

LAND TRANSFERS

As Recorded for Week Ending January 26th by the Chelan Co. Abstract Company

N P Ry Co to First Nat Bank, Pullman, secs 5, 7, 9, 13 and 15, twp 25, r 20, \$3246.

Nettie S LaChappelle to Lois J Wentworth, part lot 2, sec 10 twp 27 r 22 \$87.

Wen Dev Co to E S Russell, 10 lots blk 40, G N Plat Wen \$825.

A N Miller to E V Martin, lots 29 30, blk 24, \$420.

C A Bower to Julia F Barclay, lots 11 12 blk 3 Bolenbaugh's add Wen \$250.

Jas Kinzie to Daniel Hedman, w 1/2 ne 1/4, e 1/2 ne 1/4 sec 8 twp 21 r 20, \$4500.

E S Russell to U G Pogue, lots 9 to 15, blk 40, G N Plat Wen \$800.

Lomb-Davis Lbr Co to C Hansen, sec 11 twp 24 r 17, \$1.

Henry Crass to Mrs. Genevieve Mauk, lot 17 blk 26 G N Plat Wen \$3500.

A F Estes to George and Norman Dunning, lots 1 2 blk 1 Woodring's Plat Mission, \$425.

W S Gehr et al to C A Bower et al, lots 16 17 blk 8 Nob Hill add Wen \$500.

Annie Viets to C A Bower et al, lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 blk 7 Burrell's 1st add Wen \$125.

A A Piper to W F Buttles, lots 13, 14, 15 and 16 blk 35 G N Plat Wen, \$600.

H S Simmons to W B Channell 5 A in lot 6 sec 14, twp 22, r 20, \$1000.

D L Clemmer to Mrs. Jessie Schoonover, part lots 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, blk 16, Gibson's add Chelan, \$375.

Jennie L McDougall to Mrs. Norma Dando, part 1/2 sec 19 twp 23 r 20, \$150.

R F Holm to G B Parks, s 1/2 sw 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 39 twp 23 r 20, \$1250.

Benefits the Exposition Will Confer

The benefits, direct and indirect, that will accrue from the appropriation of \$1,000,000 by the state of Washington to make the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition a success will be material and everlasting. The direct and substantial benefits to Washington University and the state may be briefly summarized as follows:

First, the permanent buildings for the university to be erected by the state, the value of which will be \$600,000. Second, permanent improvements to the university campus in the way of paving, parking, water and sewer systems, power plant, etc., which the exposition will make at a cost of \$390,000, and which will become the property of the university at the close of the exposition. Third, the government of the United States will be expected to expend \$400,000 for buildings, which can be acquired at the close of the exposition for a small outlay. Fourth, the participating states, including the state of Washington, and certain classes of exhibitors and concessionaires, will erect buildings of their own, which will cost \$300,000 at a very conservative estimate.

It is pointed out by the exposition management that all of the above may be obtained for the university at the close of the exposition, and that these items represent direct and valuable benefits to the university amounting to the large sum of \$1,690,000, all of which will be obtained for an investment of \$1,000,000.

The general results of the exposition to the material welfare of the Pacific Coast and to the country at large are considered of the highest importance. Its aim is to exploit the potential resources of western America, of Alaska, and of Yukon, and to promote closer trade relations between the United States and Asia and Oceania, and also between this nation and the countries of North, Central and South America. The accomplishment of these objects will mean the rapid development and settlement of the Pacific Northwest and the state of Washington in particular.

It is estimated that the exposition will bring at least 250,000 persons from east of the Rockies to the Pacific Coast in 1909, which will make known the resources of Washington to the homeseeker and investor. From statistics based on former fairs each visitor will spend \$100 while in the state, making a total expenditure by these people alone of \$25,000,000.

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A Tribute To Grass

The following tribute to grass, written by the late Senator Ingalls of Kansas, should be preserved:

"Majestic, fruitful, wondrous plant! The corn triumphant, that with the aid of man hath made victorious procession across the tufted plain and laid foundation for the social excellence that is and is to be. This glorious plant, transmuted by the alchemy of God, sustains the warrior in battle, the poet in song and strengthens everywhere the thousand arms that work the purposes of life.

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three great physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Exaggerated by tropical heats and vapors to the gigantic cane congested with its saccharine secretion or dwarfed by polar rigors to the fibrous hair of northern solitudes, embracing between these extremes the maize, with its resolute penons, the rice plant in the southern swamps, the wheat, rye, barley, oats and other cereals, no less than the humbler verdure of the hillside, pasture and prairie in the temperate zone, grass is the most widely distributed of all vegetable beings and is at once the type of our life and the emblem of mortality. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of the mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass, and when the fitful fever is ended and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature, her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of canon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass grown like rural lanes and obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitudes of deserts, climbs inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character and destiny of the nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abrogates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world."

The End of Mr. Bore

James C. Dahlman, the mayor of Omaha, was talking about bores.

"I used to be pestered to death with a bore. My doorkeeper was a good-natured, obliging chap, and he could never find it in his heart to turn the bore away. Just as sure as I was in the bore was sure to be admitted.

"One day, after an hour's martyrdom at the man's hands, I determined to end that persecution. So I called my doorkeeper and said to him mysteriously: "Jim, do you know what keeps Smith coming here so regularly?"

"No, sir," said Jim, "I can't say as I do."

"Well, Jim," said I, "I don't mind telling you in confidence that he's after your job."

"From that day," Mayor Dahlman concluded, "I saw no more of the bore."

Central Washington papers report a considerable loss of range stock during the recent cold weather. Washington stockmen will in the future have less stock and prepare to winter feed what they have. The day of range stock is fast passing away.

Richer Than Gold.

In view of the phenomenal rise in the market price of platinum and the increased production of this metal in the United States, the recent report on platinum sent out by the geological survey is of exceptional interest. This report shows that early in March, 1905, the price of ingot platinum advanced from \$19.50 an ounce to \$21 an ounce, surpassing gold in value. On April 1, 1905, the price fell to \$20.50 and remained firm at this quotation until Feb. 1 of this year, when it jumped to \$25 an ounce, where it remained stationary until Sept. 1, when it leaped to the unprecedented value of \$34 an ounce. The production of platinum in the United States increased from 200 ounces in 1904 to 318 ounces in 1905.

The rise in the price of platinum and its increased production in this country may be ascribed to two causes—the growing demand for the metal and the reduced yield of the Russian platinum placers, which usually furnish about 90 per cent of the world's supply.

The anxiety felt by the platinum dealers during the Japanese-Russian war has not abated since the settlement of international difficulties, but has rather increased as Russia's internal dissensions have developed. Even before the uprisings, it is said, the large Russian mines were purposely curtailing their production. This reduction of the output is due to the fact that the entire product for a varying term of years was bought up under contract and at prices that now seem ridiculously low. As the mine owners receive only the fixed price, they do not participate in any gain due to rise in value and are therefore not desirous of a large production, but are husbanding the limited resources of their mines until such time as they can dispose of their product to better advantage. Meanwhile the small mines, which, generally speaking, are not hampered by such agreements, are working to their full capacity to take advantage of the stimulated prices, but their entire output is only a small percentage of what is usually produced. A greatly increased consumption of platinum in the electrical and chemical industries, together with this stringency of supply, accounts for the prevailing high prices.

Platinum is known to exist in ten states of the Union, the richest deposits being found in territory west of the Rocky mountains. Single nuggets or traces have been found in four states of the Atlantic coast region—namely, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Georgia. The most promising fields are in the counties of southern Oregon and northern California. Here the metal has been found in commercial quantities. With proper methods a considerable annual output should be obtained.

The platinum metals are usually found in working gold placers, especially where the gravels are derived from peridotites. Many managers of placer mines have been convinced for a long time that it would pay to save the platinum in the gravels if it could be done by some inexpensive method. It should be noted that the imports of platinum during 1905 were valued at \$2,173,263 as against \$1,879,155 in 1904, an increase in value of \$294,108. Considering the increased demand for platinum, the gain in importation is slight, but if the high price and scarcity of the metal be taken into account the wonder is that there was not a large decrease in the quantity imported.

In submitting figures showing the popularity of living British writers of fiction a statistician demonstrates that Miss Marie Corell easily leads all the rest in the magnitude of sales, her latest book registering the disposition of 100,000 copies, while Mrs. Humphry Ward is a bad feminine second with only 35,000. As for Hall Caine, he exceeds all masculine competitors with 45,000, and Mr. Kipling must be content forsooth with a sale of 40,000. Maurice Hewlett, the most brilliant and fascinating of them all, trails along with an average record of 20,000.

Automobile speeding is getting to be a rather serious menace to the general peace of mind. After awhile every city may see the importance of setting apart a large reservation where the automobile may disport itself alone. No tickets of admission to the inclosure should be sold or given away. If there are no spectators there will be no fast driving.

Secretary Root's declaration that he learned a great deal from his trip in South America suggests that a "winter school" in that delectable climate for our statesmen and diplomats would be a good thing.

Lillian Russell has been losing several thousand dollars' worth of jewels every week. But, then, she is starring in "Barbara's Millions" and probably doesn't feel the loss.

On account of some matrimonial infelicities the sultan of Anam has had seven of his wives executed. This is a species of high life divorce that is rather too easy.

CONCRETE HOUSES

The Building Material of the Future and its Advantages

As to the character of building to be adopted by the school board the following is apropos:

The advantages of concrete on the mechanical side are these: It is proof against fire, wind and water, rats, insects and dry rot and the danger of electricity. It needs no painting or repair. Fire or water overflow inside can do only local damage to the contents of a room and no more.

It becomes harder and stronger with age, which is, of course, an advantage, except when additions or alterations are made involving hard work to cut the walls and floors. There are no leaky roofs, no damp or cold east or north rooms. There is great economy of heating. Being a firm mass thru-out, like a house made of baked clay, there is no vibration, and in case one spot of the foundation should be undermined the well knit structure might not show so much as a crack. It is practically earthquake proof.

Concrete is healthy because it leaves no fissures for dust or for insects which spread disease. It is cool in summer and warm in winter, and with a minimum of exertion can be kept sweet and clean. On the artistic side, as the house beautiful, it lends itself to sculpture and painting, and as an object on the landscape it can be made a joy to the eyes.—Country Life In America.

Exposition Notes

A bill appropriating \$100,000 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature. Godfrey Chealander, special commissioner to that state, reports that conditions are favorable to its passage.

An Exposition Club has been organized at Anacortes for the purpose of advertising Skagit county's resources at the 1909 fair. Many of these clubs are being formed in the different cities of the state.

William J. Bryan, in his speech before the Washington legislature recently, heartily endorsed the exposition and said it would be a great benefit to the Pacific Northwest.

Governor Hughes, of New York, made favorable mention of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in his message to the legislature. It is expected that New York will appropriate at least \$100,000 for the exposition.

Commissioners have been appointed to visit all of the states holding legislative meetings this winter to induce them to participate in the exposition.

It is estimated that at least 250,000 persons from east of the Rockies will visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909. Each visitor will spend on an average \$100, which will make \$25,000,000 left in the state of Washington by these people alone.

All of the railroads are widely advertising the exposition in their printed matter, and many of them have issued separate booklets devoted entirely to the exposition.

The people of Seattle and the management of the exposition desire it thoroughly understood that the 1909 fair is not to be considered as "The Seattle Exposition." It belongs to the entire Pacific Coast.

Frank P. Allen, Jr., has been appointed director of works of the exposition. He is from Chicago and was connected with the Lewis and Clark Exposition as structural architect and engineer. He will begin active work on the grounds shortly.

The capital stock of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition has been increased from \$500,000 to \$800,000 to accommodate the over-subscription of \$150,000 which made the total raised in one day \$650,000. The difference between the latter sum and the \$800,000 will be subscribed from time to time.

A Tokyo, Japan, dispatch states twenty-one Korean students at that place are destitute, owing to the failure of aid from home have sent a petition to their home government for help, and to emphasize the urgency of their request have enclosed with the petition a finger cut off the hand of each student.

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Tunwater Lodge No. 71, A. O. U. W., meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings in their hall over the postoffice. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. L. H. Liden, M. W. John W. Liden, Recorder. O. G. Bjork, Financier.

Fraternal Brotherhood.
Meets every 3d and 4th Friday night in Fraternal Hall, G. W. Hathaway, President; J. G. Debord, Treasurer. Visiting brethren invited.

Degree of Honor
A. O. U. W.
Leavenworth Lodge No. 33, Degree of Honor, meets every first and third Wednesday evenings in Fraternal Hall, over the post office. Visiting sisters and brothers cordially invited to attend. Emma Walker, C. of H. Dora McCoy, Receiver. Carrie Turner, Recorder.

F. O. E.
Cascade Aerie No. 988, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening in Fraternal Hall. Visiting members cordially invited to attend. I. W. Faulkner, Worthy President; Geo. Block-edge, Worthy Secretary.

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