

State Library

LEAVENWORTH ECHO

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Recipes that we can't fill are few and far between.

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.. Day ..

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THE OPERA BAR

THE FINEST
Bar Between Seattle and Spokane
THE HIGHEST
Grade of Wines and Liquors

THE BEST
Grade of Imported and Domestic Cigars
In addition to which we have all the accessories that go with a drinking place patronized by gentlemen

THOLIN & SMITH

THE
Leavenworth Drug Co
Has Moved Into
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Send Your
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City Dray Line

Does all kinds of hauling
Delivers freight, baggage and express

L. H. TURNER, Prop.

First New Year's Of the Pilgrims

NEW YEAR'S day, 1621, marked the real beginning of the Puritan settlement of New England and the planting by the pilgrim fathers in American soil of the germ of freedom from which has grown our great republic.

On Nov. 11, 1620, the good ship Mayflower, with the devoted band which had braved the perils of seas almost unknown to seek in a new world the liberty of conscience denied them in the old, had anchored in the harbor of Provincetown. On that same day the pilgrims had chosen John Carver for their governor and had sent ashore an armed delegation to select a spot on which to pitch the pilgrims' tents. But these pioneers, though they found no hostile inhabitants, discovered no accommodations for a permanent colony. After brief explorations an expedition was dispatched to circumnavigate Cape Cod bay and find a better haven.

On Dec. 8 the scouts landed on Clark's island (so named from the Mayflower's mate, who was of the party). The next day, which was Saturday, they explored the island, on the Sabbath they rested, and on Monday, Dec. 11, they sounded the harbor and "marched also into the land and found divers cornfields and running brooks, a place very suitable for situation."

Then they returned to the ship, which by the end of the week was safely anchored in Plymouth bay.

The selection of a site for the proposed town and the preparation of materials delayed until after Christmas day the beginning of the first house for common use to receive the pilgrims and their goods, but by New Year's day house lots had been assigned and most of the company had left the ship for a home on shore and were busily at work rearing their habitations. Tradition divides the honor of first stepping on Plymouth rock between John Alden and Mary Chilton. On New Year's morning a solemn service was held to thank the good God who had guided them across the waters to this beautiful haven and to ask his blessing upon the village they were building.

The "common house" was erected near "Burial hill," on the road which left the shore just south of Plymouth rock, and next to it Peter Brown built himself a house. About this nucleus there was soon a well ordered little town. Yet the exposure incident to the founding of the colony told severely upon all, and before summer nearly half the band of 102 which had landed on New Year's day had succumbed. But the spirit of the survivors was unbroken, and when the Mayflower in April sailed homeward not one of the colonists went in her, so sweet was the taste of freedom even in the shadow of death. Traces of the nearness of Indians were numerous, but it was not until March that a savage visited the settlement. This savage, who announced himself as Samoset, a native of the "eastern parts," or the coast of Maine, where contact with English fishermen had given the Indians some knowledge of the English language, told them in broken speech that the name of their settlement was Pwantuxet. He told them also that about four years before a pestilence had destroyed most of the natives of that region, so that there was now no one to dispute the pilgrims' possession of the territory.

They learned from Samoset that their nearest neighbors were the Wampanoags of Narragansett Bay, whose chief was Massasoit. Soon afterward Massasoit himself came and made a treaty of peace with the pilgrims, which was observed for fifty-four years.

In April Governor Carver died, and William Bradford was elected his successor, under whose beneficent rule the colony progressed materially, and in the following November the ship Fortune from London brought welcome additions to their small population and the royal patent which confirmed forever the pilgrims in their occupation of Plymouth bay.

An episcopal bishop went to the polls in Philadelphia, accompanied by three colored servants who are voters, all four depositing their ballots with heads uncovered. Voting is a solemn duty, if not a sacred one, and it will be a step in advance when every voter approaches the polling place in a spirit of reverence for his own act and the acts of his fellow citizens. In order to have a truly representative government the voter must vote according to his permanent convictions and not follow the lead of transient emotions.

MAGIC IN ZUNI TRIBE.

Priest Apparently Lifted a Jug of Water With a Feather.

"The most startling feat I ever saw," said a man who had made a study of Indians in various parts of the United States for his own edification, "was performed by the priests of the Zuni tribe in Arizona, or, as they were called, 'The Ancients of Creation.' They seat themselves in a circle on the clay floor around a jar that will hold perhaps a gallon, an ancient and sacred earthen vessel, which is filled with water. The chief priest carries in his hand two ordinary eagle feathers, which are tied together at the quill ends so that they make a fork. Behind the circle of the priests are other members of the tribe and the musicians with their drums and gourd, who join in the chants with emotion.

"The incantations continue for several hours, and when the participants and spectators are brought up to a proper pitch of excitement the priest dips the feather tips into the water, lifts the jar with them and holds it suspended for a minute or two at a height level with his face or breast. Then he lowers it slowly to the ground. This feat is repeated several times during the performance. Apparently there is nothing in the hands of the priest but the feathers, and they appear to be inserted into the mouth of the jar only two or three inches. Of course there is some trick about it, but I was never able to discover it."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

BONE STRUCTURE.

The Compact and the Spongy Kind and Their Strength.

Bone is of two kinds, compact and spongy. As the result of careful experiments it has been shown that compact bone is twice as strong as oak, considered simply as building material. In the shaft of a long bone it is in reality much stronger than this, for it is arranged on the advantageous principle of the hollow pillar, which gives the fullest resisting power with the least possible expenditure of substance.

The delicate layers and bars of spongy bone are arranged on the principle of an arch, enabling very considerable pressures to be resisted. It was found that a cubic inch of this tissue taken from the lower end of the thigh bone and weighing only fifty-four grains was quite uninjured by a dead weight of 448 pounds.

The curved bones which roof in the skull are constructed to resist great pressure, while they check the transmission of shocks to the brain. Arranged in the form of a dome, they consist of compact bones, with a spongy layer between. These are known as "tables" of the skull. The outer and inner tables are immensely strong, while the middle table serves as a buffer by which the force of blows is distributed.

HIS APOSTOLIC MAJESTY.

Title of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary.

The title of "apostolic majesty" is borne by the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary.

Hungary was ruled by dukes from its conquest by the Magyars to the year 1000, the regal title being assumed first by Vaik, whose education had been entrusted by his father, Geyza, who had married a Christian princess, to Adalbert, bishop of Prague. On succeeding his father Vaik embraced and established Christianity, applied for and received from Pope Sylvester II, the title of "apostolic king," was crowned as Stephen I, and afterward known as St. Stephen.

The title was renewed by Clement XIII, in 1758 and, though abolished in 1848, was reassumed as "apostolic majesty" in 1851 and restricted in 1868 to the Austrian emperor in his character as king of Hungary. The privilege of being preceded by a cross bearer was granted with the original title.—London Standard.

Ancient Bankers.

Among the most valuable evidences of the life and customs of the people of Babylon and Nineveh 700 years B. C. were found, during the excavations at various times, veritable letters of credit, bills of exchange, with and without warranty, money obligations of all kinds, sight drafts made payable to indorser or bearer. These denote the existence at Babylon, 600 B. C., of a bank which must have done a considerable business and shows that it is not only in our day that capital is used to give impetus and keep alive industrial pursuits.

Pardonable Ignorance.

A young American woman, an author, while seeing Rome for the first time was anxious to include a visit to the tomb of Caesar. Meeting a citizen on

the street she inquired, in her best Italian, the location of the tomb. The man looked greatly embarrassed. "I am desolated, signorina," he apologized, speaking in excellent English. "I do not know. Caesar has been dead so long!"

Sorry He Spoke.

Boarder (warmly)—Oh, I know every one of the tricks of your trade. Do you think I have lived in boarding houses twenty years for nothing? Landlady (frigidly)—I shouldn't be at all surprised.

Her Age.

Tom—Did Maud tell you the truth when you asked her age? Dick—Yes. Tom—What did she say? Dick—She said it was none of my business.

If goodness were only a theory, it were a pity it should be lost to the world.—Hazlitt.

England's Arbitration Talk.

Since "it's never too late to mend" we should not be squeamish about applauding the British plea for arbitration voiced by Lord Lansdowne. However, it is but five years since 1890, and some of us have not forgotten a situation forcibly recalled by one sentence of Lansdowne's Guildhall speech. Said he, "We can conceive of no more terrible punishment than the remorse of any minister or body of ministers who from loss of temper or desire of popularity bring upon the country the scourge and calamity of needless war." It is remembered, to the credit of the British public, that there was no popular hue and cry for the invasion of the Transvaal, although that public, or the noisy part of it, was wrought up to war frenzy later on. Diplomacy and good luck put off the North sea crisis, and yet it is doubtful whether Russia would have been so ready to yield her point had there been no Hague tribunal, fathered by the czar, in actual existence. It was a happy thought of a third party, France, to propose appealing to the vanity of the czar.

Fortunately The Hague tribunal is ready to take up a question on short notice, and that is one point gained for society. But it is not so very long, either, since we heard at home the bitterest denunciation of diplomacy. It was daily and hourly consigned to the limbo. Lord Lansdowne told his audience that arbitration is the fashion at present among ministers of state, and if the fashion can somehow filter down through all ranks of society public indignation over a real or fancied outrage may be cooled by simply passing it up to the referee. England sought to prove during the South African war that she had not been a frequent belligerent of late years, but she has a reputation for belligerency which can only be dispelled by her submitting to arbitration a real quarrel in which she has a show of right and of success on her side. And that, coming from a nation of worldwide dominion, will be a move for peace which will mean something.

A Candid Portrait of Czar Nicholas.

Dr. Andrew D. White's picture of Czar Nicholas is far from reassuring to people who have believed that the potentate of the north is worthy of the honors which fell to him as the father of The Hague peace conference. Dr. White served as United States minister to Russia and presents an inside view with remarkable frankness.

The popular view regarding the power, vigor and astuteness of Russian statesmen appears to him unfounded. Says he: "Whatever growth Russia has made in the last forty years has been mainly in spite of the men who have posed before the world as her statesmen. The atmosphere of Russian autocracy is fatal to greatness in her public men."

The czar is described as being absolutely indifferent to all persons and things about him, devoid of business capacity and ambition. His own indifference to public interest is most unfortunate, because the men serving about him are not of the first rank in ability. Briefly, the ruler of all the Russias is the careless tool of a corrupt and incompetent court clique. Priests, women and courtiers rule

With a German physician suing an American for \$2,000 for one consultation and a French doctor trying to collect from another American a bill of \$100,000 for failing to cure his invalid wife, our citizens would do well to come home to be sick.