

CENTERS OF CIVILIZATION MOVING TO THE PACIFIC COAST

The mean average temperature of the earth's surface is very close to 50 deg. Fahrenheit. The average rainfall occurring during twelve months is thirty-six inches.

Science calls a line upon the earth's surface along which the temperature is the same an "isothermal"—i. e., a line of equal temperature, and meteorological observations have enabled us to outline with great accuracy the isothermals, which locate the routes of the different temperatures that encircle the globe. It must not be supposed that these lines follow lines of latitude—they do not. Various causes conspire to very greatly divert them from a straight path. The oceans, the mountains and the plains all exert their influence in bending the isothermal from the mathematical direct line.

Man attains his highest development, other conditions being not unfavorable, in a climate characterized by an equable and moderate temperature. The fitness of things is wonderfully illustrated in the fact that the progress of civilization has proceeded with the greatest speed just where this mean temperature of 50 degrees maintains its presence.

There is, therefore, to be found in the study of civilization, as regards its location, certain features which are significant as to the future of localities whose climate is determinable.

A glance at the record of temperatures at some of the prominent places will not be uninteresting in this connection. According to mention by old writers, Athens enjoyed a mean temperature of 52, Sparta 61. Their temperature is now somewhat higher.

Within historic times the climate of Europe has undergone material changes, as we learn from the expressions of classical writers that the temperature of the Continent was then generally lower than at the present time. The mean temperature of Rome is to-day 60.5 Fah. It was in 102 B. C. about 54. London has 50.8; Paris, 61.3; Geneva, 52.7; Boston, 48.3; Chicago, 48.5; and San Francisco, 56.

To the average reader the big names bestowed upon many of the branches of scientific research, and consequent knowledge, are extremely mystifying, if not actually forbidding. To be told that in order to know something definite about the history of ourselves we must get acquainted with anthropology, ethnography and ethnology has a tendency to make the ordinary fellow hesitate and halt at the very doorway of his investigation.

The first relates to the creation of man; the second describes the customs, laws and habits of nations—of peoples, not of races. The third seeks for the conditions which give rise to these habits. It is with ethnology that we are herein concerned.

The history of the career of man shows that soil, climate and other physico-geographical surroundings affect his progress, advancing or retarding it. The splendid empires of Syria, of Tyre and of Babylon—the latter emphasized by the reign of the mighty Nebuchadnezzar, full six centuries before the Christian era—flourished in a temperate climate of between 50 and 60 degrees. Greece and Rome alike were the habitues of a like climate. The three great temperate valleys of Hoang-Ho, Tochu-Kiang and Yang-tse-Kiang were peopled at an extremely remote period, their inhabitants developing a ripe culture far beyond that of contemporaneous civilizations occupying locations which were marked by different thermal conditions.

India, often termed "the cradle of civilization," had its most brilliant growth in upper India, south of the Himalayan mountains, in a delightfully temperate and even climate. A high degree of culture was manifested by the peoples inhabiting the Mesopotamian plains, situated between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

Coming to the Western continent we find like illustrations of the rule, evidenced in the advanced civilization exhibiting itself in the elevated tropical valley of Mexico, in the lofty valleys of Peru and Cundinamarca, and upon the isolated peninsula of Yucatan. That the temperatures of these latter mentioned localities were much lower at the time of their civilizations here spoken of than at the present day seems to be established.

Mention has been made of material changes in the temperature of localities. In the Siberian glaciers are found remains, often entire, of the mammoth and other animals indigenous to tropical climates; while in Southern France and other similar localities that now enjoy a warm climate are found the remains of arctic fauna. Now, while not accepted by all physicists as a positive fact, yet it is believed by a vast number of the foremost investigators and thinkers of the current age that at some time in the near past the earth underwent a change of axis—that is, the north pole of the earth's axis, which now points to the star Polaris, pointed to another portion of the heavens—and that the poles did not occupy their present positions on the earth. What is now the arctic zone was then a portion of the torrid zone, while what is now the sub-tropical zone was then the arctic one. This matter, while extremely interesting, is too voluminous in its arguments to permit of anything more than mere mention in this paper, and it is alluded to, as an explanation, reconciling the

existence in their present surroundings of the evidences of high civilization that are found in present tropical regions.

The influence of physical surroundings is a recognized fact. The term "climate" is generally used to express a condition of temperature and moisture. The inhabitants of the earth are divided by the ethnologist into five great races—the white or Caucasian, the yellow or Mongolian, the black or Ethiopian, the red or American (Indian), and the brown or Malsy. As a rule color darkens as the equator is approached. Climate has a pronounced effect upon the development of both bodily and mental powers, its action being more markedly manifest upon the mental.

The highest development is found to occur in temperate, even climates. Tropical climates are characterized by languor and love of idleness. It is true that exceptions to this latter rule are claimed by some, and the ruins of colossal architectural works found in the (present) tropics of both hemispheres are cited to show that a hot climate is not inhibitory.

Hand in hand with the development of the mental powers has been developed the capacity for trade. Commerce is the particular creation of a temperate climate. Every improvement in the matter of transportation, its means and facilities, has originated in temperate climates. The spirit of discovery—discovering for the general good, pro bono publico—has its birthplace and home in the temperate climate. The spirit which actuated the roamer after conquest was a personal, selfish one. It was the motive spirit of the adventurer, the swashbuckler, who sought his own aggrandizement totally unconcerned as to the elevation or degradation of his fellow, and its fiery character stamps it as an ultra-temperate product.

All progress in modern science has been made by nations of temperate zones, and the greatest development of such has been along the isothermal of fifty degrees.

In our own country this inflexible law is plainly manifest. An inspection of the map will show that the great centers of com-

merce shall eclipse with its splendid luster all previous triumphs of man's achievements in the intellectual world. Where will be the center of that wondrous civilization, the heart of the epoch's intellect, the seat of its spirit? As in the determining of the general location of the civilization as a whole, so in the fixing of the central court of the whole climatic conditions will rule. That place where will be found combined the best facilities for the prosecution of commerce, with the most favorable conditions for health and vigorous physical development, must and will become the grand capital of the high civilization that will crown the coming century.

The climate of a locality is modified by the winds which blow over it. Winds bring the temperature of the regions they have traversed. Those coming from the ocean are more healthful than those from the land, and their temperature is more uniform.

So long as the earth revolves as it does, so long will the western coast of the United States enjoy the enviable supremacy of possessing the purest atmosphere to be found upon the globe. It is also an atmosphere of an even, equable temperature, and, as is seen from an examination of the map, the greater portion of the California coast lies within the normal isotherm.

Wise statesmen have prophesied that the waters of the Pacific would speedily witness a far greater commerce than ever graced the bosom of the other seas. Forty years have strengthened the faith in that clairvoyant statement, and with the closing of the nineteenth century we are experiencing the beginning of the realization of the conditions outlined by those sagacious words.

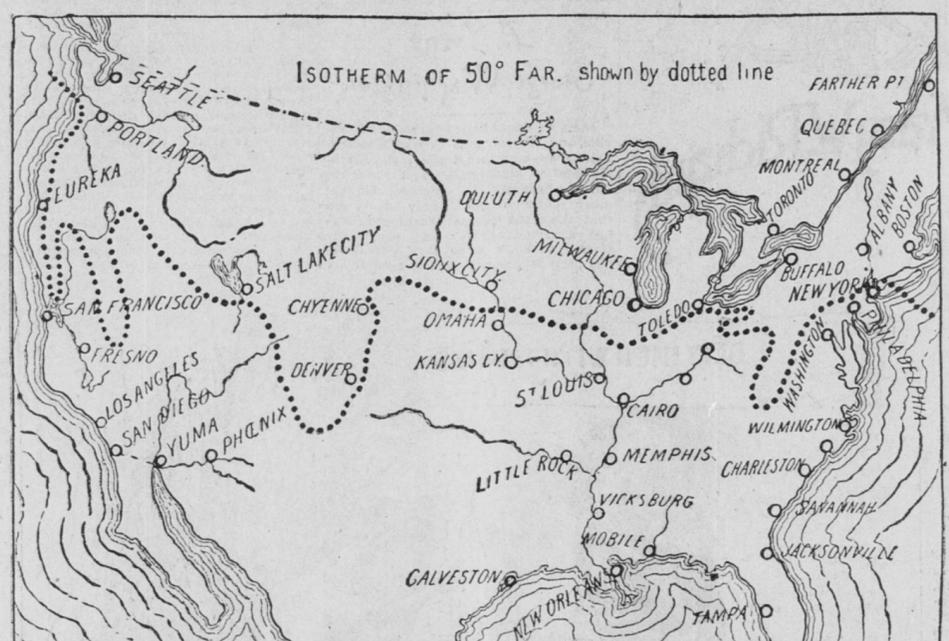
The Orient is awakening to the impulses of the age, expanding with wonderful growth every possibility of existence. Her hands are reaching out for physical, mental and moral food, and instinctively they turn toward the regions centered by the magic line of the isotherm of 50 deg.

But what shall the historian of A. D. 2000 have to say about us? Will it not be written that the growing commerce of the Orient and Occident furrowed with its keels the broad bosom of the illimitable Pacific until the crossing lines spread like the multitudinous filaments of the spider's web, in all directions—everywhere? That this enormous commerce, in comparison with which our present is but an in-viling, had for its center, its concentration of receipt and distribution, a mart where the roads of steel spanning a mighty continent came down to kiss the waves upon the smooth sands of the Golden Gate? A metropolis where sat enthroned the power of the great empire of the world, secure in its entrenchment because of natural conditions, which silently but surely working not only made possible but compelled the creation of a World's Capital of Commerce, of Science and of Art!

California can never be the sufferer from impure air. The chart of winds prevalent at San Francisco shows that the winds at that place are nearly all "winds of the western sea," loaded with the life-giving, invigorating ozone in its greatest purity. It can never have its healthful conditions marred. As years roll on and the interior of the continent acquires settlement, this factor of healthfulness will more and more assert its influence, resulting in the acknowledgment of the vicinage of the Golden Gate as a spot where are most happily combined all the essentials for a perfect entrepot and mart of commerce, with the highest possible attainments of healthful life. In the wedding of these two is born the future capital of the world!

The hopes and disappointments of political preference may for the time being sway men's judgment, and it would be most strange, considering the training conferred by existing systems of social science, the narrowness of resulting views being contracted to yet smaller vision by selfish jealousies dependent upon local residence, if it were not the popular idea that the center of a civilization was to be fixed by the labor of man laboring for the accomplishment of his desires within the brief period of his personal existence. Yet, in fact, man is but a small factor. He comes and goes. His race with its attendant progress or digression is born and lives and dies totally regardless of the individual. The making of a great center of civilization, with its complex glories of the arts and sciences, commerce and literature, depends wholly upon the favorable aspect of natural conditions, without which man's labor is naught.

Science has not "sentiment" in its vocabulary. It deals with only solid facts. Its conclusions are formulated upon facts, and only upon facts. It has looked with its clear, keen eye over the field of history and seen where the greatest development of civilization has occurred, and it has investigated the causes that led to such location. It has formed its conclusions, based upon the law of analogy. Like produces like. In the examination of localities it has found that the western coast of the United States, centering at the Bay of San Francisco, possesses in absolutely assured permanency all the essential conditions, in the highest favorable degree, for the foundation of the coming capital of the twentieth century's development.



SHOWING THE LINE OF MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE OF 50 DEGREES, ALONG WHICH, EVER WESTWARD, FLOWS THE COURSE OF INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS AND CIVILIZATION.

Yet such topics must not be taken as evidencing the beneficent influence of a tropical climate upon civilization. All of these ruins have an antiquity going back to a period antedating the last change of the earth's axis, and they were undoubtedly called into being at a time when the temperatures of the places holding them were close to the normal of 50 degrees. Purely physical development may proceed independent of climate, but mental vivacity receives its greatest stimulus in a temperate climate.

To those peoples who inhabited temperate climates we are indebted for the learning of the world. Nearly 6000 years ago Northern Persia and Northern India were studying astronomy, and a few centuries later China and Chaldea added largely to the knowledge of the starry science. Six hundred years before the Christian era Greece was scientifically treating physics, mechanics, chemistry, physical geography, biology, medicine and anatomy.

merce lie along the normal isothermal. North and south of this line are cities whose history is ancient compared with that of the colossal metropolis located on the line, and yet it is a fact that these older marts of trade have stood still while their younger competitors, in favorable location as regards the temperature conditions, have grown into gigantic stature. New York, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden, Sacramento and San Francisco are on the line. Compare the histories of these cities with that of Quebec and New Orleans. Not only in commercial superiority do the cities of the normal isothermal hold precedence, but also in the arts and applied sciences they maintain and strengthen the ascendancy.

The presence of the highest phase of civilization along this line is beyond the control of man alone. A great cosmical cause is responsible. It is the law of the fittest. Along this line will develop the colossal grandeur of the twentieth century civilization, whose marvelous develop-

VIAMI, MOTHERS AND BABIES!

"Finest Baby in Town." "It Is a Food That Builds." "God Bless You and Viavi."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 1, 1895.

THE VIAMI COMPANY—Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to hand you a picture of our darling (VIAMI) baby and thank you a thousand times for inducing my wife to use the grand remedy. My wife caught cold when a schoolgirl and had suffered ever since with painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, retroversion, inflammation, contraction, etc. She had been treated by the best physicians without any benefit. We had been married two and one-half years and I was continually earning money to pay doctor bills. It was rather discouraging for a young man when there seemed no hope of my wife ever being a well woman and we both loved children so well. At last you called to see my wife and induced her to use VIAMI; and you remember when I called at the office for it what little faith I had in it. I said "I knew the 'stuff' would do her no good, I might as well throw my money away, but she wanted to use it, so I was willing to pay for it." The next time I called for it I had changed my mind, and I never paid money more cheerfully than I did for that. And, as a result of the faithful use of VIAMI, my wife is perfectly well and we have the finest baby in town. God bless you and VIAMI. (VIAMI is king.) Your sincere friends,
MR. AND MRS. E. C. R.

ROSEBURG, Or., Feb. 15, 1894.

THE VIAMI COMPANY—Esteemed Friends: I desire to inform you what VIAMI did for me. My first trouble was painful menstruation, from which I suffered for thirteen years previous to using VIAMI. I never during these thirteen years passed one monthly period without pain—suffered untold agony. Indeed, the pain was just as severe as I have since experienced during confinement. Next, leucorrhoea came on and continued for eleven years, and before the birth of my last baby, who is now almost fourteen months old. Having heard of the merits of VIAMI I procured the treatment, and in a very short time the weakness was cured and my strength returned so that I could do almost all my work previous to confinement. After confinement I gained so rapidly that I could sit up when my baby was seven days old. The ninth day I sat up all day, and the tenth day went to work about the house. When the baby was two weeks old I went to housecleaning, sweeping, etc., and never felt better in my life. For one year now I have been regular and without pain. Some may say, "Oh, well, many women are cured of painful menstruation after they become mothers," but allow me to explain that this is the third child to which I have given birth. I used the treatment to within a few nights of confinement. I am in better health than at any period in my life. Our baby is perfectly healthy. Mothers, and women who are expecting to become mothers, should use the VIAMI treatment. It is a wonderful remedy.
MRS. M. J. G.

FORT SMITH, Ark.

Mrs. J. E. Winstell, 808 Fourth street, Fort Smith, Ark., says: "I will say that I have borne five children and have suffered untold misery. I could not lie in bed without having my back rubbed for a long time before I could go to sleep. I was advised to use VIAMI during the term and was as comfortable as possibly could be through the whole time. I had an attack of fever from getting up before I was able, bringing on the weakness again, but I used three or four CAPSULES and was all right. I am stronger and better in every way than ever before. I can run a sewing-machine yet at seven months, and am strong, active and well. This is a tonic for women."

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 24, 1893.

THE VIAMI COMPANY—Gentlemen: I wish to add my testimonial to the large list of those who have been benefited by your wonderful remedy, VIAMI. Being a mother myself, my heart goes out to other mothers—especially to suffering mothers. There are so many women who suffer through the entire term that they are filled with dread at the thought of having to go through those long, tedious months again. I wish to say to them that they have a true friend in VIAMI. I have tried it and know whereof I speak. Over a year ago I was in very poor health. I suffered very much with inflammation of the bladder and surrounding organs. I could be on my feet but a very little and could hardly walk about the house, it caused me so much pain. A year ago last June I began using the remedy. I commenced to improve right away. In one month I could walk all day without any trouble. I used it right through the entire term until the birth of my child. I was able to walk with very little trouble; had less sickness at the stomach than ever before; could eat anything all the time. The last five or six weeks that are so tedious and distressing I got over nicely. I used VIAMI, and if I had any pain or was restless and could not sleep at night I got up and used the VIAMI CERATE, rubbing it low down across the lower part of the bowels where I felt distressed, and the pain and the distress would leave me and I would soon be asleep. It is a godsend to women. I had no trouble at any time—had no soreness through me at all. My baby was a nice, strong boy—weighed 9½ pounds at birth. He was born July 18, 1893. At five days old he was able to lift his head clear of the pillow and has grown nicely ever since. I send his picture so all interested can see how he looked at three months. He weighed sixteen pounds at the time the picture was taken. VIAMI is good for both mother and child. It is food that builds up and makes strong and vigorous those organs that have been weak. I tell you, suffering mothers, it is the best remedy you can find for yourself and babe. Try it and be convinced; it will make you strong in body and mind. You will feel half and hopeful. I give this testimonial of my own free will, and I have not told half what the remedy can do. Any one wishing to know more of my case can address me and I will answer any question they may wish to ask. Sincerely, MRS. C. L. C.

MURRAY, Utah, Nov. 3, 1895.

THE VIAMI COMPANY—Dear Friends: About four years after I was married my health failed to such an extent that I was a physical wreck, having had three miscarriages, and getting so bad that I could hardly walk across the floor and was compelled to keep my bed most all the time. At my monthly periods I suffered excruciating pain from cramps, had prolapsus very badly, lost all ambition and saw no relief from any source. One of the VIAMI workers called on me while in this condition and persuaded me to use the remedy. I bought a course and used it exactly as directed, and by the time the course was used I had become so strong that I discharged my hired girl and was able to do my own housework. I became pregnant, my health improved, and feeling that I needed more remedy I bought some and used it while in this condition. Was so strengthened that I am now blessed with a lovely daughter. Take pleasure in sending you her photograph, for she is truly a VIAMI baby and is a great comfort to us. I sincerely trust that this statement may be the means of inducing others to use VIAMI who are afflicted with any kind of female diseases.
MRS. E. F. S.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 7, 1894.

THE VIAMI COMPANY—Dear Sirs: Having used VIAMI during almost the entire term, I desire to add my testimonial to those who have used the remedy with marked effect. Too much cannot be said in favor of the use of VIAMI at such times. Not only does it add materially to the comfort and health of the mother, but also to that of the child, whose photograph I have sent to the home office at San Francisco, Cal.
MRS. J. W., South Denver, Colo.

PORTLAND, Oregon.

THE VIAMI CO.—Gentlemen: My poor health was caused by leucorrhoea, suppressed and painful menstruation, also habitual constipation, which was caused. I was told, by the uterus being displaced and tipped backward, pressing against the rectum. I had been married six years and had no children. I was under treatment most of the time those six years for female troubles; treated with several prominent and well-known physicians of this city. I was chloroformed and "operated" on, which relieved me each time for a month or two, until at last, in despair, I began the VIAMI treatment. Its effect was magical. In a short time my menses came on easily, without pain, and regularly; my constipation disappeared, and I was well in every way.

I got through my term without any trouble at all. My baby, Jessie, weighed at birth ten and three-quarter pounds, was well formed, strong and healthy; had hardly had a sick day in her life. She is now 20 months old. I got up strong and well from my confinement and have been so ever since; no return of my old trouble at all. We are so proud of our baby. I will say a good word for VIAMI wherever and whenever I can. Will answer letters received if stamp is inclosed for reply. Sincerely yours,
MRS. F. W.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 14, 1895.

THE VIAMI COMPANY—Gentlemen: I esteem it a privilege to tell what your treatment has done for me that other women similarly affected may not be without hope. I was injured at the birth of a child which died, and suffered with trouble of the uterus with all its attendant pains, both local and reflex, in different parts of my body for many months. Was examined by one of the best physicians of Seattle, who told my husband that I could never be cured—that my trouble was incurable. I was then informed by the VIAMI treatment that my trouble was brought to my notice. Of feeling very miserable and myself had no faith, thinking that, after a leading physician had pronounced my case hopeless, anything like that could never reach it. However, after thinking it over we decided to give it a trial. I soon began to feel better in many ways, gaining in strength until I was able to walk about the house, which I had not been able to do for so long. The treatment is a food for the organs to build and strengthen them and enable them to perform their proper functions, which proved to be the case, as I passed through the critical period with comparative ease, regaining my strength rapidly afterward. I have not described my condition fully, for it would be impossible to even speak of the many aches and pains a woman can suffer from in a short letter, but will willingly tell any one who desires to know my condition before and since using your valuable remedy.

The picture accompanying is the child referred to above, and I can truly say that this child has been the healthiest and the least trouble of any of my family, passing through the critical period of teething with no sickness whatever. I am in a position to judge, as I have had six before. Very truly yours,
MRS. R. A. C.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 2, 1896.

THE VIAMI CO.—Dear Sirs: I wish to add my testimonial to the long list of those who have been benefited by your wonderful remedy, VIAMI. I was a sufferer for six years from suppressed menstruation, and during that time I had spent considerable money for physicians' aid, but to no avail. Every month I would have one fainting spell after another, until I was almost wretched. It seemed to me life was hardly worth the living. But, thanks to the VIAMI, I am a well woman to-day. There was an agent from Bakersfield, Cal., introducing VIAMI, and I was persuaded to take a three months' treatment. I used it the entire term. Could eat anything all the time. The last stages I got over nicely, and, as a result, have a bright, bouncing boy, now 13 months.

I can highly recommend VIAMI to all who are suffering with the different complaints peculiar to women. I cannot express half what VIAMI can do. Any one desiring to know more may call on or write to me at my home. Sincerely,
MRS. C. H. J.

FOR FULL NAME AND ADDRESS AND FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY
THE VIAMI COMPANY, 2304-6-8 VAN NESS AVE., CITY