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The Seminary Echo, May 1896

Seattle Seminary

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LIVE ISSUES.

(Relating matter delivered at Seattle, June 3, by W. A. Groshans, first graduate of that institution.)

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

It was when hearts, 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 bailed 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 disfranchisement of kings to establish her supremacy. Under freedom's banner our country welcomed the first colonists to its shores and it retains the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Religious toleration had to be established 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 a 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, hurting thousands, every year, in a drugged grave. Even the government, sworn to protect the people with its might, has joined in the land and becoming more and more troublesome. Professional 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 its 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 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 voter.

The people of China have adhered to customs which have caused them to resent any change from honored practices as irreverent, and are so where their forefathers were living over, as they are so change connecting with the welfare of our country.

SUCCESS.

Purposes, however wise, without party, 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 marble into a closer likeness to the sculptor's model, the philosopher his chart, the architect his plan and the sculptor his model, and all as a means and condition of success. Invention, genius, or even hard work, if sometimes called inspiration, can do little in any department of theoretical or practical science except it works by well formed plans.

Then 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 oar brings the vessel closer to the home of the sailor. No effort of time is lost, for nothing is done rashly or at random.—Selected.
THE SEMINARY ECHO.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

W. A. GRANTHAM '90, Editor.

THE ALEXANDIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.
It was during the present school year that the students and teachers of Seattle Seminary first thought, that then which the great
train a literary society. Steps were at once taken for the organization of such an association. Miss Lizzie
Peterson was elected first president. The name “Alexandrian” was chosen in honor of Rev. Alexander Sorens, the first
principal of the school.

The first public meeting was held in Oct. From that time the progress of the society has been con-
mant. With a few exceptions meetings have been held every two weeks, since the society was organized there have been delivered before it six or seven orations and declama-
tions, 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 with what advantage the members of the society will return to the future are to come? The members of the Alexandrian Literary Society stand as good a chance as any one else. Why not be it 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 inex-
haustible 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 flux of an inferior quality can be freely produced, and are taking up the better occupation of the raising of hops. This year 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 the 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 DOCK.
The successful entrance of the Monteucket into the new dock at Port Orchard marks the completion of a great work. The contract for the building of the dock was let Oct. 29, 1892. The people of Seattle and vicinity have ever been awake to the advantages that are to be derived from the dock, and from the time the bill for an appropriation was first intro-
duced in congress, they have watch
ed the progress of the work with un-
flagging interest. A number of Seattle’s prominent citizens were pre
sent when the Monteucket entered the dock. There were also present on the dock and around the docks of the enterprise, among them being Ex-Senator John B. Allen, who introduced the bill which made the appropriation.

The Port Orchard dry dock is 630 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 repair. There are in the United States ten government dry docks, either completed or under construction. None 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 ser-
vicable by having near at hand a place where the vessels may be ther-
oughly overhauled or where slight injuries may be repaired. It will be of advantage to the commerce as well as to the military.

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 repairs. This in-
cluding 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 in-
fatuated 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 be 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 gold in Alaska and that it has been found in quantities as to prove a fortune to the finder. But the past has taught us that the average wages of miners are not much, greatly or than those commanded by other occupations. Where one has been a millionaire in a short time by a lucky find, dozens of others have failed early and late and year after year for a bare subsis-
tence or have even spent their hard earned savings for longer periods in a fruitless search for wealth.

Gold mining at best is not a game of chance. While this may render it attractive to the multi-
thou only with hard work, and even then they may not be able to support their families.

Subscriptions may be sent at the present time

NOTICE.
It has been found impracticable to publish the Echo through the summer as we at first intended. We hope 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 in at any time when you may be able to get money for nothing. Tl"'y are not a very hardy people, 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 half wages are earned little can be saved, and if luck is against the adventurer he may be able to support his family for another year.

The next president.
The time for elections is not far away. We are all curious to see what the candidates will be like. We are not able to say that the candidates are selected who have been boosted very little by the papers and stump speeches of the campaign. This was the case when President Garfield was nominated. For a long time at first Garfield was de-

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THE SEATTLE SEMINARY.

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The Christian work among us will be found helpful to those who wish to work in the general work. Spring term, March 1st. 

For further address

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

(Co)luding.

The third question is, What have the Free Methodist churches done for our schools?

Although our Seminaries have been in operation only a short time the number of them scarcely more than twenty-five years—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 educators.

Our schools have given us the efficient principal of Spring Arbor Seminary, D. S. H. Porter. Prof. Coleman, who did so much for Evansville Seminary, Wisconsin. Prof. and Mrs. Prior, the principal and secretary of Wexington Springs Seminary; also Prof. Stillwell and Prof. Hurlt, of Green ville. Many others, prominent as district elders or evangelists or pastors, have been educated in our schools. Our own beloved Brother and Sister Rees are good witnesses of what our schools do for our church.

From the seminaries have gone some who are very successful in missionary work in foreign fields. The much honored function still lives in the lives of those among whom she labored. Mrs. Emma Haviland, also Hoffman 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 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 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 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 sacrifices for the school, clear-headed, far-sighted men who will take the oversight of a school upon a firm and wisely.

Our sainted Bro. Roberts was a good trustee. No sacrifice was too great for him to make for the school, which he was interested in. He could mortgage his home to obtain money or meet a class in the classroom 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 school 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 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 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 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 do direct gospel work. Some years after he felt lead to write a book, and sent the manuscript, 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 dreaded schools could not be spared longer.

At last, one who realized the great value of education exclaimed: "You reminded 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 or? 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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DentistT

Echoes.

Teacher of the arithmetic class: "Why, Charles, how nicely you have worked that 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 surprised to find that it was Mr. Habbard who was giving his lessons in voice culture.

Mrs. Beers, delegate from the Roman Catholic Church of the W. C. U., held at the Haven church, Seattle, reports an interesting convention, and that the Christian worker 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 house to Mr. Alfred tiles 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. F. Shuy, president; Miss Baldwin and Miss Burrows vice-presidents; Miss Lily Peterson, secretary; and Mrs. E. Coleon, treasurer.

Prof. and Mrs. Shay had their little baby children and his mother.

This remark was made by one of the pupils of the A singing class: "Hasn't this piece many, exquisitely?" Rose was 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 picket list this past month, among the number are: Mr. Sowin, Mr. Evan, 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 much success.

H. H. Pease and wife and Mrs. C. E. McReynolds attended prayer meeting at the Seminary May 7th. 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 appreciation were presented her by the faculty and followed 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 at a county convention.

The evening of May 12th 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 faculty, Rev. A. Beers, Miss Violet Beers and Miss Stella Summer.

Mr. W. A. Grantam, president, of the Alexandria 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 events in the political and social life, and urged the students to look on the bright side of the war and take true patriotism born 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 a foreign country, let us think what it would mean to have the liberties enjoyed taken from us.

The last meeting of the Alexandria Literary society for the present school year, was held immediately after school May 15th. 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 say their fears are 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 so the evening of the 12th. A beautiful and delicious supper had been prepared by Mrs. Coleon, 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

At the close of the school, Friday, April 7, the members of the Loyal Temperance Legion, studying for diplomas, assisted by their superintendents, teachers and other friends, presented Mrs. Shay with a very pleasant gift of boy planters and flower seeds in the Seminary lawn. The seeds were planted in order that the superintendents of the Flower Mission might have flowers to send to the hospital, street-car men, and prisoners in the city jail.

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

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

On Friday, May 15th, Rev. J. C. Scott left his home in Tacoma to begin a 11 week 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 Antionia Bennett, a former student of the Seminary, will also be one of the company. May the efforts of these self-sacrificing 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 many strong, bribe 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 horrible appeals of the French Revolution and kindred struggles were brought about. It is much more pleasing to them to go on account of 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, uninquisitive reasoning, let extremists how unneeded about him.

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