INDUSTRIAL NIAGARA.

The Niagara Falls are situated west of the state of New York. They have a larger volume of water than any other falls in the world. The use of the Niagara for some commercial purpose has been an engineering dream for two hundred years; but it was not until within the last five years that attempts were made, to realize this dream.

The Cataract Construction Company are engaged in making a large electric power house in which the machinery is to be run by a part of the water of the falls. It is supposed that they can get ten thousand horse-power in this way, and have transmission lines run to distant cities, even as far as Chicago.

The power house is situated above the falls about one thousand seven hundred and eighty feet from the river. A canal twelve feet deep and two hundred and fifty feet wide is dug from the river to the powerhouse.

In order to place the wheels at the level of the bottom of the falls, which are from two to two and one half feet over the water of the falls, a ditch one hundred and seventy-eight feet deep is dug from the bottom of the pit a tunnel extends seven hundred feet entirely around the falls, opening at the bottom of the falls.

The wheels are placed one hundred and thirty-six feet below the water level of the canal. The water is carried to them by penstock consisting of steel tubes, seven and one half feet in diameter. After passing the wheels, the water finds its way to the bottom of the pit, through the tunnel, into the river below the falls. To each wheel is attached a steel tube, thirty-six inches in diameter, and extending to a large dam placed on the floor of the station.

The power station is designed for an aggregate of two million four hundred thousand horse-power, of which it will produce fifteen thousand horse-power of electrical energy, with arrangements for doubling this capacity, as soon as it is needed.

It is not quite certain that power can be transmitted to distant cities, but if it is found that it can be thus transmitted, many such power homes will spring into existence, where there is sufficient water power.

With coal varying from two to two and one half dollars a ton, a large steam station, with a daily average of fifteen thousand to twenty thousand horse-power could produce electricity at the rate of forty-five to fifty dollars per horse-power for one year. The Niagara company has offered to sell electricity at eighteen dollars per horse-power. The great difference in the price would, in fact, give the Niagara company more trade, and at that make them very prosperous.

The more hopeful engineers say that it will not be long, before New York, and even Chicago, will be thus supplied, but steam experts, possibly a little jealous, declare one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five miles to be the limit of power transmission.

Scientific experiment proves the old saying true, that it is the unexpected that occurs. So in the future it is not impossible that transmitted power may, by the power of water, furnish an overflowing supply of energy, thus forever setting at rest, the minds of those who fear an exhaustion of the coal fields.

H. W. 

WHAT HAS CHRISTIANITY DONE FOR WOMAN?

What has Christianity done for woman? The general answer would be that it has given to her the liberties and privileges which she enjoys. The question should rather be, What has not Christianity done for woman? But there are some women in this land of ours, who destroy the fact that the Bible or Christianity has done anything for women.

It seems almost impossible that such should be the case, when we think of our ancestors and the privileges of our women. It seems almost impossible that such should be the case, when we think of our ancestors and the privileges of our women.

The woman was despoiled and illustrated, now she is respected and looked up to. Then when we think of the women in the times when the woman was respected and looked up to. Then when we think of the women in the times when the woman was respected and looked up to. Then when we think of the women in the times when the woman was respected and looked up to. Then when we think of the women in the times when the woman was respected and looked up to.

The gospel is accepted, the home state changes which take place, can be seen only from the power of Christianity.

Let us look back a few minutes at the condition of women in ancient times before anything was known of Christianity. In Greece many of the women were to cook and spin, and to overlook the domestic slaves of whom they were practically serfs. She was seldom allowed to appear in public, or to meet, even in her own house, the male friends of her husband. She received no education whatever.

The English, hundreds of years ago, were not any better and even when they came to settle America they had many superstitions about women. If anything wrong happened or some one became sick, a woman must have sinned and she was therefore called a witch.

Let me go into a home in India today. Here we find a little girl either five or six years old, already engaged to be married. She is not permitted to see her future husband until she is married, at the age of ten or twelve. She is taken to her house, which is only a little one, six square feet, with no furniture at all, but her husband's room may have all kinds of furniture.

Such pleasures as this ring in her ears constantly: "Ungacy creature." "The horrid viper." Many other things could be mentioned, but such is the life of a woman in India, not of women only, but of little girls who do not understand what it means. How differently we live.

Now we will leave India and enter the home of a Chinese woman. She is married at a very early age and her husband has done nothing to improve her condition. She has not three or four outings a year. We find her on the floor smoking tobacco or opium to while away the time. She cannot read books as she has never attended school.

The life of a woman is different, and many have thought how much better it would be to have her future husband. But steam experts, possibly a little jealous, declare one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five miles to be the limit of power transmission.

Scientific experiment proves the old saying true, that it is the unexpected that occurs. So in the future it is not impossible that transmitted power may, by the power of water, furnish an overflowing supply of energy, thus forever setting at rest, the minds of those who fear an exhaustion of the coal fields.
EDITORIAL.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Public opinion is a mighty factor in government. If it is rightly directed its power is for good, but if misdirected it is the cause of all our troubles. Our use of public opinion must be to control it. The majority of the people are very powerless and uneducated. By their intelligence and influence they find it possible to do a vast amount of evil in the world.

The power exercised by the great public opinion is even greater than that of individuals, but it is largely in the control of corrupt corporations, speculators, and money kings. The success of his work in a financial way is often to the profit of the money power to some extent. The great Monte Carlo Casino gambling house finds it necessary to pay out nearly $200,000 every year as hush money to the newspapers in its vicinity. The managers know very well that the power that is in the hands of these papers. If they should cut out fearlessly against the establishment such a spirit of indignation would be aroused among the people that it would soon be forced to suspend operations.

In the midst of such corruption there are a few men and papers that dare to take the stand against the money power, regardless of financial consequences. Owing to their faithful and fearless efforts the tone of public opinion is slowly but surely improving. This change is manifested in various ways. All reform movements are gaining in power and popularity. People are becoming more tolerant than they were a few years ago. They no longer think of attacking with brickbats and rotten eggs those whose opinions differ from their own. War is now looked upon as almost unnecessary, and as a measure to be resorted to only when all others have failed. Sports that were once considered honorable and legitimate have come into disfavor, and in some places, even under the ban of law.

An apology is due our subscribers for the long delay in issuing the January number of the Echo. In the future we hope to be able to issue the paper promptly. Much delay has been occasioned by difficulties in getting the paper in running order. An apology is also due for the many typographical errors in our last issue.

What politics is to a precious stone, education is to the human mind. Although the stone in its rough state may have value in itself and of little use. So even a bright intellect is worth little to its possessors unless thoroughly cultivated. He who neglects or is unable to obtain an education labors at a life-long disadvantage.

He who is rich in money may lose it and become a beggar, but the person who has stored his mind with knowledge has a possession which will be of service throughout his life.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

History is replete with records of struggles for liberty. The desire to be free seems to be a natural and almost universal. All nations have thrown off the yoke of autocracy and church supremacy and are now hastening to make the most of the freedom from oppressive rule.

The new world has always taken the lead in the struggle for liberty. The last empire on American soil toppled over, never to be reconstituted, when the emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro, set sail as a fugitive for his native Portugal. The desire for freedom greatly accelerated the settlement of our own country. For the privileges of governing themselves, and worshiping as they thought right, people gave up homes, friends, and all the comforts of life in Europe for homes in America, exposed to disease and starvation at a worse death than the scaffold. To be free was not yet cherished. They must yet expose their lives in a TERRIBLE STRUGGLE WITH A GREAT NATION before this blessing could be acquired. Such was the case. But many more for liberty than for money. The soldiers were not the ones to submit tamely to oppression. For eight long years, bearing all the hardships of war without a remnant of the beautiful, they toiled, they endured untold privations, they fought, bled, and died. At last they were rewarded by seeing the red coats surrender for their native land and leave to Americans their country, their homes and their freedom.

Even now the civil price has not been paid. American soldiers are still oppressed by the proud "anxiety of the seas" and two years of war was required to set them free.

This accomplished American patriotism, its muscles steeled by former wars, turned with knitted brow and drawn sword upon that child of despotism, slavery, and the wound of civil war was not staunched until the last vestige of thraldom had been cleansed from the land God meant to be free. Three great wars with all the resulting suffering and loss of life and property—this has been the price of liberty in our own country in less than a century and a quarter.

To other countries the cost of freedom has not been less. For its purchase France paid out in the bloodiest revolution of history the lives of thousands of her best citizens. The brave Swiss patriots freed their country from Austrian oppression by great sacrifices. Here it is evident that Arnold of Winkelried, with the courage to love freedom better than life made way for liberty and freedom. Scotland, after years of cruel war offered upon the altar of freedom the life of her beloved hero, William Wallace.

Religious liberty is as great a blessing as political liberty, and has been obtained at no less price. Torture, to purchase freedom of worship, for thirty long years people offered her bravest sons and the fruit of her labor, and expired as an empire with the cry for freedom. Sweden bade a LAST FAREWELL to her beloved king, Gustavus Adolphus, and sent him across the waters, not deeming the life of a king too precious to purchase freedom.

To secure liberty the Dutch republic waged a brave but terrible war against one of the strongest nations of Europe, and William of Orange dared to oppose the species of Spanish king, and die for the cause he had as long supported.

It was not until the Huguenots had endured the most cruel slaughters and the horrors of St. Bartholomew's day that the nation of France could breathe in the serenity of its own conscience. Huss died at the stake, but the blaze that burned his devoted body burned the shackles from thousands of his countrymen.

Great as has been the cost of freedom to the people of the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, France, and our own country, they have not thought it too dear at any price, and from thousands of homes in every land of liberty, glad freedom's song bears witness to happy hearts and joyful lives.

But if we would keep that precious boon we must not pause for exposition. A great statement has been made that "we cannot afford the price of freedom." Again we, the free people of America must awake to meet our enemies. A nominal aristocracy is already grasping at the farmes acres and the tradesman's house and lot.

Contrary to the constitution of the United States who are unallegiance to foreign powers are in the full rights of citizenship, and seek to betray us into the hands of a religious despotism.

We may rejoice that American slavery was abolished, but the SALOON POWER holds thousands in a more terrible bondage and its oppression causes the land to mourn today.

With these things before us it is evident that this generation must yet purchase its freedom. And shall we fail to pay the price? It may not be a price of warlike bloodshed, but no less a courage than that of a Lincoln or a Luther can ever sustain us against our enemies. Has the masst of liberty fallen from our departing forefathers upon our shoulders? Have we drank deeply of the spirit of America? Does the blood of ancestors course through our veins? Let us arise in our dignity and say we will not bow the knee, and our country shall not cease to be the land of the free and the home of the brave.

W. G. A.

LIGHT.

At the close of the programme on January 17, the Alexandrian Literary Society was entertained by one of those interesting and always welcome speeches from Rev. Alexander Beers. His first words made all anxious to know the real object of this talk.

We were not left in darkness and uncertainty long, however, as he soon announced as his subject: Literary. The discussion was brief, but clearly showed the great value of light. But the conclusion was very convincing and eloquent as he suddenly turned and called our attention to a number of packages lying on the table in the corner of the room. Our feelings could not well be described as he presented the Society with a beautiful hanging lamp. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Beers. We thought the lamp a very fitting gift from the one for whom our Society is named especially as his life is truly so full of light. And it will be the more appreciated by each member when they are called upon to use it and he finds no more the difficulty of distinguishing the words from lack of light.
WHAT HAS CHRISTIANITY DONE FOR WOMEN?

Continued from First page.

There is no bright looking girls could be seen beyond the age of twelve or even before that time. Now no happier faces can be found among those of the young ladies from eighteen to twenty-four, who are attending the mission schools. This is what takes place in every heathen land. What has most part of Christianity? Surely it is the religion of the church of Jesus Christ. Every Christian land can trace the respect for women and the high place she holds to the adoption of Christianity. Is there any doubt as to what Christianity has done for women?

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Quite an interest has been manifested in literary work this year. Three societies have been organized and all are in a prosperous condition. They are the "Alexandrians," comprising all the members of the school in the Academic and Intermediate departments; the "Philopolitenian," composed of young men in the Academic department, and the "Union Debating Society," composed of young men in the Intermediate department.

Although the last two are not open to the public the Philopolitenian Club held a special meeting on January 24, to which a number of friends were invited. All expressed themselves as highly pleased with the exercises.

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Seattle.
The walls of the Seminary are beginning to echo and re-echo with the voices of those preparing for another contest. The contest is expected to be held at the close of this term.

Professor Shay has been wondering who would furnish music for the school after the A singing class had all been graduated, but the problem was solved a few nights ago when the B singing class furnished some excellent music for the school.

Miss Ada Buchanan of Baker City, Ore. who has been attending school here has been suddenly called home by the sickness of her mother. We sincerely regret having lost one of our brightest students, but trust that she will be able to return some time in the near future.

Some talk of holding the Annual Conference in Rose, instead of at Seattle, as was first intimated.

Some one has told us what an "extemporaneous speech" is. Now will they please tell us what is meant by an "extemporaneous address"?

Professor Shay was unanimously re-elected as S.S. Supt. at the annual meeting Tuesday evening.

A joint debate is to take place soon in the Literary Society. The Young Men's academic rhetorical division have chosen Mr. Charles McKinley and Alfred Millican to represent them. The same selection was made by the Young Ladies' division are Ada Pillman and May Martin.

Enthusiastic preparations are being made by both sides.

The other evening a man quite badly hurt was found by the side of the railroad track near the Seminary. He had evidently been drinking and had fallen from the train. He was taken to the hospital remaining unconscious until after arriving there.

A short time ago, the members of the B class were surprised on coming into the chapel one Sunday morning to find a large number of new song books there, evidently for themselves. They soon learned however that the books had been presented by our pastor and his wife, Bro. and Sister Beers. Fifty new hymn books were also added by the same benevolent hands.

Miss Phoebe Green has been spending a few days at her home in Newcastle. She was home very during the absence of her mother, who was attending the wedding of Phoebe's brother, Will Green, of Blythe. The many friends of Professor Shay and Mrs. Shay were made happy a short time ago on learning that Professor Shay had purchased a house and lot of Mr. Cantfield, expecting to make it their home. The lot is adjoining the Seminary ground, so it will be convenient for their work in the school.

Mrs. E. C. Colson spent Feb. 1-3 at Green Lake attending the Quarterly meeting while there. She reports a very pleasant time and excellent meetings.

Balaton Bay was observed as usual by both teachers and students.

On account of ill health, Miss Bishop has been compelled to resign her position as teacher in the Seminary. She does not expect to return home yet, however, but has decided to spend a few weeks with Mrs. J. C. Scott at Edgewater. We hope that rest and Washington weather will bring to her renewed vigor.

Teacher—What is an impactive sentence?

Pupil—An imperative sentence is one that tells what you do.

Monday evening, Feb. 5, Rev. J. C. Scott delivered a lecture in Seattle upon the subject of Masonry. Mr. Scott is a man who understands the secrets of masonic art and history, in a manner.

A very pleasant evening was spent by the Seminary family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Peterson a few nights ago. After singing, instrumental music, and a good time in general, refreshments were served, and about ten o'clock the company retired. Both teachers and students were rested and refreshed after the hard work of the week.

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