May 1st, 1896

The Seminary Echo, May 1896

Seattle Seminary

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

One of our systems of politics is becoming more and more corrupt. It is far too easy a task to bribe public officials 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 slain are largely confined to the ignorant class of foreigners that is thronging to our shores. Why do such individuals find it so easy to obtain the rights of citizenship? It is because we allow the office seeker 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 women? 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 which do not pay the cost of discussion. Day after day is spent over insignificant appropriation bills while the country is suffering from 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 season, enact laws that would prove a lasting benefit. Now, if one member heavier 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 resist any change from honest practices as treasurably, and are now where their forefathers were.

Each stroke of the chisel was entirely uncevied. 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 struggling to break the chains of slavery, we must embark in causes as holy as these.

Especially why should the young, whose lives are not commencing but are justly cut short, be prevented from voting? If our object be to increase as well as to attract the best men to the government. By 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 is too late. Step forth from indifference, careless one; from ease and inactivity, idle one; from fear, timid one. If need be leave prosperity, let 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 unselfish 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 closely connected with the welfare of our country.

SUCCEESS.

Purposes, however wise, without part, 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 showed 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 artist has his chart, the alchemist 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 it works by well formed plans.

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

Every task 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 ALEXANDRIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

It was during the present school year that the students and teachers of Seattle Seminary first thought that then what quarter the great town a Literary society, Steps were at once taken for the organization of such an association. Miss Lillian Peterson was elected first president. The name "Alexandrian" was chosen in honor of Rev. Alexander Boies, 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 few exceptions meetings have been held every two weeks, since the society was organized there have been delivered before it lectures and declamations, seven orations, thirty-five essays and two debates, besides music and several spot improvisations and debates.

It is encouraging to note with what zeal the students have turned to literary work. It shows that they appreciate the importance of the knowledge to be gained in the society. Who can say that the members of the Alexandrian Literary society stand as good a chance as any one else? May it 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 greater than that of any other state with the exception of the state of 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 bodies of water, 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 flux of an inferior quality can be freely produced, and are taking up the better occupation of making currants and raisins. Coal and iron in the western part of the state has long been a great produce 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 h NOP.

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 the building of the dock was let the 10th of November, 1862. 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 appropriation was first introduced in congress, they have watched the progress of the work with unceasing interest. A number of Seattle's prominent citizens were present when the Monterey entered the dock. There were also present on the dock some of the owners of the enterprise, among them being Ex-Senator John B. Allen, who introduced the bill which passed. Subsequently the Port Orchard dry dock is 650 feet long and 50 feet wide at the bottom, and the depth of the water contained is 25 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 fisheries was completed a few months ago there was not a dock in the country large enough to admit it for repair. 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 and army. 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 also be cheaper to operate the vessels which leave the coast they are designed to protect.

Owners of merchant vessels will be attracted to the Sound by the facilities for overhauling and repairing their ships, and will send them here for care. This important service will facilitate the disposal of the state's products and send 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 none denies that there is, of gold in Alaska and that it is, 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 wage of miners are not much greater than those commanded by other occupations. Where one has become a millionaire in a single year through a lucky find, dozens of others have toiled and lived for years without finding a single ounce of gold.

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THE NEXT PRESIDENT

The time for conventions to select presidential candidates is approaching. Forecasts based on the number of delegates desired 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 bussed 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 are to be at the people at the coming election are not 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, be under the impression that for overhauling and repairing their ships, and will send them here for care. This important service will facilitate the disposal of the state's products and send to Washington's ports an increased amount of foreign commerce.

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NOTE

It has been found impracticable to publish the Echo through the summer as we at first intended. It is hoped that next 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 at any time to whenever 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?
THE RELATION OF EDUCATION TO THE WORK OF THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

(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—indeed, 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. Carton; Prof. Coleman who did so much for Evansville Seminary, Wisconsin; Prof. and Mrs. Freeland, the principal and superintendent of Washing­ton Springs Seminary; also Prof. Stillwell and Prof. Huritt, of Green­ville. Many others, prominent as district elders or evangelists or pas­tors, have been educated in our schools. Our own beloved Brother and Sister Deans are good witnesses of what our schools do for the church. From the seminaries have gone some who are very successful as missionaries in foreign fields. The married Louis Duff still lives in the lives of those among whom she labored. Mrs Emma Haviland, Mrs Hover and Celia Perre 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 in 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 training in our schools. It is in molding 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 churches? 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 necessarily intelli­gent, men who are willing to make sacrifice for the school, clear­headed, fast-sighted men who will take the oversight of a school in a business manner. 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 classroom without a murmur. 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 advan­tage 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 trust daughters. More mothers ought to imitate Samuel's mother and lead their sons to the Lord. Our ministers who are in authority ought not to hurrying young men into the active work of the ministry before they have a thorough preparation.

At one time a young man, well known, 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 R. 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 led to write a book, and sent the man­
ECHOINGS.

Teacher of the arithmetic class:—"Why, Charles, how nicely you have worked—last example.
Charles:—"And I did not copy a bit.
Ray and Jesse Mason have left school and have secured work near Mt. Vernon.

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

Mrs. Beers, delegate from the Rosario chapter of the W. C. T. U. held at the Haven church, Seattle, reports an interesting convention, and that the Christian woman 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. Aireh titles and his mother.

At the last meeting of the W. F. M. S. the following officers were elected for the year commencing April 1st: Mrs. E. V. Sherr, president; Miss C. E. Darby and Miss Burrows vice-presidents; Miss Lily Peterson, secretary, and Mrs. E. Colson, treasurer.

Prof. and Mrs. Sherr had their little babe christened last Saturday.

The evening of March 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 decided supper. The guests included the Seminary family, Rev. A. Beers, Miss Violet Beers and Miss Stella Sumner.

Rev. 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 Seminary.

Prof. Shay gave the School a most excellent talk one morning this month on the state of our nation. He mentioned several encouraging circumstances. There are 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 Kings county, let us think what it would mean to have the libertines 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 bribery. Those who have feared being called upon for an extemporaneous speech or debate may now lay aside their fear 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 May 7. 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 had 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 our superintendents, teachers and other friends, presented a very pleasant hour, playing 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-Tuck of the Salvation Army.

Chas. McKindiey speaks twice on Sunday at Green Lake. He is most 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 last Monday in eastern Washington. He has planned an overland trip with a company of helpers, including to hold seven camp meetings during the summer. Mrs. Scott and the children will join him after the close of school. Miss Antonia 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 enthusiastic, 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 politicians born, one day to one extreme and the next to the opposite.

There are men of every variety of belief, who are eager to gain 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 horrible seductions of French Revolution and kindred struggles were brought about. It is much to be wished that all great spirits are inclined to do with their knowledge of the "wooden brother," three young ladies were so surprised to find that it was Mr. Hubbard who was giving them lessons in voice culture.

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