

be a book for children.

"Can any good come out of Nazareth? Come, and see," is the quotation on the title page of a new book called "Out of Nazareth," by Minot J. Savage.

Mrs. Elinor Glyn, who wrote "The Visits of Elizabeth" and "The Reflections of Ambrosine," has finished a new book entitled "The Damsel and the Sage"

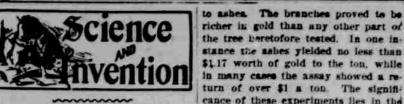
W. G. Collingwood, who was intimately associated with Ruskin and who has published a "life" of the famons art critic as well as edited an edition of his poems, has just completed a new book which will bear the title "Ruskin Relics."

Georges Ohnet, who probably makes more by his pen than any other French povelist, has purchased for 2,500,000 france the historical Chateau Bols Lacroix, which incidentally contained one of the finest private collections of mediaeval arms in France.

"The Reader" gives out this ancedote: Publisher (to popular and busy artist)-I called to see if you would a dozen illustrations for Mr. Dubbe's new novel. Mr. H-Ch-, C-y (without looking up)-All right. Help yourself to a dozen out of that barrel in the corner. Take the top ones. They're the freshest,

At the age of 66 Mr. Howells is still an exceedingly active man and an indefatigable worker. His eye is clear and steady, his voice well modulated and decisive. He daily produces an amount of work that would tax an ordinary man in the full vigor of his prime, while his writings never fail to khow the highest artistle finish. Betides his book and magazine writing he has charge of the Easy Chair Department in Harper's Magazine and frequently contributes to Harper's Weekly. His latest volume issued by Marper & Brothers is entitled "Questionable Shapes," and is a delightful collection of analytical stories of psychie phenomens.

The new novel upon which the author of Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall has been at work since before the publication of that book, enters an entirely new field. "The Forest Hearth" is a story of Indiana life during the thirties: Indiana was settled by a curlous mixture of races, including men from the South, East and North: Englishmen, Irishmen and Frenchmen. They differed in culture as much as in origin; not a few of the Englishmen were university gradunter. The theme of this story is very pear the author's heart: Its style, method and atmosphere are best de-scribed as "sunny realism." This is the strongest and most human book which Mr. Major has written. It deals with modern human beings of whom the author knows from having talked with them and their descendants in his youth, and with a region which he knows from having lived in it all his life.



The electric washing machine of Mrs. W. K. Clifford's next book will Josef Nagy, of Szegedin, is claimed to cleanse clothes from grease, stains, etc., without soap or rubbing.

The images preceding sleep are found by M. Delage to be retinal; they persist as reintal "glimmers" after the eyes are closed, and pass to the cerebrum only when sleep begins.

The forests of Nicaragua are found by Prof. F. D. Baker to contain three hundred distinct varieties of trees. A bark that has been brought to the United States as a substitute for cork, proves to be from the roots of the anona, a tree of the lowlands resembling the ordinary cotton wood of the United States.

In a paper read before the Anthropological Society of Washington on "Popular Sayings," A, R, Spofford called attention to the wealth of such sayings in English and Irish, and remarked that these had a distinct ethical value in that they are almost invariably optimistic. Professor Mc-Gee said we may almost predicate the stage of development of a people by cheir use of proverbs. Proverbs prevail in lower culture. Walter Hough pointed out the debt of language and literature to popular sayings, and Miss Fletcher sold that among Indians ethical proverbs, such as "Stolen food does not satisfy hunger," are used in teaching.

Sir William Willcocks, late directorgeneral of the irrigation works of Egypt, draws a brilliant picture of the possible future of the ancient land of Chaldea, once one of the most fertile and populous in the world, but now a desert. The Tigris, he says, once performed, and can again perform for Chalden the same functions as the Nile for Egypt. Opls, at one time the wealthlest mart of the East, but at present a mound of ruins, bears to the Tigris delta very much the same relation as that of Cairo to the delta of the Nile. At an expense of about \$40,000,000 the ancient irrigation system could be restored, and Chalden would become as rich a country as

Egypt, which, 50 years hence, he predicts, will attain a height of splendor and magnificence surpassing Its greatness in the days of the Pharaohs, In the pathological laboratories of he University of Pennsylvania an investigation, designed to discover antidotes for all kinds of snake poison, is conducted along lines suggested by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and the Carnegie Institute has granted an appropriation to assist the work. Many experiments are made with rattlesnakes, cobras, and other poisonous reptiles, and the effects of their venom upon animals are studied. The physicians regard alcohol, taken internally, as a valuable stimulant, but not as an antidote. The most valuable remedial agent is the int rmitt at l gature-a band about the wounded limb, which is loosened for an instant at stated intervals, thus allowing the poison to enter the system in very small quantities. In this manner the patient is enabled gradually to overcome the

richer in gold than any other part of the tree peretofore tested. In one instance the ashes yielded no less than \$1.17 worth of gold to the ton, while in many cases the assay showed a return of over \$1 a ton. The significance of these experiments lies in the fact that they established beyond all doubt that gold is dissolved by the surface waters traversing and percolating gold formations. They give risq likewise to the interesting question as to which component of these surface waters possesses this gold-dissolving property. Dr. Lungewitz has not attempted to answer it, but has left it for further investigation. He advances the theory, however, that this peculiar action must have a disastrous effect upon gold deposits in the course of time

As to the business opportunities involved in the discovery, it is perhaps sufficient to say that the lovers of trees need feel no apprehension as to the gold yielded is too little to warrant the expense.

# COAL IN THE NORTHWEST.

Mining Industry Increasing Yearly in the State of Washington. At the World's Fair in Chicago the

State of Washington exhibited a chunk of coal weighing twenty-five tons. It excited considerable interest because those were the young days of import ant mining in that State; and the Pacific coast is not able to boast of such enormous coal resources as are found farther east.

The geological survey of Washington has just published a map showing the distribution of the coal fields in the State. One may see at a glance that all the coal fields yet discovered tre situated quite conveniently to the

They extend in a broken line from the Canadian boundary to the Colum bla River. One group is situated on or near the sea, a little above the northern end of Puget Sound; another group lies to the east of Seattle and Tacoma, and still other fields are south of Puget Sound.

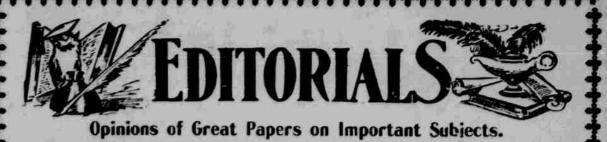
Altogether there are seventeen fields which are contributing more or less to the coal supplies. Some of them are entirely within the Puget Sound basin and others lie between it and the foothills of the Cascades. It is fortunate for Washington, v hich is not overburdened with railroads. That her coal fields are so conveniently situated for the water transportation of the fuel.

It has been said that the coal of the Pacific coast is not of a superior quality, and this is true. But Washington mines a great deal of coal of the most useful kinds.

Last year Washington produced the largest quantity of coal ever mined there. There was no very important production before 1836, but nearly ev ery year since then the quantity mined has increased. It amounted last year to 2,000,789 short tons.

The larger part is consumed in the State, and as time goes on and the population increases the home market will require much greater supplies The largest use to which coal is put is in the making of steam for locomo tives, steamboats and stationary boll-

Wood is extensively used as fuel in



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# Egotism an Efficient of Worldly Success.

s egotist, as all students of wordbooks know. s one who puts himself forward constantly and talks too much about himself. Cardinal Wolsey is a celebrated example of the egotist, for it was he that said, "Ego et rex meus"-i and my King; for which sentence he has been oy some one-was it Bacon or Addison?-as a good Latinist but a bad courtier. An egotist is one that any wholesale destruction of them, for appraises all things only in reference to his own interests;

n other words, a selfish person. Egotism is opposed to modesty and self-effacement; egoism to altruism.

A thorough egoist is usually too worldly wise to be an egotist. He is aware that the egotist is mocked and derided, at least behind his back. Egotism is a weakness; goism a source of strength. Egotism is exterior; egoism interior. One is an outward and visible sign; the other a habit of mind.

Conscious egoism is rare. The perfect egoist is in most cases quite unsuspecting of his egoism. Not infrequently he thinks himself rather a model of unselfishness and philanthropy. Sometimes he is an extreme pietist in reigion. Sometimes an extreme libertine in morals. He may be an anchorite in the desert, living on locusts and wild honey, and subordinating all the duties and interests of human fellowship to the thought of his own soul's welfare. He may be a politician wading through slaughter o a throne. He may be a captain of industry, grinding the poor for superfluous profits. He may be a man about own, seeking pleasure at whatever cost to others. The golst may be a woman of fashion, marrying some man or wealth and position. Egoism is found in all states and professions, in both sexes, in persons of all ages, and

diverse characters, in the saturnine and the cheerful, a misanthrones and good fellows. Egolym is a very efficient factor of worldly success. The goist always looks out for himself. He has the wisdom f the serpent. Even when he makes a sacrifice it is done

hat he may serve himself better in the long run. And he egoist is usually cheerful, as well as successful. He sever permits the troubles of others to worry him. He is he center of his universe .- San Francisco Bulletin.

# Dabbling in Stocks.

OES it pay to dabble in stocks? That is a question that a good many can answer. The manner of answering, however, depends on which side of the fence the man jumps off. Some are losers and some are winners. A man can not win all the time unless he is an extraor en man, and there are but few of these. The est of financiers in the country have their ups and downs and you can count on your fingers the really successful peculators, i. e., men who are in the game all the time.

When you see the men who put their money into stocks a speculative sense, you cannot but have a pity for them ud this especially so the case with the man who has ad the speculative fever and who is over it. We have one a mind at the present time, and when he sees the merhaut, the professional man or the mechanic placing his noney in the hands of the mob down there in Wall street o cat up and gloat over, he says, "Poor fools!"

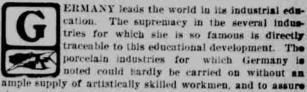
He reasons this way, and it will be found true in the natority of cases. There is a greater inequality of the monnts won or lost, figuring winnings and losses the same, o begin with. This is clearly proven by the following:

A buys 100 shares of stocks, say at 70, carries it for thirty days and then seils it at 72. His gross profit is \$200. Take from this his commission of \$25 and the interest on the shift of the shift of

times at \$145, making a total of \$2.320, against losing nine times at \$225, making a total of \$2,295. So one can see that in the end he will be \$35 ahead. That is a good average,

Now, take in consideration the wear and tear of nerves. loss of sleep and the chance of losing your whole investment, and the conclusion is arrived at that a job of carrying bricks at \$2.50 a day is an easy thing in comparison --Geneva Review.

# **Rearing Skilled Workmen.**



the continuance of the supply of operatives the Government conducts a porcelain factory at Missen. Pupils and apprentices are taught drawing for two years. On the completion of this course they spend an additional term of two years on modelling and painting. Those who develop special skill are then sent to the fine art schools of Dresden, Berlin, and the other famous art centers to finish their education. If a pupil perseveres to the end through this long novitiate he is practically guaranteed lifelong service in the Government porcelain factory.

Another feature of German industrial education which might he adopted with advantage elsewhere is the practice of sending trade apprentices to some industrial school for a portion of each year. Those who are indentured for a four-year apprenticeship usually spend at least four months a year in one of these schools, which are conveniently located in the manufacturing districts.-Philadelphia Record,

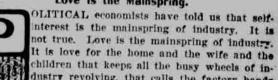
# A Disgrace to Civilization.

E ought to tell Russia-and the sooner we do it the better- that, so far as we are concerned, we are prepared to recognize henceforward that Macedonia is within the sphere of Russian in-20/68 fluence, provided that she will put an end to the horrors that are being enacted in that country.

They are a disgrace to European civilization. It is always the same story wherever the Turk exercises rule over Christian races. The government is exectable. After being patiently borne for a certain time, the oppressed race seeks to defend itself. Then come savage brutalities on the part of the rulers, which are met by as savage brutalities on the part of the insurgents. Reforms are announced which are only to be granted when "order" is restored. Order, howver, means a recurrence of oppression. At present the civil mployes are not paid at all, and the soldiers sent there are haid very sparingly-if at all. The whole ruling race, therefore, has to live on the subject race. That tricky scoundrel he Sultan has long succeeded in converting the fairest districts in the world into a hell by playing one European ountry off against another. We are the only power on which he can still count in this devil's game. Our cuty, therefore, is to make it absolutely clear to him that-come what may-he will get no aid from us.-London Truth.

# Love is the Mainspring.

nterest is the mainspring of industry. It is not true. Love is the mainspring of industry.



# THE WEATHER OF OREGON.

## Wonders Produced from the Boil of the Far North west.

There is probably no country in the world so rich in natural resources that is at the same time so sparsely settled. The diversity of agricultural possibilities is continually being shown by successful experiments and the richness of the river valley beggars description.

The Northwest is pre-eminently the wonderland of production on the continent. William Macleod Baine in Pearson's tells how a farmer in the Hood River country raised on four acres 800 bushels of potatoes that nearly all ran from three to eight pounds apiece. There was not in the lot one that weighed less than a pound. Squashes weighing as much as a large man, pumpkins tipping the scales at the hundredweight, watermelons larger than the Southern pickaninnies, whose eyes would bulge at 'seeing them: turning larger than one's head, pears and apples with a circumference of a half-yard are to be seen at the annual fairs of Salem and The Dalles.

The biggest apples, the biggest pears and biggest cherries at the Chicago exposition were from Oregon and the charge cannot be made against them that what they gain in size they lose an flavor. The Pomological Society, which is the highest authority on fruits in the country, awarded to the State of Oregon the Wilder medal for the horticulture exhibit at the Pan-American. The "Webfoot State" stands first in the production of hops, raising about one-third of the country's total production. So far as is the exception of Eastern Oregon and Washington and the adjoining valleys of Idaho, where three or four crops of wheat may be harvested from one sowing. Yet since the first settlement of the country these "volunteer" crops have been reaped. A second crop from a single seeding is officially reported to have yielded thirty bushels to the acre.

Average Length of Journeys. The average rallway journey in the United States is twenty-eight and a alf miles.

You should never punish a child when you are angry; and, by-the-way. hever scold a man for getting drunk

poison.

# TREE ASHES YIELD GOLD.

# Timber Near the Mines Is Valuable-Metal in Dissolved Form.

Many an enthusiastic botanist will tell you that certain of his specimens are worth their weight in cold. Of course, he had in mind the extreme rarity of the plant or root. Very different, however, is the meaning of Dr. E. E. Lungewitz, a well-known metallurgical chemist, when he states the proposition that certain trees are worth a proportionate part of their weight in gold; for after conducting many experiments on certain classes of trees he has come to the conclusion that such trees actually contain pure gold in a diluted form.

Chemists have long suspected that gold might slowly dissolve in surface water, and have disposed of the oblection that that proposition has never been established by analysis by contending that the solution is infinitely weak. After glving the subject considerable study and thought, Dr. Lungewitz came to the conclusion that if the surface water contained dissolved gold at all, however small the quantity, it should naturally be drawn up by the roots of the trees in the near vicinity, and would there appear in more substantial form.

Accordingly, he selected a number of trees growing in the neighborhood pulled out of it. of lodes and placers, had them felled and cut them into pieces of convenient size After the bark had been removed. with about one inch of the outside wood, the pieces were placed upon a clean sheet of corrugated iron and fired. The ashes, which yet contained known there is no spot on earth, with grains of charcoal, were then collected and assayed. The experiment was not a distinct success. While gold was undoubtedly present, its quantity was so infinitely small that an accurate estimation of its amount or fineness was out of the question. As these trees were of the soft wood variety, it was thought that better results might perhaps be obtained by experimenting upon trees of a different kind. And that is just what happpened The ashes of some so-called irouwood trues yielded between 10 and 40 cents' worth of gold to the ton.

> In all of these experiments only the trunks of the trees a sar the roots had been used, and it was determined. therefore, to ascertain whether more satisfactory results could not be obtained by reducing the upper branches | don't know about!

western Washington, but in the timber less region of the eastern part of the State coal is used for all purposes, and is chiefly supplied by the Roslyn dis trict, which furnishes nearly half the c al mined, and is conveniently situ ated in respect of the transportation facilities afforded by the railroads and shipping of Tacoma.

The great bulk of the coal shipped from Seattle and Tacoma goes to Sat Francisco, but a number of cargoet were sent in 1901 to Hawali, as well as to Alaskan p rts. British Columbia competes with Washington in supply ing Alaska, but that Territory hat coal of her own and is likely in a few years to become an exporter instead of an importer.

California buys about one-third of the coal produced; the railroads of Washington and the ad olning States are also large purchasers, and about 300,000 tons a year are consumed by steamers in the foreign and domestly trade .- New York Sun,

### A Trick with Cards.

Have somebody select a card fron an ordinary pack, and after looking a It place it on top of the pack. Place the pack in a pasteboard box just larg enough to hold it, putting the cove over it. A few moments later the box is opened, the pack is taken out and Inid aside; a sealed envelope is showed to the audience, and, when opened the card selected by the partner

The small pasteboard box must b made in such a way that it can jus hold the whole pack of cards. Insidthe cover paste a small plece of wax to which the uppermost card will sticl when the cover is put on the box When the box is opened again thi card must be removed secretly 80 hidden in the paim of the hand,

The envelope is empty. Place th card behind it, while you cut the en velope open and pretend you pull the card out. This trick, if well done, t very deceptive.

### What He Thought.

First Boy-Do you want to go te heaven when yer die, like de Sunda; school ma'am tells yer?

Second Boy-Nit! Dere's no fun goin ter places where a woman wants ye to go.-Judge.

The worst feeling in the world the homesickness that comes over on occasionally when he is at home.

How many things go on that yo

early to the mill, that nerves the arm of the blacksmith omint profit to a loss and see. His gross loss is \$200, which working at his forge, that inspires the farmer at his with the commission and interest would make a net loss plough and the merchant at his desk, that gives courage to of \$255. Here is a difference of \$110 against the loser on the soldier and patience to the teacher. a proposition apparently the same. Admitting that he Erskine was asked how he dared, as an unknown bar-

makes six turns always the same and breaks even, that is, rister, face a hostile court and insist on his right to be makes three winnings and three losings, his account will heard. "I felt my children," he replied, "tugging at my and as follows: Three losings at \$255, \$765; three winrobe and saying, here is your chance, father, to get us bread." It is this vision of the children dependent on us

Colony of Westerners Who Starve and Don't Love Their Wives.

Edgar Wallace Conable, founder of a strange health colony in Colorado several years ago, has abandoned the bigh ititude of the Rockles and has bought 8,000 acres of land in northern Arkansas and colonized it with several hundred followers, all of whom believe

in his manner of living. The colonists eat no breakfast. The men do not love their wives, nor do the wives love their husbands. Living in family groups is a mere matter of form, it is contended, although there

have been family squabbles caused by jealous husbands and wives in this colony.

The settlement lies along the 'Frisco system, and is to be made into one vast orchard and vineyard. No form of animal life must be killed on the premises, but it is the endeavor of the colonists to drive away all kinds of insects and pests.

The land, which was bought only a few weeks ago, is now being planted in fruit trees, and settlers are building their homes on the wide stretch of the mountain country. By next summer they expect to have everything in first-class working order.

According to their creed, people should live in the highest form of physical and mental life. This embraces extended periods of fasting, for purification of the body and the elimination of disease. It contemplates the nonuse of meat, alcoholic stimulants and tobacco.

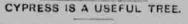
Conable says that as soon as his crops begin to grow he will allow no one on the premises, except as a temporary guest, who lives on anything but his sort of food. No morning meal will be tolerated by the Conable colony, and no cook stoves will be found in the kltchens. The housework of the women will be limited, inasmuch as be to wash away the dirt.

strengthening the body among these provements have worked wonders in people. Miss Reda Benjamin, a young the business.

Now in order to avoid losing at all, he must win sixteen that inspires us all in the battle of life .- Atlantic Monthly. NO BREAKFAST THEIR CREED. woman, has just completed a fast of Mr. Tonney says further that just twenty-five days without any bad now cypress is the one kind of timber effect to her body. She has muscles as which has attained a prominent place

> specimen of physical womanhood. No physicians are allowed in the col- price are attracting the attention of ony. Whenever a person is ill he is every one who has in any way to deal placed under the care of one of the with building materials. The commerhealth teachers, who, by a system of cial value of a good cypress brake is

> attempts to cure the patient. farm, and all the work is done by hu- adapted to a multiplicity of uses are man hands or steam power .- New York Sun.



# Product of Southern Swamps Can Be Utilized in Muny Industries.

A Mr. Tonney, writing in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, says: "The axman is fast destroying the melancholy cypross and the enormous consumption of the imperishable wood will soon clear the Southern swamps of their noblest product. Mr. Tonney says the best specimens are found in Arkansas and Louisiana. The lumber men class the timber as red, yellow and white, according to the tint of the wood. In Southern Illinois some years ago there were brakes of a white variety, but the trees were pygmies compared with the yellow cypress giants of the Cache River country in Arkansas, and the mammoth red cypress tree along the Ouachita River. The slow growth and the uncertain method of reproduction leads to the belief. says Mr. Tonney, that before many years the tree will become extinct. The

great brakes are rapidly disappearing before the modern methods of lumbering and regions which heretofore were regarded as inaccessible because of the swamp conditions are being cut over, and the lumber going into the markets at a rate surprising even to those who are intimately acquainted with the industry. The antiquated methods the only preparation of the food will of logging, so slow and cumbersome

have been replaced by the up-to-date Fasting is regarded as a means of ideas, and the new facilities and im-

hard as an athlete and is a perfect on the lumberman's list and the increasing demand and the advancing cereal and fruit products, as they say, aimost beyond the belief of those who are not familiar with the lumbering Conable allows no horses on the industry. The merits of the timber as without question and it has taken rank along with white pine and poplar. A house may be built these days wholly of cypress. The frame work, siding, flooring, lath, shingles and even the interior when finished in this remarkable product of the Southern swamps gives satisfaction, which is shared alike by the builder and owner. Strength, durability and beauty of finish combine to make it popular with the woodworker. An instance may be cited where cypress was substituted for yellow pine in the construction of the World's Fair buildings.

> While it is true that the cyprese brakes in Arkansas are being drawn upon heavily, there is no danger of immediate depletion. And every cypress tree felled means that in return additional wealth comes to swell the means whereby in other ways Arkansas is undergoing splendid development .-- Little Rock Gazette.

# Tender-Hearted Mike.

"A great big, able-bodied man like you ought to be ashamed to ask a stranger for money," said the well-todo citizen.

"I know I ought," answered Mean dering Mike, "But, mister, I'm naturally too kind-hearted to tap "in on de head and take it away fre him."-Washington Star.

# Where Ours Go.

American telegraph instruments ci in Siberia and in Italy, while our telephones are "helloed" through by the Chinese, East Indiamen and tians.

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