others say before accepting it. If he is unable to do this he will find himself under the influence of partisans brought one day to one extreme and the next to the opposite. There are men of every variety of belief, who are eager to gain a following. Some of them have beautiful theories to present; others excel in presenting their thoughts in attractive form.

It was by listening to such men that the terrible excesses of the French Revolution and kindred struggles were brought about. It is through listening to them that so many grievous ills are tolerated at the present time. If a man is to do his duty and enjoy himself he must think for himself, and then, taking the position pointed out by simple, unimpassioned reasoning, let extremists howl unheeded about him.

If there is something the matter with your throat, go to Dr. Chas. McKennon. He will effect a sure cure in a short time. *Class of 1899*

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