"Far North" and "Far East."

Completion of the Great Trans-Siberian Railroad Verifies Dream of Peter the Great. BY J. T. FLYNN

From the day that "Peter the Great," the master mind of the Russian Empire, dispatched the dauntiess Behring, more than 300 years ago, to the frozen sea which bears the name of the bold navigator, there to plant the flag of the Romanoffs, down to plant the flag of the Romanoffs, down to the present struggle in the Orient, the old conflict between Russia and England has been transferred from the Mediterraopen ocean outlet, the history of the 'Far

North" has been one of thrilling interest, The little stretch of water, less than 40 miles in width, which séparates two continents, and connects the known with the unknown waters of the world, and over prehistoric peoples undoubtedly trod in the early march of man from East to West, has been the scene of more real and speculative romance than any other region of the world. It is the broken link between the buried past of India and the bustling present of America; but it is no longer a march from Asia to America; It is a march from America to Asia, back to the cradle of man, A new civilization is marching from the West to the East, and that, too, over the very pathway that gave the Western Hemisphere its first human life. The Star of Empire has changed its

The Scene of Fact and Falsehood. The "Far North" has given us the tragic experiences of Greely and Schwatka, in their gallant search for lost explorers, the highly romantic and always interesting fancies of Richard Henry Savage, the poetry and song of Joaquin Miller, the poet of all poets, in the appreciation of this wonderland of the world, the graphic pen pictures of Frank Carpenter, and last but not least in point of temporary impression, the grotesque libels of a Kennan. By a strange process of reasoning we forgot the great service rendered by Russia to this Government during the Rebel-lion, which is commemorated in the Corcoran Institute at Washington, by a group of statuary representing a delegation Americans sent by President Lincoln St. Petersburg, to personally express to the Emperor of Russia the gratitude of this nation for his kind offices in its hour of peril, and remembered only the clank-ing of chains in a Siberian prison, as they had been pictured by the light-weights of cheap literature. We were taught in childish fancy to associate Russian char. acter with nothing but high-top boots, gruff voices, unkempt whiskers, bristling fur caps and bloody sabers. When told that the assassin who had taken the life of a Russian ruler had been dragged to a Siberian prison, there to reflect upon the gravity of his crime, without any attempt on the part of that Government to take his life in return, we declared it an outrage; when we were told that six men had been hanged in Chicago for taking the lives of policemen, in the name of that same high-minded cause of anarchy, we rejoiced and declared that murder must be punished by death.

Another Side to Russian Character. But that is all changed now, we have been treated to a new insight to Russian methods, a Logan has taken the place of a Kennan in the portrayal of character. The son of America's distinguished soldier, and a soldier of distinction himstlf, was proof against the flattery of London, and the result was he told the truth in "Joyous Russia." To this tribute is added the testimony of General Fred Dent Grant, son of America's greatest soldier; Mrs. Potter Pulmer, of Chicago, one of the foremost women of the United States, as well as that of hundreds of other intelligent Americans who have visited the do. main of the Czar.

We now learn that the Russians are not

such a bad set after all; instead of drag-ging men to Siberia, there to be condemned to everlasting punishment as told by would-be publicists, we find that these prisoners work upon the public highways, eat at the same table with their guards. wear no shackles, are paid \$6 per month and given a piece of land upon their reowness were paid in coin, is everywhere manifest in Russia, and yet the London papers gleefully declare that the common people are up in arms against the Government. But this is not true. It only applies to "Princes" who have lost their paids of netty through the abolition of petty kingtoms, and who are now posing as martyrs and looking for helresses in England and America.

A Case of Mistaken Leniency. About five years ago, two fugitives, fresh from the "dungeons" of a Siberian prison came to San Francisco, and to of their sufferings with all the fancy of a Kennan; they were taken up by a kind people, fed, clothed, and given money with which to start anew in life, and those who offered succor felt that the

Russian Government was cruel. Three niths after their generous welcome to sunny shores of California, they the sunny shores of broke into the store of an aged couple at Sacramento, and murdered them for their little hoard of gold. For this crime (to which they pleaded gullty) they were promptly hanged by the State of Call-fornia. If Russia had shown less consideration to these particular "martyrs," it might have saved the state the expense of completing their reformation. But Russla's error in this case, while a source of expense to one of the commonwealths of the United States, is not without a compensating feature, for it effectually re-futes the common slander of cruelty di-

rected against a friendly government, Russia and the United States in Perfeet Accord.

The acceptance by the United States, of the only means of settling the troubles of the Orient, and the perfect concert of ac-

American people, and to that end, the press, the stage, the rostrum and occadonally the pulpit have been employed. in the matter of sympathy, but it will take something more than even the united When it is considered that this new press of England to convince them that highway to the Old World makes it possiissia's presence in China is a menace to American interests.

Russia's only object in entering China was to secure an open ocean outlet for its great railroad, and in pursuance of that aim would preserve the integrity of that practically circumnavigate the globe, the empire. England on the other hand, the empire. England on the other hand, heing in search of a new cost supply, and as cheaper class of labor in order to compete with the United States, would slice ment, 200 miles upon its railroad for 20 if up and use the Suez Canal as a means cents and which allows no private interpete with the United States, would slice it up and use the Suez Canal as a means of transporting its Oriental factory products to Europe. In order to accomplish that much desired object, its statesmen praced about "dual interests," and "closed loors," while Russia was admitting Amerlean manufactures into the disputed ter-ritory absolutely free of fluty.

The dominancy of England in the Orient, means the utilization of the vast resources and cheap labor of China, with the Suez Canal and the multitude of English tramp ships as auxililaties, while the dominancy of English tramp of English tramp ships as auxililaties, while the dominancy of English tramp ships as auxililaties, while the dominancy of English tramp ships as auxililations. While the dominancy of English tramp ships as auxililations, while the dominancy of English tramp ships as auxililations, while the dominancy of English tramp ships as auxililations, while the dominancy of English tramp ships as auxililations, while the dominancy of English tramp ships as auxililations, while the dominancy of English tramp with the Suez Canal and the multitude of English tramp ships as auxililations, while the dominancy of English tramp with the Suez Canal and the multitude of English tramp ships as auxililations, while the dominancy of English tramp with the Suez Canal and the multitude of English tramp ships as auxililations, while the dominancy of the United States, affords a handsome profit to the government. This is also true of the rail. About three-fourths of the direct expenses outside of the railroad, telegraph and banking department, which are more than half evertaining—are derived from the liquer traffic. The object of the government in taking the business out of the hands of individuals was first to check

The Prophecy of Napoleon. One of the chief causes of England's fear of Russia in the Orient, is the slow but sure march of the Muscovite toward the fulfillment of the famous prophecy of Napoleon, that "Europe would yet be all French, or all Cossack." The great trans-Siberian railroad makes that prophecy something more than idle conjecture. While there is abundant proof of the almost prophetic vision of "Peter the Great," who established caravan commu-

of \$24,000,000 was recently obtained from of \$24,000,000 was recently obtained from the New York Security & Trust Company, of New York, for the sole purpose of purchasing American supplies. This vast sum is subject to the check of M. de Routkowsky, the Financial Agent of Russia at Washington, who is daily shipping material to the Orient from New York, Baltimore. Chicago, San Francisco and other trade centers of this country. That money as well as the material for which it is expended, could all have been ob-

means the business of the Orient-be drawn on New York instead of London. Again its marked friendship is found in the building of a branch of the Trans-Siberian system some 600 miles in length, from Perm to Kotlas, on the River Drive, in order to take the whest of the part. in order to take the wheat of that part of Siberia to Norway and Sweden, by way of the White Sea, and thus prevent its competition with the Pacific Coast product in the markets of the Orient. In addi-tion to this, the Russian Government stands ready to join with the American

intoxication, and, secondly, to acquire revenue, and in this it has been more than successful. By its system of ownership, and the regulation of both the quality and quantity of liquor sold, it permits the subject, who insists upon the exercise of his "natural rights," to say just how much of the expenses of the government he wishes to pay. It encourages temperance on the part of its peo-ple, but at the same time it punishes in-temperance, not by fines, but by taxation. In determining the merit of officers in this department of government, the in-verse ratio system is employed—that is to say, the man who reports the smallest say, the man who reports the smallest sale of liquors is regarded as the most

Russia Aids and Protects the Farmer Russia extends every aid and encouragement to those who till the soil, by the remission of taxes in time of drought, low transportation rates, and government loans at 4 per cent per annum, but it deals harshly with those who would prey upon the farmer. As a result of this generous recognition of the rights of the common people the empire has gone forward by leaps and bounds until it has taken the first place in the European world of nations. From a population of 50,000,000 in 1880 it has jumped to one of 120,000,000, an increase equal to almost the whole of Eu-

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WILL ISSUE AN EXTENSIVE REPORT.

The Coos Bay District Is Oregon's Banner Section - Traces of "Pitch Conl."

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The Geological Survey will shortly complete a special report on the Coos Bay quadrangle of Southwestern Oregon, in which the topography, geology and interesting features will be fully described in text and by a will be fully described in text and by a series of maps, based upon investigation made last Summer. One of the most note-worthy things described in this report is the Coos Bay coal fields. On this subject the forthcoming report says, in part:

"The Coos Bay field is the only produc-

tive coal district yet discovered in Ore-gon. Its best deposits are found in the Newport Basin, named from its principal mine, the Newport, at Libby. The length north and south from Yokam Hill to the neighborhood of Marshfield, is about three stands ready to join with the American farmer in piacing a profitable price on wheat, either by combination or purchase outright. The friendship of Russia has risen, not by the power of to say, almost over the very pathway of the Trans-Siberian Railway, it would be incredible at this time to assume that he

outh, range 13 west. The position, association, composition, structure and size in that region as "pitch coal," occurs asof the lowest coal bed of this section
section with the lignite. It is brittle,
tend to show that it is the Newport bed,
and readily ignites with a match, yielding
If so, the bed of coal mined at Beaver
an odor like that of burning asphalt. At Hill and Beaverton is the same as that mined at Newport. At this point a coal bed of considerable size appears beneath the Newport, The Newport bed has not yet been traced with certainty much farther southwest than Beaverton, nor farther northeast than the vicinity of Henryville. A coal bed resembling it to Henryville. A coal bed resembling it to the coal bed resemble at the coal market western edge of section 19, township 27 south, range 13 west. The coal mined at Riverton is called the Timon bed. Both Riverton is called the Timon bed. Both any predictions." the Timon and the Liberty (Ferrey) mines are sperating upon this bed.

"The structure, size and general rela-tions of the Urquhart coal at Riverton suggest that it corresponds to the Newport coal mined at Beaverton, but of this correlation there is yet no completely satisfactory evidence. This is especially true since the reported discovery of Mr. J. H. Timon of promising coal west of Lamprey Creek.

'The Beaver Slough Basin joins the South Slough Basin a short distance south of Riverton, where the coals swing around and strike northwest. Many prospects have been opened in the Bea-ver Slough Basin, Individual beds can-Many not be traced for any considerable distance. They change rather rapidly, and generally near the eastern borders of the basin contain much sediment. The best coal of this basin is near the western ing for successful mining than in any and declared that he was not true to her, other portion of the basin, excepting, perhaps. Riverton, where the coals are of The woman took the baby Edward, smaller size.

The Beaver Hill Mines. "On December 16, 1900, Beaverton was practically closed but development continued at Beaver Hill under the direction of W. S. Chandler. Since the report on the Coos Bay coal field was published, the openings northeast of Caulfield marsh have been extended. The slope is down

have been extended. The slope is down 400 feet from the adit, with gangways of 240 feet, and the mine will evidently soon be in condition to yield a good output.

"Mr. Chandler reports that north of Beaver Hill, in section 26, township 26 south, range 13 west, a drill hole was sunk 550 feet above a disturbed condition of the

range 12 west. Three beds are exposed, but the middle one is of most importance. It is known as the Lillian, Coal from this mine is well spoken of by local users in Marshfield. It is supposed to be the same coal as that at Nortons, which cokes. "The coals in these three benches, upon careful analysis, show from 43 to 46 per cent of volatile matter, and from 37 to 42 cent of fixed carbon

The South Slough Basin. "Coal is exposed at several localities in the South Slough Basin near Empire, as far as well as farther southwest, in sec-tions 8, 17 and 18, township 26 south, range 13 west, and section 1, township 27 south, range 14 west. In section 2 the coal turns and extends west, then northwest, cropping out at several points, and reaches the coast near the mouth of Big Creek. This basin extends south to Hatchet Slough, where it swings across the end of the Westport arch and joins Beaver Slough Basin.

"In section 2, township 27 south, range 14 west, near South Slough, the principal weil developed, and crops out with gentle dip under conditions favorable for mining. complete section of the strata involved in the Newport Basin is furnished by the bosings made at Libby in prospecting for that the area promising the most favorbosings made at Libby in prospecting for coal near the mouth of the Newport mine. One of the borings penetrated 800 feet.

"The Newport Basin has only one bed of coal that is extensively worked; it is generally known throughout the region as the Newport bed, and contains about six feet of coal, in three benches, yielding five feet of workable coal.

But I is generally soft and inclined at a high that the area promising the most favorable most favorable coal in the same coal occurs farther south, and in that part of the basin there is a larger bed lower in the section, which has been fraced northwest and southeast for about six miles. Part of the coal in this latter bed is of good quality, but, like the associated strata, it is generally soft and inclined at a high that it lies far below the Newport bed.

These two large beds occur nearest to
with a bite; coal, but later investigations tend to show These two large beds occur nearest togefner in section 10, township 27 south,
range 14 west, where their outcrops are
and full dress suit,
And the glad and glorious tidings of the proper about a mile apart, and each has a dip of lie between them. If it is so far below the Newport bed and widely developed, it the Newport bed and widely developed, it may underlie the whole of the Westport arch. It has not been definitely recognized in any other part of the coal field beyond that already noted, although it is probable that if may yet be positively identified farther south. This basin was and he'll hall the architecture of the home of fancy driving.

extensively prospected in 1897. The Coquille Basin. "The Coquille basin embraces the coal beds extending from the town of Coquille southward, past Harlocker Hill, to the upper portion of Hall Creek. These coal have been prospected at Coquille and Harlocker Hill, near the river, but they have not yet proved of sufficient value to be

"Pitch Conl." "In the mine at Newport, and in the Old Ferry mine at Riverton a dark miles

brown, coaly substance, commonly know an odor like that of burning asphalt. At Newport it forms vertical seams and sometimes passes directly through por-tions of the coal bed. In chemical composition, as well as in its other proper-ties, it appears to be asphalt rather than coal. Investigations tend to show that it has been derived from petroleum. While the presence of "pitch coal" in Oregon offers interesting suggestions with refer-

FOUGHT FOR THE ACID.

Wife, Holding Infant in Arms, Tried to Drink Polson.

Husband and wife had a fearful struggle last night for possession of a bottle of carbolic acid. The wife held a child two months old in her arms. While they struggled the bottle upset, and the acid spilled over father, mother and babe, burning their necks and faces. The mother and child are in the Harlem Hospital, the mother as a patient and prisoner, says the New York Press.

The man is Edward Touhey, a driver, of No. 345 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street. When he got home last night Beaver Hill region, where, all things con-sidered, the outlook appears more promis-ing for successful mining than its street. When he got home last night he showed the signs of liquor. The wife, Henrietta, who is 24 years old, upbraided him, and he replied angelis

named after the father, out of the cradle, and while weeping walked up and down the floor, meantime telling her husband that he was ill-treating her, although she had tried her best to do her share in the housekeeping. She seemed to make up her

tle.

Touhey jumped up and seized his wife. Touhey jumped up and seized his wife. She had taken a swallow of the poison before he caught hold of the bottle. She held it tightly and held the baby all the time while she and her husband struggled range 13 west, a drill hole was sunk 530 around the room. The waman's strength feet, showing a disturbed condition of the exceeded Touhey's for a time, and he rocks and no coal. The Southport coar was opened at several promising points in section 22, and if the coal is found where drilling was going on, as expected, this portion of the coal fields will be opened "Near Coos City W. A. Maxwell was sinking a prospecting shaft, which was down about 200 feet, and it was expected that the Henryville coals would be reached.

spilled over the ausband's face, neck and and over the woman's face, neck arms, shoulders, breast and hands. She tried every once in a while to drink the poison, and sometimes would get the bottle up to her face when it would be completed. spilled over the husband's face, neck and opened along the eastern border of the Beaver Slough Basin, near the mouth of Coos River, in section 4, township 29 south, range 12 west. Three beds are expensely to but the middle of the bot-spilled over her in the effort of the hus. band to prevent her from killing herself. The woman's screams, the baby's cries and the husband's pleading with her but the middle. and the husband's pleading with her not to kill herself alarmed the tenants. "Don't do it, Hetty!" they heard him

yelling while the wife's and baby's shricks attracted a large crowd. Patrolman Grady, of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street police sta-tion, found the man and woman on the floor, the woman still holding the baby in her arms, her husband leaning over her. The woman in a final effort had wrenched her arm free from her husband's grip and had thrown the contents of the bottle into her husband's face. He was burned se-

verely. Grady made the woman a prisoner and had her taken to the Harlem Hospital after Dr. Bivins had dressed her and the child's and her husband's injuries. The woman's condition is serious

The Poor Heathen.

Let us go and find the heathen; let us take him by the hand; Let us take his evil from him; let us also take Let us break it to him gently that it's wrong to be so nude,

coal is evidently the Newport bed. It is An1 inculcate proper notions of the style as it's pursued.

Let us show him all the glories of the white man's kingdom come.

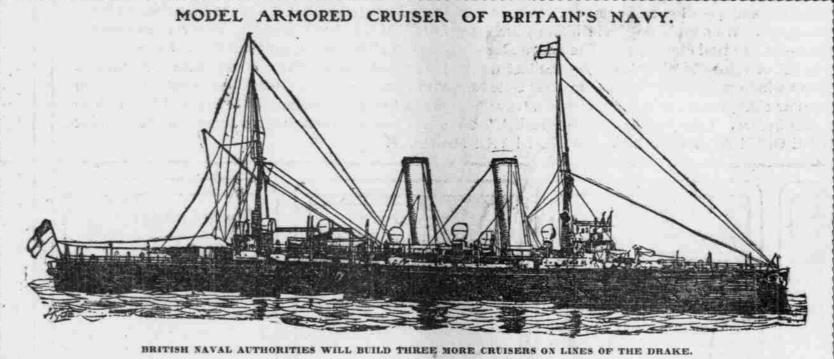
And, by way of introduction, sell him lots of

quality, but, like the associated strata, it is generally soft and inclined at a high angle. At first this coal was regarded as the probable equivalent of the Newport Let us teach him that the bolo and the dag-

80 degrees east. On this basis, if the beds are not faulted, about 5000 feet of strain wherein he sticks, And explain to him the beauties of the game

fancy drinks; And we'll get the glory for it-for the good that we will do—
All the grand, impressive glory—and we'll get
his money, too.

The Eastern Canadian sencoast, from the Bay of Funday to the Straits of Belle Isl Bay of Funday to the Stratts of their late, covers a distance of 5000 miles, and British Columbia, with its multifude of bays and mountainous little islands, has a seasons of 1180 miles, and a salt water inshore area, not including minor indentations, of 1500 square



railroad, which brings the North Pole English reports to the contrary. within a 10-days' ride of the Mediterranean, but it is here and the end is not

Without any blast of trumpets or unusual display, such as might well be in-dulged in through the birth of an enterprise calculated by its very geographical position to revolutionize the trade and the travel of two hemispheres, the Russian Government, with that quiet, but determined purpose which is a characteristic of the Slav race, has not only unfolded a new world of boundless possibili. ties in the "land of the midnight sun," but made certain the dream of James J. Hill for an all-rail route to Europe. The extakings-would make it possible for the traveler to take a train at New York, encircle the globe, and come back to within 3000 miles of the starting point without ever changing cars.

The Union of Two Hemispheres. That Behring Straits-that little stretch of water which separates the "Far North"

from the "Far East," will some day suc. it, all of which shows a desire to retorn rather than exterminate the criminal as we have been told. This spirit of leniency, we have been told. This spirit of leniency, a bridge, and thereby bring together the iron horses already within hearing of certain as time itself. The first step in the direction of uniting the two hemis pheres, is now being taken by the build-ing of a telegraph and cable system which is to connect Russia, China and America.

By employing the wires of the Trans-Siberian system (permission for which is now being considered) with an extension to the East Cape, opposite Alaska, and thence down the coast to Scattle, the people of the United States will be able to communicate with the Orient and the Philippines, without following the Suez Canal route a distance of 14,000 miles, as occurs, and not as the London censors see parture. Foreigners may take up fit to present it. Such a system will not only be of great commercial value, but it will prevent the shameful spectacle wit-nessed during the Spanish War, where supresentatives of friendly foreign Governments were obliged to daily call at the State Department, and disavow sensation- Trades and Persons Prohibited by

al reports from London Development of a New World.

Within two years at most, a land heretofore known as the home of the polar bear, the famous Russian scal, and the justly celebrated silver-side salmon, with all of its wealth of forest, stream and mire, will be thrown open to commercial development. To the Western gateways of this vast empire, comprising the cities of San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and Ta-coma, this means an era of unparalleled

The Trans-Siberian Railroad-which is the Russian offer to evacuate Pekin, as the longest in the world-will traverse a virgin territory larger in area than the United States, and embracing everything tion which has characterized the two from the iron and oil deposits of Pennsyl governments since then, bespeaks a con-tinuation of the friendship which has ex-and the wheat fields of the West, includisted between the two young giants of the west since the days of Washington.

Determined efforts have been made to combined, and serve the trade and transplace Russia in a false light before the portation wants of \$00,000,000 people, or more than one-half the world's popula-tion. Between the Pacific port of this tion. great highway-Port Arthur-and the Pa-cific ports of the United Stacs, there will spring up a commerce so vast as to be al-

onceivable. ble to take a steamer at Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, or San Francisco, and land in any of the capitals of Europe in less time its great possibilities become apparen

American Institutes Are Favored.

actually foresaw the possibilities of a Orient or elsewhere, notwithstanding the

Russian Laws and Customs By its generous policy, the Russian Gov-ernment has created opportunities for American capital and American enterprise almost without limit. It has mines, forests and fisheries to develop, and extends every honorable encouragement to capital employed therein. Its laws are equitable and its people are honorable; no foreigner can practice imposition upon the lowliest Russian subject, nor can the most exalted subject of that vast empire impose upon the most obscure foreigner Equal and exact justice is meted out with out reference to the person. The central purpose of the Russian law is the protecfor an all-rail route to Europe. The ex-tension of either the Great Northern or the Northern Pactife railroads, from Seat-tle to Cape Prince of Wales—which is but a mere span in this age of gigantic under-thered to the lowing the span in this age of gigantic under-thered to the lowing the span in this age of gigantic under-thered to the lowing the span in this age of gigantic underthe advantages of education and oppor-tunity are more deeply indebted to law than those who have not, and therefore less excusable for its violation. Russia does not farm out privileges in-

discriminately, but it extends full protect tion to every legitimate enterprise operat-ing within its borders. Corporations are obliged to pay a tax upon net incomes, and to submit a full statement of the business done each year, including the amount paid directors in the same, thus insuring to stockholders an honest and economical management of corporate properties. Officers of the Government, as well as mem-bers of their families and households, are prohibited from owning stock or interests any mine or other enterprise over which Government supervision is exercised. For eign corporations are obliged to file copies lated and duly certified to by the Russian Consul of the state where such corpora-tion has its head office, with the proper authorities at St. Petersburg before com-

mencing business.
All persons not specially prohibited by law from entering the empire (the particulars of which may be had from any Rus. sion Consulate office), can secure pass-Canal route a distance of 14,000 miles, as at present. And what is more important Washington, which must be countersigned still they will receive the news just as it by the Russian Consul at the point of dework mineral lands belonging to the government, upon terms and conditions so what similar to those of the United States, though the holdings are much smaller, except in the case of special crown grants.

Law.

Certain trade callings are strictly prohibited, among others that of selling liq-uor, this business being in the hands of the government exclusively. No unreasonable restraint is placed upon trade or travel in any part of the empire when the traveler is supplied with the passports which form part of the laws of the land. The customs and internal revenue regulations are strict, as they are in the United States, but no honest man need fear them; their object is protection, and not persecution. Up to the time of the application of the countervalling duty on Russian sugar, American goods, with the exception of cotton manufactures, alcohol, grape wines and grape products, petro-leum and its bi-products (which are articles of home production) were admitted to Siberia free of duty. Russia, like the United States, is a protective tariff country, the object of the embargo being furtherance of home industries, rather Government Railroad, Telegraph

and Telephone Systems. Two-thirds of the railroad, and more than one-half of the telegraph and telephone systems are owned by the government. These are conducted by a depart-ment known as the railroad administra-tion. It is composed of men who are versed in the various branches business, and embraces many features unknown to the railroads of America, Among these is a pension system, which provides for employes in the case of acci-dent, death and old age. It also has a cents, and which allows no private inter-est-no matter how great-to stand in the distance from the commercial centers of est—no matter now great—to stand in the way of national advancement, and one can readily see the part that the great tiller of the soil. Through government Trans-Siberian Ralirond is to play in the transportation world of the future. service are so low that thousands of farmers use them throughout the empire. The rate charged, although less than one-half of what is charged in the United

that "no nation can be greater than a majority of its people." The application of that principle is everywhere manifest

dier, and now that the government is in trouble I want to serve it, even though that service is preceded by imprisonment." That is the spirit of 20,000,000 men in Rus-sia. They are all volunteer soldiers. That spirit is not the result of a demand upon the part of the government, but the re-sult of careful development. Russia's power comes from within and not from

PROMISE OF THE SUN SPOTS Disturbances From Which Scientists

Make Predictions. With the discovery of a magnificent group of spots on the sun by a French as-astronomer, after an absence of these phenomena for seven months, comes, scientists say, a promise of a plesant Sum-mer, says the New York Herald. Though indicative of increased solar heat, their presence foreshadows an absence of stagnant hot waves, like those of the Summers of 1896 and 1900, when for weeks the alr was like steam, laden with heat and moisture and unrelived by the slightest

breeze. great disturbances were discovered by the Abbe Th. Moreaux, of the observatory of St. Celestin, Bourges, France, on the morning of May 20. He says: "I was making my daily inspection of the sun, when I perceived on the eastern ing over an immense surface, and giving all the signs of frightful activity. The to 667,000,000 square miles-nearly four times the area of the earth's surface.

"On the previous evening there was nothing visible upon the surface of the sun. The group of sun spots observed on May 20 rapidly underwent transformation and tended to unite in a single spot,"
From the abbe's description of this tremendous spot it is obvious that the solar fires underwent last month a frightful increase over an almost incomprehensible area. That the great outbursts of solar energy represented by thespots are sufficiently far-reaching to be feit within the earth's atmosphere has long been evidenced by the occurrence of magnetic disturbances on the earth simultaneous

with the appearance of the spots.

The indications, as deducted from the presence of the sun spots, are as follows: There is no danger of such a deficiency of temperature that the crops will suffer over any extensive region or of any widespread lack of strong sunshine. Doubt-less there will be the usual number of hot waves, and not improbably recordbreaking extremes of heat in some dis-tricts, with the usual concomitants of infantile diseases, prostrations and sunstroke in the crowded cities. But there should certainly be expected this season appear to be most phenomenal and most

The Truant.

Eugene Field.
It was a bright and genial day,
When, tempted by the open gate
And by a little truant mate, Our Baby Willie ran away: And prompted by each varying fear, Impelled by agonized alarm That he, perchance, might come to We hunted for him far and near.

Yet all in vain his baby name We called and called with no reply,
Till with the sunset in the sky,
Back to his home the baby came,
Poor, tired child, how glad he crapt
Into his mother's arms and said,
"I'm glad I'm home, le's do to bed.
And, oh, how peacefully he slept.

"Glad I am home!" It is the cry That many a weary wanderer gives, When tired of the life he lives He turns him to the wall to die. And as I to my joyous breast Took back my truant child that day, So will the arms that live for aye Receive each truant soul to rest.

age breadth is about a mile, and the basin in Russia. The lowliest Cossack in the 3, township 26, as well as section 33, town-outskirts of its vast empire is not for-ship 25, besides small portions of several gotten in the regal splendor of the royal adjoining sections, so that the total area

palace. No individual has a license to prey upon him. And that is why he remains loyal to the Czar.

Is nearly three miles.

"The Newport Basin is well defined, and in it the outcrop of coal has been traced During a recent visit to the office of more carefully than in any other portion Baron Schilppenbach, the Russian Consul of the field. It is the most conveniently of Chicago, I met a Cossack, who came in and announced himself a deserter from the Russian Army.

situated with reference to coal shipment, of all the productive portions of the coal field, and the attitude of the strata is such "Do you know the penalty of your act?" as greatly to facilitate mining. The basin saked the astonished Consul, "Yes," he replied, "I do, but I am a Russian sol- It lies in a ridge so high above local drainage that the workings not only drain themselves, but the coal is readily brought out by gravity. Three mines have been worked in this basin, but only one, the Newport, is now in operation. The East-port was closed some years ago. The most

Roof Generally Sandstone.

"The roof is generally sandstone, but ocally shale, and requires very little timbering. Where shale occurs in the it is often full of brackish-water fossils. The top bench is usually left with the upper parting to form the roof. It occas-ionally contains small veins of pitch coal which intersect the other coals. The middle bench within a few inches of its top contains a red streak that is charac-teristic of the Newport bed, and is used by some as a means of identifying the Newport bed in various portions of the coul field. The bottom bench is regarded as the best coal at Newport, alth contains a little bony coal at the base. The different branches vary somewhat in thickness, but the triple arrangem edge a magnificent group of spots, extend- tends throughout the Newport Basin, and all the signs of frightful activity. The diameter of the spotted surface, according to the measurements, calculated during the morning of May 20, was 48,000 kilometers, (29,830 miles). The group extended over a surface of 1,728,000,000 of square kilometers, which is equivalent found in the Newport Basin as far north the surface of the square miles nearly found. even a considerable distance beyond, for as the waterworks west of Marshfield is the one close to the pipe line where it descends the rocky bluff about a quarter of a mile from the reservoir. It has been

> the reservoir and the South Marshfield "The outcrop of the coal about the pecially upon the slope of Pony Slough, has not been traced so continuously as of the basin, North of the Eastport mine the Newport bed outcrops at the head of Galloway Guich and swings around to the South Marshfield which is at an elevation of about 200 feet above tide and scarcely a mile from Marshfield. The mine was operated for some time to supply local demand.

recently prospected again by James Flan-agan. This coal is supposed to overlie the Newport coal, and to have been

dropped by a fault in the strata between

The Benver Slough Conl Basin.

"The Beaver Slough coal basin takes its name from Beaver Slough, which lies near the middle of the most importan portion of the basin. It has a lengtl over 20 miles, extending from the neighshould certainly be expected this acases. Bothlood of Patching sloughs to the a more active motion of the atmosphere, Isthmus and Catching sloughs to the corresponding to the increased solar accordance of Coos Bay. Its widest tivity. We may hope for partial relief part is in the Cogulile Valley, where it borhood of Riverton northeast between a more active motion of the atmosphere, corresponding to the increased solar activity. We may hope for partial relief from the long spells of calm, stifling heat and the associated intense actual humidiand the associated intense actual humidians. It narrows as it approaches Coos Bay. A ity, which in such years of solar calm short distance beyond Glasgow it joins the South Slough Basin, "Beaver Slough Basin, although many

times as large as the Newport Basin and containing much more coal, has not yet yielded so great an output, for the reason that it is not so conveniently located for economical mining. The basin is deep, extending far below sea level, so that the removal of the coal to the surface, as well as the drainage and ventilation of the mine, is in general considerably more expensive than at Newport. Many mines have been started in that basin. The Ti-mon and Liberty (Ferrey) mines at Riv. erton, and the Benver Hill and several others further northeast, are yet active, while the Glasgow, Southport, Henry-ville and Utter mines are among those which have ceased operations. Only the lower portion of the Coaledo formation contains coal beds worthy of consideration. These crop out close to the border of the basin, or further within the basin where brought to the surface by an up ward bendyof the strata. The coal-bear-ing series of the Beaver Slough Basin is nearly 600 feet in thickness and contains about six beds of coal. One of the best sections is in section 9, township 27









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