WE KICK THE CHAP THAT'S DOWN songs for them, each one thrilling and STORY OF THE CENTURY This is a queer old world of ours, just as it's always been.
It is made up of hills and dales, of women and of men;
And while a host is ever near the one that wins the crown, odly number are about to kick the chap that's down.

Whoever strives in any line and meets with great success world will sit up half the night to flatter to excess; woe to him who tries and fails—he gets a chilling frown, unse so many still delight to kick the chap that's down.

And so I faney 'twill remain down to the end of time
Since human nature's 'bout the same in every age and clime;
A man has always been a man, a clown has been a clown.
So there will always be a crowd to kick the chap that's down.

—Boston Globe.

ripple of the tiny brook as it

ran riverward, past the vine-

Doty's young wife sat, with her brown-

had been hers for the last two years.

She had been very happy, though, in

her wild Western home. It had grown

to be for her the centre for all happy

visions, all pleasant dreams, all peace

winter evenings and by the sweet

climbing roses out on her little porch

on the bright summer nights, she

had learned contentment; and she

often asked herself in the quiet

autumn days which were spreading

a golden glory over the earth, what

there had been in those old days half

as satisfying as the simple joys of

And then she would go in, and lay

the baby down in his cradle-bed, and

go about on light, quick feet, to pre

ful thing on either side of the road.

without words, and isn't it beautiful?"

"Don't you know the face, Madge?"

"Surely it can be no one we know

living here in this wilderness?"

across the intervening space:

"Oh, Madge!" she cried.

"Aimee Dane, is it truly you?"

And then, like a fire that springs

And the two friends had met, and

their arms were round each other, and

for one moment even baby was for-

But Madge introduced Mr. Harcourt,

and that reminded Aimee that she too.

had a young gentleman to introduce:

said at once, with a gental smile;

for her, that her trunk might be ready

in the morning, and galloped away

with a little look of regret at leaving

"You won't need much here, Madge,

"We never see company.

in the way of dress," said Almee,

and the dress you have on will do for

Madge smiled, but evidently thought

differently, for when her trunk came,

there was an array of dainty dresses

spread out for inspection that made

That night Madge put on a soft-tint-

ence would cheer Almee."

trunk the next morning.

will stay," said Madge.

her behind.

all occasions."

laughing.

"It is Almee Dane."

the cottage.

agnin.

gotten.

of the autumn leaves,

pare their evening meal.

baired baby in her arms.

ful days.

their home-life.

********* Aimee's Temptation \$ phere of sweet sounds, and was even loveliness. By Clio Stanley.

voice.

There was a glow of warmth about her, too, which appealed strongly to OW and musical sounded the the senses; and while Almee mourned Victor's defection, she scarcely won-

wreathed door where Victor A long hour she had sat there, with the child on her knee, crooning old songs, which she had loved to sing she was in the chill mist of distrust. when a gay-hearted girl, in her father's house, but which she had almost forgotten in the work-day life which through the half-open door, Victor say softly:

> "What a wish for a devoted husband o express." Madge had replied, laugh

had said, in an eloquent voice, By her cheery fireside in the long Victor forgetting the good-by until Madge reminded him of it.

of tears.

"I could not have dreamed it," she whispered to herself. "No! He really wished me out of the way. And shall not go, if it will make him happier?"

iess made her pale face bright. She took baby in her arms and kissed But on this brightest of bright days, him a hundred times; lingering with a when she had been thinking with a half-longing of the forms and faces lips and the sleepy blue eyes, and at home, there had dashed down the then she put him down in his cradic road a gay cavaleade-fair ladies and pulled the dainty curtains together to brave gentlemen, in holiday attireand foremost among them was Madge keep out the light, and wrapping her Wilder, a carcless, happy rider, intent waterproof around her, went out from the little paradise which had been on the double duty of managing her

She was the first one to catch a glimpse of the cottage standing back among the trees, and of the sweet picture framed in by the scarlet bloom light laughter.

She bowed her head and went swift-"Oh, Clara!" she said, wheeling ber ly by, but not before both of them had pony so as to bring ber to the side of Miss Rodelle's horse, "do you see that recognized her.

"Aimee!" they exclaimed, in on exquisite picture in there? It's a poem breath, and Madge held still her impatient horse, while Victor sprang to the ground and caught in his arms the flying figure.

"Aimee, darling, what are you doing

With a cry of surprise, Madge Wildhere, and where is baby?" At that question she burst into loud er turned her pony's head, and beckoning to Ray Harcourt, the gentleman er sobs, which shook her frame, then losing suddenly her fictitions strength. nearest her, she rode directly toward

Somehow they got her home; and Aimee had come out on the steps and there, by the time they had coaxed the watched them as they dismounted; but k into her cheeks, the secre their side faces were toward her. was told which had so nearly caused and the low branches of the trees swept down between them, and so she

really had no idea of meeting oid For a lumbering wagon was driven friends, until Madge's clear voice rang to the door, and out of it five men lifted Almee's new plane, which Victor had ordered, a week before, at Madge's

loving instigation. Madge stayed long enough to hear Almee wake the old music again with skillful fingers; and when, a week

"Ah, Madge, I do not believe I shall ver be jealous again!"

"And if you are," laughed Madge 'don't be tempted to run away and leave that baby!"-Saturday Night.

Germany Reject's Puffy Recruits.

and the brown-haired boy, so like his father, with his big blue eyes and The German Government is very careful indeed in its selection of men smiling mouth, was brought out and held up with a mother's proud delight, for service for China, says a Berlin Before they were half through adcorrespondent. Of those who premiring him, Victor Doty came in, and sented themselves as volunteers only when he found that her friends had ten to fifteen per cent, were passed gone on, and that Madge was intendas medically fit. All desirous of be ing to spend two or three months with ing selected for service there must be a relative only five miles distant, be able to prove that there is no trace of "Why not stay with us a little while, Miss Wilder? Our cottage is choleric or melancholy disposition. a small one, but we always have room Their skin n.ust be elastic, and not for a friend; and I am sure your presin the least puffy or bloated, and they themselves neither excessively thin Almee looked her entreaty, and Vicnor excessively fat. Their hearts must not be affected by hill climbing or runtor promised to send for Madge's ning, the best having to remain under 120 during such exercise, and no one "I cannot resist so warm an invitaliable to colds in the head or in the tion; so if you will give me a nook at lungs, or anyone suffering from midl your fireside for five or six days, 1 gestion or rheumatism would have a chance of being accepted by the medi-Mr. Harcourt agreed to take a note

Scientific French Barbers.

The crusade against microbes and bacilli has now extended to the bar bers' shop in Paris. In front of each chair there is a gas burner. Bone or celluloid combs are used instead. Th barner turns on the gas, and before he commences operations he slowly passes his metallic comb several times through the finmes. His seissors and razor are likewise thus purified by fire and his customer is reassured by witnessing this burning up of all the mi crobes before his hair is touched with the instruments. The risk from the brush is mitigated by the constant use of antiseptle hairwash, in which thy mol, on account of its pleasant odor, is the favorite ingredient. - London

Lancet.

Cats are subject to madness as wel as dogs, as a French woman found to her cost the other day, when her feline them severely. The cat was killed by a gendarme and mother and daughter

RIOUS TRIUMPHS.

and "the People's Century." Alfred Russel Wallace calls it "the Wonderful Century." Hall Caine calls it "the People's Century." Camille Flammarion calls it "the Ern of Astronomical Discovery," because of the spectroscope, which has brought within the range of human vision 400,000. 000 new worlds. Sir Norman Lockyer calls it "the Scientific Century." Other eminent authorities have variously characterized it as the Century of Discovery and Exploration, the Century of Mechanical Invention, the Century of Commercial Expansion, the Century of Steam and Electricity and

the Century of Social Progress and

Reform. In truth, it has been all

these things, and more. In political revolutions and social evolutions it has been a Titanic cen tury. At its opening all the world excepting the United States was imperially governed. At its close all the Americas and France are democratically governed both in fact and in name, and the British monarchy has become a republic in all but name There is in fact in 1900 no absolute ruler left among civilized men, if we except the Czar of all the Russias. who remains to remind us of Nopoleon's prophecy that the world will some day be "all Cossack or all re-The extinction of slavery publican." and the African slave-trade is perhaps the greatest single item in the account of the century's political and social reformations. But the emancipation of white labor from the twelve and fourteen hour day that was universal in 1800, and the establishment in its place of the day of ven, nine and eight hours, the restriction of women's and children's labor, the general and great rise in wages, and, above all, the creation in nearly every civilized country of a free-common-school system, which a hundred years ago existed in this country only, are steps forward of breader scope and value than the disappearance of African slavery. The United States, with the majestle total of 17,000,000 pupils in its public and private schools, grapicically described by the United States Commissioner of Education, William T. Harris, leads the march of popular education in 1900 as it did in 1800, but the whole world is now keeping step to the music of the school bell. Great Britain since 1870 and all her colonies have free common schools, And all Europe saving Russia is in the crucible of universal enlighten-

In the domain of science, as Sir Norman Lockyer remarks, it is the century that has "entirely changed, and for the better, the conditions of human life." It has given us the steam-engine, the steam railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, the oceas cable, the storm-signal service, the geological map, the sewing machine, the reaping and threshing machines, the printing press, the typewriter, stenography, photography, the tele phone, the oli lamp, the gas jet, the arc light, the electric power house drawing its bereulean strength from waterfalls hundreds of miles away, the Roentgen X rays, the giant telescopes and a host of subsidiary applications

It has given us the great blologic reve reduction of the perils of infection,

The common assumption that 1 has been mainly a century of material growth and commercial extension may be doubted, in view of the enormous strides that have been made since 1800 in popular education, the improvement of labor conditions and the elevation of the masses to a plane of comfortable living unknown even to the wellto-do classes of the eighteenth century, And yet no estimate of it would be just that left out of account the huge expansion it has witnessed in the population, wealth and commerce of all civilized nations. When the century began, the annual value of the commerce of the world, covering the interchanges of commodities between all its people, is expertly estimated to have been \$1,500,000,000. In 1900 If is fully \$20,000,000,000. During the same period the earth's population increased from 640,000,000 to about 1 .-500,000,000. Thanks to steam power on land and sea, overland telegraphs and submarine cables, while the nine teenth century has seen an increase in the world's population of 135 per cent. it has witnessed at the same time an increase of 1233 per cent. in its com-

Until 1825 in England and until 1830 in the United States there were no steam railways. In the last-named year there were about 200 miles of ratiway in the whole world. To-day there are about 450,000 miles. In 1819 the first steamship crossed the ocean. tales ever discovered. and in 1820 the total steam tonnage affoat was about 20,000 tons and of sail connage about 5,814,000 tons. To-day the steam tonnage of the world considerably exceeds 13,000,000 and the sall tonnage is over 11,000,000. Reduced to a common standard of measurement, the carrying power of vessels on the ocean has increased from 4. 000,000 tons in 1800 to 63,000,000 tons

Since 1844, when the first telegraph line was constructed, about 1,000,000 offered and grea attention given."

miles of wires have been strung. The first twenty-five miles of ocean cable were laid across the English Channel AN OUTLINE IN BRIEF OF ITS CLC. in 1851, and since then 170,000 miles more have been laid. Concurrently there has been a steady advance in the time-saving and distance-destroying speed alike of the railroad train or land and the stemmship on sea. The 100-mile-an-hour raffroad train is a demonstrated possibility, and, of course, will come. Five days from New York to Liverpool is almost a nineteenth-century achievement. When we recall that in 1800 the fastest time to Europe was over a month, that it took thirty days in 1818 to bring to New York the news of the great West Indian hurrleane of that year, and that the first voyage of an American vessel from New York to China oc cupled fifteen months on its round trip, we can understand why the steam-driven ship of steel, with electrie couriers to aunounce its arrivals and departures, has added \$18,500, 000,000 to the annual value of inter national exchanges within the cycle. New York World.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Women was live in flats in London are finding it almost impossible to em ploy servants, because they are so completely isolated from the outside

One of the most frequent uses to which the telephone is put by French country subscribers is that of an alarm to wake them in the morning Those who wish to be aroused at given hour have only to advise the telephone administration the night be fore of the hour at which they wish

The Land That Swings Like a Ham mock is the name given by Indianto the territory about San Salvador. Central America. That city was ut terly destroyed by an earthquake on March 19, 1873, but the people had grown clarmed and had descried it, so only five hundred were killed. It flourishes to-day.

The "towers of silence" are two tail towers in Persia, so called by the Parces. They never bury the dead, but leave the body exposed on the top of one of these towers until the sun and the rain and the fowls of the air have cleaned the bones of all flesh. Ther the bones are collected and placed in the other towers.

There is no doubt the first idea of suspension bridge was suggested to primitive man by the interlacing of tree branches and parasitical plants across rivers. Probably monkeys used them before men did. In very moun tainous countries, such as Thibet and Peru, they have apparently been used since the dawn of history, possibly enriller.

It is a well known fact that the en tire Atlantic seaboard is sinking at the rate of two feet a century from

The Passing of Cowboys. and huge spurs, still live the wild on a campus of tan bark. It is only a question of a very few years now till the cowboy will be heard of only

in histories of the Western Territories. Folklore of the First Century. In 1895 the trustees of the British Museum purchased a fine papyrus roll written on both rides, the obverse bearing a series of revenue returns, dated in the "7" year of the Emperor Clau dius, B. C. 46-47, and the reverse a series of magic tales written in De motic. An English translation of the letter has just appeared in England. The stories are part of a series which centre in a hero named Khamuas High Priest of Memphis, the historical original being the Prince Regent Kha m-uas, the son of Rameses II. The writer of these stories has collecte: a great quantity of folk legends, which were current in Egypt at the time when this manuscript was written about A. D. 70-80; and the papyrus may certainly be described as one of the richest collections of first century

PARAGRAPHS SHOWING A CENTURY'S GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

Facts as to Population, Commerce, Agri-

culture, Communication, Transporta-tion, Social Progress and Literature-There Were No "Store Clothes" in 1800 The New York World publishes the following remarkable compilation showing in a nutshell the great forward strides that were made in the nineteenth century:

POPULATION.

In 1800 New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston contained fewer people than the present population of Rochester, N. Y.

There are sixty-two cities to-day larger than New York was a hundred years ago.

In 1830 Chicago was an unsurveyed swamp.

When the century began the centre of population was eighteen miles west of Baltimore.

Greater New York contains fourfifths as many people as composed the whole republic in 1800.

In 1800 there were four large cities; to-day there are 159. Number of immigrants in 1800, 5000 number in 1899, 311,715.

Total number of immigrants during the century, 18,500,000.

Total number of Indians who have survived until the new century, 230,

Chicago in 1834, a village in a wilderness; Chicago in 1894, the World's Fair. Three times as many people cross Brooklyn Bridge every day as there

were in the city of New York in 1800. President Jefferson presided over country of 900,000 square miles; President McKinley presides over a country of 3,602,990 square miles.

PERSONAL. George Washington died before the nineteenth century was born-Decem ber 14, 1799.

Benjamin D. Silliman, of New York, is the oldest living graduate of Yale; Sole survivor of the war of 1812, Hi

ram Cronk, of New York, aged 100 -COMMERCE.

New York's exports in 1800, \$14. 000,000; in 1900, \$460,000,000.

First coal mine, 1806; first iron factory, 1812; first cotton mill, 1812; first stereotyping, 1813; first gas, 1816; first savings bank, 1816; first sewing machine, 1818; first steam-power press, 1823; first matches, 1829; first revolver. 1835; first gold from California, 1848.

In 1800 the first patent ever issued to a woman was granted-for straw weaving.

No pins were made until 1811-\$1 a paper. Total number of patents granted in

the last sixty-two years, 1,013,950. There are more people engaged in manufactures alone than there were in the entire country in 1800.

Sugar consumed in 1800, none; in 1900, 65 pounds annually per capita. Coffee Imported in 1800, none; coffee imported in 1900, 900,000,000 pounds. Business offices have grown from two to thirty stories.

AGRICULTURE.

A hundred years ago there were no farms west of the Mississippi; to-day the Western wheat crop is 600,000,000 bushels, or one-quarter that of the world. In 1800 domestic animals were few;

to-day there are 14,000,000 horses 2,200,000 mules: 44,000,000 cattle, 40,-000,000 sheep and 39,000,000 swine. The early American settlers ate their

bread with lard or gravy; butter was rare; last year America produced onethird of all the butter in the world. In 1820 our cotton crop was 870,415 bales; in 1899 it had grown to 11,235,-383 bales, or ninety per cent. of the total crop grown in the world.

A century ago farmers reaped their grain with sickles, two acres being a good day's work.

The plow of 1800 was a "crotch drag;" the plow of the Western bonanza farms is run by steam and turns eight furrows at once.

COMMUNICATION. First Atlantic cable, 1858. There have been 21,000 patents

granted for carriages and wagons in the last century. The distance from Paris to Moscow

is less than that between New York and Wyoming. In 1800, 903 postoffices; in 1900, 75,-

000 postoffices. When Eric Canal was opened the

news of it was carried 550 miles in eighty-one minutes by the firing of cannon ten miles apart. To-day the news would come in one second by telegraph.

Number of telephones in 1860, none; number of telephones in 1899, 1,124,846. In 1800, one mail a week; in 1900, one mail an hour.

TRANSPORTATION.

In 1800, fwelve weeks to Europe; in 1900, five and a half days to Europe. In 1800, six weeks to California; in 1900, five days to California. New York and San Francisco are

nearer by telegraph than the Battery and Harlem were by stage coach. First canal, 1804; first steamboat, 1811; first carriages, 1814; first railroad, 1829; first street railway, City Hall to Fourteenth street, 1832; first steambout crossed Atlantic, 1838.

A steamboat to-day reaches Australia in less time than it required to reach England in 1800. Present value of all American ships. \$215,000,000.

Fifty years ago the tonnage of United States merchant marine was 3,485,-266; to-day it is 5,000,000. To carry a tone of wheat from Buffalo to New York in 1800 cost \$100;

to-day it costs \$1.50. The railroads to-day employ as many men as America contained in 1800-200,000

In 1800, cordurey roads and cowpaths; in 1900, surface, elevated and underground railways.

in 1800, Fulton Ferry, fare four cents; in 1000, Brooklyn Bridge, free. The "forty-niners" drove to Califor. Her's Weekly.

PROGRESS EPITOMIZED in a miner weeks; to-day you may go in a palace car in four and a half days.

> SOCIAL PROGRESS. A hundred years ago the pillory was still in use. No labor organizations were formed

until 1805. Labor has advanced from two shilings a day to two shillings an hour. This century began with 900,000

slaves; it closes without any. The first lectures ever given by a woman were delivered by Fanny

Wright in 1828. When this country began witheraft vas a very prevalent belief. In 1800 there were neither trusts nor

Fifty-two years ago was held the first woman's rights convention in his-

nillionaires.

First Woman Suffrage law in Wyoming in 1870. One hundred years ago the archives and general offices of the Federal Gov-

ernment were removed to Washington. D. C. Estimated national wealth at beginning of twentieth century, \$100,000,-

000,000. Amount paid for pensions since 1861.

\$2,423,592,488. In 1800 the public debt was \$82,976,-294; in 1899, the public debt was \$2,-002.686.024.

The New York police force in 1800 consisted on four officers and seventytwo men. In 1800 there were thirty American

colleges; to-day there are 419 American colleges. The first woman's club, Sorosis, was

rganized in 1868. The first woman's hospital in the world was built in New York in 1854.

There were no "store clothes" in 1800; the men wore "butternut" suits and the women wore 'linsey-woolsey' dresses.

LITERATURE.

First religious newspaper, 1814. Congress had no library when the century began; to-day it has the best n the world.

From 200 newspapers in 1800 to 21. 100 newspapers in 1900. In 1820 Sydney Smith asked, "Who

ends an American book?" To-day America publishes 5000 books a year, hundreds of which have an interna-

tional circulation. Seventy years ago there were no publie libraries in America.

CITY GROWTH.

Of the 124 cities of 1890 only 34 exsted as villages in 1800. Five began in 1810, thirteen in 1820, seven in 1830, fifteen in 1840, twenty-four in 1850. eventeen in 1860 and six in 1870.

The most remarkable growth perhaps is that of Chicago, from 4470 in 1840 to 1,698,575. Seattle, from 3583 in 1880 to 80,670, is not so rapid. It would have to be 100,000 to equal the former. Tacoma, from 73 in 1870 to 36,006 in 1890, gave brilliant promise, but in 1900 it had only added 1708.

Of the large cities St. Louis first appears in the census of 1820. San Francisco in 1850, Cleveland (606) in 1820, Buffalo (2095) in 1820, Detroit (1422) in 1820, Milwaukee (1712) in 1840, Newark (6507) in 1820, Minneapolis (2564) in 1860, Omaha (1833) in 1880, Kansas City (4418) in 1860, Denver (4749) in 1860, Jersey City (3072) in 1840, Rochester (1112) in 1850, and Indianapolis (2692) in 1840.

Of the cities having over 100,000 population only thirteen had a postoffice in 1800,

Now postoffice free delivery is being extended to the farm. Many of the most promising tow

of 1800 falled to make performance. Taunton, Mass., seventeenth in the list of 1800, with 3800, is now 131 on the list, with 31,036, while Salem, with 9457 in 1800, has now but 35,956. Norfolk has done a little better, rising in 100 years from 6926 to 46,624.

Of the 159 cities of 1900, 89 are in the United States of 1800 and 70 are in the territory acquired after that date.

Disappearing Waters.

Father Daull, a French missionary n the heart of the Dark Continent. writes from Kareria that, since 1879. the surface of Lake Tanganyika has fallen twenty-five feet; with the result that along the shore of the lake there is a beit of cultivated ground, over half a mile in width, between the present water's edge and that of tweety years ago. The level now seems to be permanently fixed. Father Daull does not think that there has been a shrinkage of the lake, but that th present is its normal level, and that the previous higher level was owing to one of the outlets being clogged up. His opinion is, however, not shared by many travelers. Scott Eillot, who made a careful investigation of the lake, found evidences that at a former period the level was much highe than even in 1879, and thinks that there has been a great shrinkage. Besides, this latter idea is only in keeping with the general tendency of African lakes. The Ritwa Lake, which is still fifty miles long and from twelve to twenty miles broad, is known to be drying up. Dr. Kandt, a celebrated German African traveler, has recently reported that during his travels he discovered the dry bed of what was formerly a large lake between Lakes Albert Edward and Kiwn.

An obvious miscomer, the above sign is conspicuously posted on the cabin which in most of our ferries is supposed to be set apart for women. In the rush hours of morning and evening, women, being the weaker, are elbowed aside and pushed back by men of all ages and degrees of prosperity. who make a determined enset worth; of the football field, that they may seize and keep the seats. They have a cabin of their own, into which no woman steps. Neither the lady clad in furs and silks, nor the hundress carrying home her laden basket, no: the girl going to or from her day's work ever so much as wishes to use the men's cabin, it being as privileged to the masculine element as smoking car. It would seem that while any women stood, men should refrain from seating themselves in the ladies' The contrary is the rule. - Col-

FIGHT WITH LION.

Three Cowboys in a Wrestling Match with a Huge Beast.

Three Tonto basin cowboys had a wrestling contest with the largest nountain lion ever killed in Arizona few days ugo. The men, George Hubbard, Hardy Schell, and Harer, were riding the range near Saome creek. Schell had the only firearm in the party, a rifle, and had only one cartridge for it. The cowboys routed the lion out of some rocks and rode after it to rope it if possible Schell tried a 200-yard shot and knocked the lion over, apparently killing it, with a bullet through its neck The three then rode up and dismounted, to find that the lion had only been stunned by the shot. As they ap proached it jumped to its feet and leaped at Schell, who knocked it aside with a blow from the built of the rifle. The enormous cat then jumped upon Hubbard, crunching the man's left arm and badly lacerating his body with its claws. But Hubbard, who is possessed of exceptional strength, caught the beast by the throat and a front foot. Schell, at the same time seized the hind feet, while Harer ran in and cut the lion's throat with a small knife. The lion undoubtedly had been weakened by the bullet wound, and the men consider themselves fortunate to have escaped with their lives. The skin measures 9 feet 10 inches from tip to tip.

Lakes Are Fast Drying Up. Lieutenant O. Olufsen of the Dutch rmy has recently completed his sec-

and series of explorations in central

Asia and particularly in the lofty Pamir plateau, where he first began his studies in 1896. He says that in the past few years the quantity of water in Turkestan and Bokhara has notably diminished. A number of cases that were cultivated with much success several years ago have now been abandoned because the streams that rendered their irrigation possible have irled up. This phenomenon is particplarly prominent along the little rivers that feed the Syr Daria and the Amu Daria, whose sources are among the highlands of the Pamirs. The quantity of snow on the Pamira is decreasing on account of the rapid erosion of the oft schistose rocks which form the ridges, the filling up of the valleys and the increased average velocity of the wind. With high winds blowing over a surface that is now more level than formerly, the snows which fed the lakes, the sources of these rivers, that helped to give fertility to Turkestan and Bokhara, blow away in large part and the result is that the lakes are much smaller than formerly. He mentions in particular the Yechil Kul, or lake, which was formerly at least 200 cilometers-about 120 miles, in circumference. The lake is now only about forty miles in circumference. Parts of it, however, still exist as little lakes cut off from the main lake in the lower parts of the former bed occupied by Yechil Kul, when it was one unbroken sheet of water. This lake, however, is not one of the feeders of the river, for it is a salt lake. A somewhat similar story comes from South Africa with regard to the famous Lake Ngami, disovered by Livingstone more than 50 years ago. The dessication of Lake Ngami has made extremely rapid progess in the past ten or twelve years. When Livingstone reached the lake in 849 he found a sheet of water with in area of about 800 square kilometers. The lake has now entirely disappeared. Its old bed is a low-lying plain covered with jungle, with small areas of boggy land here and there, but not vestige of water surface to be seen The Okawango river, once the outlet of the lake, is entirely dry for some twenty miles from Ngami, where it begins to gather water again. Formerly many natives lived around the edges of the lake and raised a great deal of grain there. But culture now is impossible, as there is no water to irrigate the crops, and the result is that the numerous villages around the iake have been abandoned. Only a comparatively few herders of cattle still live where in the flourishing days of Lake Ngami there was a large population.-New York Sun.

For Stealing Electric Light.

Ah Sin's propensity for walking In ways that are dark has been demonstrated in New York's Chinatown, where nine Mongolian merchants and restaurant keepers have been arrested for stealing several thousand dollars? worth of electric light from the Edison ompany. The theft was accomplished through the use of an ingenious device arranged by an expert electrician, who farmed it out to the Chinese at \$10 per month.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

BALTIMORE. - FLOUR. Baltimore Best Patent, 4.75; High Grade Extra, 4.25. WHEAT, No. 2 Red, 75 276. CORN. No. 2 White, 43@441/4. Oars, Southern and Pennsylvania, 26w28. Rvs. No. 2, 50w51. Hav. Choice Timothy. 16.06 @16.50; Good to Prime, 15.00@15.50. STRAW, Rye in carlonds, 10.50@11.50; Wheat Blocks, 6.50@7.00; Oat Blocks, 7.50@8.00. Tomatoss, Stud. No. 3, .80; No. 2, .62. Pras, Standards, 1.10@1.40; Seconds, .80. Cons. Dry Pack, .80; Moist, .70. Hines, City Steers, .10-.10%; City Cows. .09@.00%. POTATORS, Burbanks, .50@.55. Ontons, .45@.50. Hoo Propuers, Shoulders, .074.0714; Clear ritsides, .08½ w 00; Hams, .11½; w.11½; Mess Pork, per barrel, 15.00. Land, Crude, .04; Best refined, .08%. 25. Cheese, N. Y. Funcy, 11:212; N. Y. Flats, 12:2.123; Skim Cheese, 0514:2.0636. East, State, 21:22; North Carolina, 20:2.21. Livs Pourray, Chickens, 10:2.123. Chickens, per lb., .08 ± .09; Ducks, .05 ± .11; Turkeys, .09 ± .10 Tonacco, Md. Inferiors, 1.50 ± 2.50; Sound common, 3.50 ± 4.50; Middling, 6.00 ± 7.00; Fancy, 10.00 ± 12.00. Bess, Bost Barves, 5.40 ± 5.85. Surse, 3.00 ± 4.00. Hoss, 15.00 ± 100. 3.5046.00.

3.50@6.60.

NEW YORK, —Flour, Southern, 3.85 @4.10. Wheat, No. 2 Red. 8Pæ.82.
Rys. Western, 55æ56. Cous, No. 2, 46@47. Oars, No. 3, 30@32. Bgr. res. State, 17æ.25. Edgs, State, 22æ.23. Chesse, State, 10% @.11.

PHILADELPHIA. — Flour, Southern, 3.85@4.20. Wheat, No. 2 Red., 74 @.75. Cors, No. 3, 45@44. Oars, No. 2, 32@.33. Rotter, State 25@24. Edgs, Ponn'a ft., 28æ,23.

ed silk, the hue of wood-violets, and with a delicate scarf dropping from alders, and a white lily (which Almee had broken for her from a little vase in the window), falling from her shining hair, she looked like a queen beside Aimee, in a plain chintz dress

and hair banded plainly back. Almee felt the difference, and was sure Victor noticed it, too; and when to sing, she did not wonder that he

n't you sing, Aimee?" Madre 25ked, when she had sung a dozen sent to the Pasteur Institute.

sweet.
"No," said Almee, softly, "I can only make music with my fingers." "Well, then, you surely ought to

have a good plane." Almee signed-a soft bit of a sigh that somehow found its way to her husband's heart-but she managed to answer gally: "I am waiting till our ship comes

The piano was hardly missed. though, while Madge entertained them every evening with her charming

As the girl's visit drew near a close Aimee began to feel a sorrowful kind of satisfaction. Though she had never betrayed her

feelings, she was growing jealous of Madge. Robed in her silks and soft laces every night, with the lustre of jewels at the fair throat, the girl would sit in a glamour of light and an atmos

to Aimee's clouded eyes a mirror of

dered at it. When Madge first came Aimee, the kind, thoughtful hostess, insisted that Victor should take the girl to ride often, while she remained at home to look after baby; but now baby's face could no longer charm her, for That morning she had heard

"If Aimee was only out of the way!

"It is your Tault only, Madge," is And just then their horses were at he door, and they had ridden away,

The sound of the horses' hoofs had died away, and still Aimee sat, with her head bent down and her eyes full

And the light of the perished happi wistful tenderness over the smiling

tiery pony and of seeing every beauti-A mile away, as she was hurrying along the road, in an opposite direction to that in which her husband and Madge had gone, she heard their voices borne along on the wind in

she fainted away.

Victor Doty to lose his wife.

suddenly into blaze, up leaped the old love and friendship into vivid being later, she bade them good-by, Aimee whispered, with a happy smile:

hereditary tuberculosis or madness in their system. They must not be of

cal board.

It tions it Has Been a Titantle Period

In Political Revolutions and Social Evo-

-Called Both the "Wonderful Century

ment.

of these notable inventions. Considered as a century of discovery iation of Darwin, shedding more light on the origin of life, human and animal, than all the previous centuries combined. In medicine, as Professor Mazzoni says, it has "worked miracles in the conquest of pain and the The name of Jenner, Pasteur, Lister and Koch would alone make it a century of marvelous memory. Unquestionably, as Sir William MacCormae, the eminent British surgeon, remarks, "the greatest boons conferred on humanity during the hundred years now ending are the discovery of annesthesia, the introduction of antiseptic methods of wound treatment and the progress made in the prevention and cure of disease by vac-

clustion and inoculation."

in 1900.

Cape Cod to Cape Hatterns. If it can sink that fast, it certainly has no very solid underpinning, and come day the props may let go all at once, and where will New York City be? Vast tracts of Holland are already far below the surface of the sea, and the waves are kept out with the great dikes, and science says that Holland. Belgium, Denmark and all the southern coast of the Baltic Sea are sinking steadily. The entire continent of At lanta has gone down under the waves. Why should not other continents fola close. Civilization with its rail roads, its steam and electrically propelled vehicles and, worst of all, its barb-wire fences, is slowly and sure ly eating up the great cattle ranges punchers out of business. In some parts of Arizona and in New Mexico

The day of the cowboy is drawing to of the West and crowding the cow the "round up" of the cattle is still the principal event of the year. On the plains of those Territories the cow punchers and broncho busters, with their gally comparisoned sombreros free life of the prairie, but even for them the end is coming, and soon, like the buffalo, they will be things of the past. The cowboys realize this, and are drifting gradually into other business. Some have enlisted in the cay alry regiments of the army and others lave given up their horses and gone into some humdrum business of city life. Some of the more famous of them have placed a market value on their skill and hired themselves to Buffaio Bill or some circus company and pass their lives in giving imitations of life in the "wild and woolly West," within the confines of an areus

According to the North China Her-ald, after the fail of Pekin the Emperor of China issued the following proclamation: "The pictures of my ancestors have been burned. I shall reuse to hear any music for a month, schools shall shut down, and affairs of state may go to thunder: the question with me is my ancestors. New pic tures must be made, many sacrifices