

Newton, a Faraday, and a Clark Maxwell, in science; of a Hegel, a Fichte, and a Sir William Hamilton in philosophy; and of a Guizot, a Garfield, and a Gladstone, amongst practical statesmen. If any candid enquirer will examine Christianity for himself as it is embodied in the person, work, and precepts of its Founder, he will surely find that it is friendly to freedom and enlightenment, that it enjoins the brotherhood of man, that it champions the weak and the oppressed, that it contains the loftiest principles for the guidance of the life of nations as well as that of individuals. Jesus Christ is the friend, not of a class, not of a nationality, but of man. As we cling to Him shall we find happiness, peace, and salvation; in proportion as we serve and follow Him we shall be blessings to the world.

But most remarkable, perhaps, of all is Mr. Buchanan's sneer at "the Christ that is to be," because He comes not like the lightning or the earthquake, with sudden sush, and force irresistible to save the world. Does he not know that all great worldly processes have come, and must come, by slow and sure degrees? Does he not know that this is exactly what its Author and Exponent declared, with endless iteration and illustration? "The kingdom of heaven is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, until the whole was leavened," gradual in its progress. The leaven works on the particles of the mass next it, and by transmitting them makes them also leaven, which in its turn operates on that with which it comes into contact. The change is wrought in detail, and on particle by particle. So Christianity regenerates the individual, and through him the family, and through the aggregate of such families, society at large. "It is not volcanic in its character, working through great upheaving shocks; but rather gradual, constant, pervasive, like the operations of the leaven." "It is curious," says one who has taken a small part in the controversy, "It is strange that a prophet whose claim is to interpret the gospel of the modern age, should have so completely failed to understand.

Mr. Wright then invited his hearers to consider what England owed to Jesus Christ, and announced that on Sunday evening next, he would ask them to consider the present social conditions of the world as compared with those when Christ appeared, and whether in the light of the facts of history, and the experience of the present time Jesus Christ was not the one Saviour of the world to-day; the soul of its good, and hope of its future.

Let them realize more clearly and distinctly their privilege and responsibility. They had received the glad tidings. They *must* pass them on. They were given that they might be sent abroad. The Missionary spirit had been afresh enkindled in the Church of Christ. Each one must be a missionary. In the presence of the eternal sacrifice of Jesus Christ for them, the appeal was to present themselves living sacrifices which was their reasonable service.



Correspondence.

ZETETIC ASTRONOMY.

SIR,—Please permit me to repeat my question of the 10th inst. by asking W. Byles if he will kindly inform me what long cutting or canal his brother has

surveyed where he has made an allowance for the dip, or curvature of the earth, and, how many inches to the mile is allowed? That is all the information I have asked of him, and when he has furnished it, I will "try" to impart the "lacking" power of his vision. Let us proceed in order and, probably, the subject will be found interesting and instructive.

In answering the question of your correspondent, "Smallweed," it behoves me to state that Zetetic Astronomy teaches that the earth is a rugged plane, and that it rests on foundations, "standing in the water and out of the water," and surrounded by water, the limit of which, south of the Equator, is termed the Southern Boundary and is impassably barred by barriers of ice walls. The north is in the centre of this southern circle and is that place to which the needle of the mariners' compass always points, and a captain wishing to take his vessel in a so-called straight line will be careful in crossing each meridian, always to make his course at right angles to that meridian, and consequently he is bound to arrive at the same place from which he started. He has made a circuit, the course of which is as straight, or direct, as that made in the supposed sailing over and under a globe. From this it is apparent that the so-called "sailing round the globe," is no proof whatever of its roundity, but is that course which must naturally be taken when governed by the laws of magnetism. I think it will be understood from the foregoing explanation that there is no edge to discover, but, if necessary, I will explain further hereafter. I did not receive a copy of your *B.N.* until this afternoon, and must, therefore, postpone further answers.—Yours, &c.,
P. LACK.

Horley, Surrey, January 24th, 1892.

SIR,—This question is one of vital importance, because the whole of our educational system is involved, hence it is not a question to be settled by schoolboys, for, as anyone can see, it is neither consistent with common sense, or logical reasoning, for Master Byles (or his "Master") to expect Mr. Lack to know what canal his brother had surveyed, or what allowance he made for earth-curvature. This is a vital question, for we find the following extract from the *Birmingham Weekly Mercury* for February 15th, 1890:—

"I am thoroughly acquainted both with the theory and practice of civil engineering. However bigoted some of our professors may be in the theory of surveying according to the prescribed rules, yet it is well known amongst us that such theoretical measurements are incapable of any practical illustration. All our locomotives are designed to run on what may be regarded as true levels, or flats. There are, of course, partial inclines or gradients here and there, but they are always accurately defined, and must be carefully traversed. But anything approaching to 'eight inches in the mile, increasing as the square of the distance,' could not be worked by any engine that was ever yet constructed. Taking one station with another all over England and Scotland, it may be positively stated that all the platforms are on the same relative level. The distance between the eastern and western coasts of England may be set down as three hundred miles. If the prescribed curvature was, indeed, as represented, the central stations, say at Rugby or Warwick, ought to be close upon three miles higher than a cord drawn from the two extremities. If such was the case, there is not a driver or stoker within the kingdom that would be found to take charge of the train. As long as they know the pretended curve to be mere theory, they do not trouble themselves about what may be stated in the tables of the geographers.—SURVEYOR."

It is certainly amusing to hear lads of fourteen declining to exhaust their "stock of knowledge!" Mr. Byles has given us, in his first letter, an insight into some of this "stock of knowledge," and says, "we would like to know why the earth's shadow on the moon is always round?" Now, as a matter of fact, sir, the moon is not eclipsed by a shadow at all! Again, "the earth's shadow on the moon" is not "always round!" Now let Mr. Byles's "master" come to the rescue if he dare, and just try his hand at "failing" me on this proof (?) of globularity. Let no non de plume be used, but let him put his name and address to his letter if he dare attempt to defend his theories of astronomy. And so your "master" "failed the lot of us," did he? Well, boys, he saw you had some common sense in your heads, and he was afraid you would use it, as I see Master Byles has, for he honestly owns that he "is lacking in power to see" any truth in "our master's" statement! Quite right Master Byles, speak the truth always, my boy. The fact is there is no truth in the "master's" assertion that "a horizontal line is not a straight line." He is obliged to cram you with such "scientific

definitions" to blind your eyes to the fact that the earth is not a globe. The next time the "master" requires Master Byles to draw an horizontal line, let him draw the segment of a circle, but let him mind and keep out of the reach of the cane. Let "Smallweed" go on to a garden lawn where there is a round flower-bed, then travel "eastward from a given point in a *direct line*," and let us know when he has arrived at the starting place, without having made a *turn* in any direction.—Yours, &c.,

JNO. WILLIAMS,
Secretary, Universal Zetetic Society.
32, Bankside, S.E.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Smallweed" evidently takes two things as granted; first, that Mr. Lack's *fact* is mere theory, and secondly, that "nothing but a globe is circumnavigable." Most of your readers are aware that the Isle of Wight (or any island) is circumnavigable, but that is not proof of the globularity of the Isle of Wight; to come nearer home, any of us can walk round (or sail round, if we place them in a pond) our tables, pianos, &c.; does this prove the globularity of such articles? it should be obvious to "Smallweed," and others, that "this so-called proof of globularity is as dead as Queen Ann!" Any of the few antarctic voyager's narratives (vide "Vasco de Gama," Captain Cook, Sir James Ross, or Captain James Weddell) will give "Smallweed" a good idea "why the edge has not been discovered." I have little doubt but that Mr. Lack can give good and reasonable explanation of the phenomena mentioned by "Smallweed," and without advancing any brain-flogging theory either! With your kind permission, sir, I beg to say I shall be pleased to forward, post free for one shilling, "100 proofs the world is *not* a globe" (80 p.p.) to "Smallweed" or any other enquirer; or the above work may be had of Jno. Williams, 32, Bankside, Southwark, S.E. I had almost overlooked "little Willie Byles' ebullient," and am grateful that he and his classmates are *not* public instructors; the burden of *deep erudition* from such sources would be staggering!! Willie mentions "his master laughed," there is an old song which runs thus: "For wise men laugh but rarely!" that gentleman must therefore be careful not to give *way* too often in the presence of his class of "prodigies," or his dignity may suffer; he evidently suffers already from oblique-vision (I do not infer a real squint) as he has pronounced to the public that "a level, or horizontal, line is not straight!!" can anyone wonder that *such a master* could help failing *any lot* on the definitions as quoted by W. Byles.

Sir, I leave your intelligent readers to judge the value of such *weighty evidence*.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER BOY.



BROCKLEY v. STREATHAM PARK.

This match was played at Brockley and won by the home team by one try (F. C. Wetherell) to nil.

BROCKLEY.—Back: A. J. Adamson; $\frac{3}{4}$ -backs: A. D. Longinotto, E. A. Maclaren, F. C. Wetherell; $\frac{1}{4}$ -backs: J. R. Hollingworth, W. E. Keel; forwards: J. E. Van Abbott (captain), E. R. Foy, M. Wetherell, A. Haines, A. Carr, H. Hitchcock, H. E. Orr, C. Furrell, S. Ball.

STREATHAM PARK.—Back: H. T. Howard; $\frac{3}{4}$ -backs: H. J. Phillips, F. C. Long, W. E. Archer; $\frac{1}{4}$ -backs: L. S. Woodwood (capt.), W. Long, G. H. Smethurst, J. T. Ward, S. C. Richards, F. Richards; orwards: A. J. Spencer, H. G. Thompson, P. W. Thompson, A. F. V. Wild, J. Gomersall.

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