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The Seminary Echo, February 1896

Seattle Seminary

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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 Cataraugus 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 that transmission lines run to distant cities, even as far as Chicago.

The power house is situated above the falls about a thousand seven hundred feet from the river.

A canal twelve feet deep and two hundred and fifty feet wide is dug from the river to the power-house.

In order to place the wheels at the level of the bottom of the falls, a tunnel about three hundred and seventy-eight feet long from the bottom of this 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 penstocks consisting of steel tubes, some seven, and one half feet in diameter.

After passing the wheels, the water finds its way from the bottom of the pit, through the tunnel, into the river below the falls. To each wheel is attached a steel tube, twenty-six inches in diameter, and extending to a large dam constructed on the floor of the station.

The present stations are designed for the manufacturing of electric motors, each of which will produce five 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 stations will spring into existence, where there is sufficient water power.

With coal varying from two to ten 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 per 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 this transmitted plant may, by the power of water, furnish an overwhealing supply of energy, thus forever setting at rest the minds of those who fear an exhaustion of the coal fields.

"HECTOR TVRANT".

WHAT HAS CHRISTIANITY DONE FOR WOMAN?

What has Christianity done for woman? The general answer would be that it has given to her all 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 before Christ, and of the woman who gave to her all the freedom and privileges that she is allowed to have this privilege.

The English, hundreds of years ago, were not any better and even more intolerant of the women in their classes than we are of ours.

Let me go into a home in India today. Here we find a little girl 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 room, six feet square, with no furniture at all, but her husband's room may have all kinds of furniture. She does not take upon herself the burden of preparing her husband's food and becomes a kind of slave to his family. When her husband eats, she must retire to a corner of the room, and sit in absolute silence. After he is through she begins to wash the old fragments and dirty things all the time.

What has Christianity done for woman? Christ came, and was despised, and rejected, and crucified. He was mocked, and scourged, and spat upon, and said to be without authority to speak to any, and to be a lunatic, and a heretic, and an impostor, and a sinner.

But of little girls who do not understand what it means. How about the rest of the women in India, not of women only, but of little girls who do not understand what it means. How about them? And who are the men who are responsible for such treatment? They are the men who are responsible for those things.

Such physiologists as can be found in any old, run down hospital, will tell you that this is not quite certain.

"THE SEMINARY ECHO."
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The managers know very well that the power that is in the hands of these papers, if they stood 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 power of money 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 stood 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.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.
History is replete with records of struggles for liberty. The desire to be free seems to be natural almost universal. All nations have thrown off the yoke of Aristocracy and Church Supremacy and are now hastening to make the sacrifice from oppression royal.
The new world has always taken the lead in struggles for liberty. The last empire on American soil toppled over, never to be reconstituted again, 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 privilege 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 or a worse death at the hands of the savages. This is the true story of the brave men who gave up their lives for France religious freedom.

For years, Luther endured the most cruel sufferings and the horrors of St. Bartholomew's Day. He knew the danger of that fate, and the world that man may worship God according to the dictates of his 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 free-
dom to the people of the Nether-
lands, 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.

This accomplished American patrio-
tication, its muscles steed by for-
ter wars, turned with knitted brow and drawn sword upon that child of despotism, slavery, and the wound of civil war was not staunch-
ed 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 citi-

The brave Swiss patriots freed their country from Austrian oppres-
sion by great sacrifices. Here it is evident that Arnold of Winkelried and the courage to love freedom better than life made way for liberty and independence. 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. Democracy, to purchase freedom of worship, for thirty long years 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 d. specie Spanish king, and die for the cause he had so long supported.

It was not until the Huguenots had endured the most cruel sufferings and the horrors of St. Bartholomew's Day. He knew the danger of that fate, and the world that man may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

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lands, 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 ex-

pense. A great statesman has said, "The price of freedom." Again we, the free people of America must awake to meet our enemies. A national armament is already gathering at the farms and taverns and the trades-

man's house and let.

Contrary to the constitution of the United States thousands who owe allegiance 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 warfare and bloodshed, but no less a courage than that of a Lincoln or a Luther can ever sustain us against our ene-

mies. Has the man of liberty faith to break the fetters of foreign nations upon our shoulders? Have we drunk deeply of the spirit of Ameri-

ca? Does the blood of docu-

ment 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. A. G.
WHAT HAS CHRISTIANITY DONE FOR WOMEN?
Continued from First page.

There is a large body of men and women who have been affected by the teachings of Christianity. In many instances these teachings have had a beneficial influence on the lives of those who have received them. The following is a brief account of the work done by some of the leading Christian women of today.

ELIZABETH CLECKLE.

Elizabeth Cleckle was a member of the Society of Friends, and her life was devoted to the work of the Society. She was a great leader in the movement for the abolition of slavery, and her influence was instrumental in bringing about the freeing of the slaves. She was also a great advocate for women's rights, and her work in this field was instrumental in bringing about the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote.

GRACE DAVIES.

Grace Davies was a leader in the women's suffrage movement, and her work in this field was instrumental in bringing about the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote. She was also a great advocate for education, and her work in this field was instrumental in bringing about the establishment of more schools for women.

Eliza Leary.

Eliza Leary was a leader in the movement for the abolition of slavery, and her influence was instrumental in bringing about the freeing of the slaves. She was also a great advocate for women's rights, and her work in this field was instrumental in bringing about the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote.

Alexis Smith.

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ECHOINGS.

The walls of the Seminary are beginning to echo and reecho 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 Library.

Miss Ada Bachman 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 Boise, instead of Seattle, as was first intended.

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

Professor Shay was unanimously re-elected as S. S.司upt. at the annual society 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 McKlinney and Alfred Milmmar to represent them. The contest is to be decided by the Young Ladies' division and Ida Pillman and Myr Maren.

Another meeting's 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 Bible class were surprised on coming into the chapel one Sunday morning to find a large number of new song books there, evidently for their use. They soon found however that the books had been presented by our pastor and his wife, Bro. and Sister Brown. Fifty new hymn books were also added by the same benevolent hearts.

Miss Phoebe Green has been spending a few days at her home in New Castle. She was home during the absence of her mother, who was attending the wedding of Phoebe's brother, Will Green, of Roslyn.

The many friends of Professor and Mrs. Shay were made happy a short time ago on learning that Professor Shay has purchased a house and lot of Mr. Canfield, excepting 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.

Rablon day was observed as usual by both teachers and pupils.

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 Edgwater. We hope that rest and Washington weather will bring to her renewed vigor.

Teacher—What is an imperative sentence?

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

Monday evening, Feb. 3, Rev. J. C. Scott delivered a lecture in Seattle upon the subject of Masonry. Mr. Scott is a man who understands the secrets of masonry art and is highly revered in the Masonic manner.

A very pleasant evening was spent by the Seminary family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. 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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