

WE KICK THE CHAP THAT'S DOWN

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, a goodly number are about to kick the chap that's down.

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

—Boston Globe.

Aimee's Temptation

By Clio Stanley.

LOW and musical sounded the ripple of the tiny brook as it ran riverward, past the vine-wreathed door where Victor Doty's young wife sat, with her brown-haired baby in her arms.

A long hour she had sat there, with the child on her knee, crooning old songs, which she had loved to sing when a gay-hearted girl, in her father's house, but which she had almost forgotten in the work-day life which had been hers for the last two years.

By her cheery fireside in the long 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 their home-life.

And then she would go in, and lay the baby down in his cradle-bed, and go about on light, quick feet, to prepare their evening meal.

But on this brightest of bright days, when she had been thinking with a half-longing of the forms and faces at home, there had dashed down the road a gay cavalier—fair ladies and brave gentlemen, in holiday attire—and foremost among them was Madge Wilder, a careless, happy rider, intent on the double duty of managing her fiery pony and of seeing every beautiful thing on either side of the road.

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 of the autumn leaves.

"Oh, Clara!" she said, wheeling her pony so as to bring her to the side of Miss Rodell's horse, "do you see that exquisite picture in there? It's a poem 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?"

"It is Aimee Dane."

With a cry of surprise, Madge Wilder turned her pony's head, and beckoning to Ray Harcourt, the gentleman nearest her, she rode directly toward the cottage.

Aimee had come out on the steps and watched them as they dismounted; but only their side faces were toward her, and the low branches of the trees swept down between them, and so she really had no idea of meeting old friends, until Madge's clear voice rang across the intervening space.

"Aimee Dane, is it truly you?"

"And then, like a fire that springs suddenly into blaze, up leaped the old love and friendship into vivid being again."

"Oh, Madge!" she cried.

"And the two friends had met, and their arms were round each other, and for one moment even baby was forgotten."

But Madge introduced Mr. Harcourt, and that reminded Aimee that she too, had a young gentleman to introduce; and the brown-haired boy, so like his father, with his big blue eyes and smiling mouth, was brought out and held up with a mother's proud delight.

Before they were half through admiring him, Victor Doty came in, and when he found that his friends had gone on, and that Madge was intending to spend two or three months with a relative only five miles distant, he said at once, with a genial smile:

"Why not stay with us a little while, Miss Wilder? Our cottage is a small one, but we always have room for a friend; and I am sure your presence would cheer Aimee."

Aimee looked her entreaty, and Victor promised to send for Madge's trunk the next morning.

"I cannot resist so warm an invitation; so if you will give me a nook at your fireside for five or six days, I will stay," said Madge.

Mr. Harcourt agreed to take a note for her, that her trunk might be ready in the morning, and galloped away with a little look of regret at leaving her behind.

"You won't need much here, Madge, in the way of dress," said Aimee, laughing. "We never see company, and the dress you have on will do for all occasions."

Madge smiled, but evidently thought differently, for when her trunk came, there was an array of dainty dresses spread out for inspection that made Aimee's brown eyes envious.

"That night Madge put on a soft-tinted silk, the hue of wood-violets, and with a delicate scarf drooping from her shoulders, and a white lily (which Aimee 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.

Aimee felt the difference, and was sure Victor noticed it, too; and when Madge, with an exquisite voice, began to sing, she did not wonder that he was entranced.

"Don't you sing, Aimee?" Madge asked, when she had sung a duet

STORY OF THE CENTURY

AN OUTLINE IN BRIEF OF ITS GLORIOUS TRIUMPHS.

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Alfred Russel Wallace calls it "the Wonderful Century." Hall Caine calls it "the People's Century." Camille Flammarion calls it "the Era 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 period. 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 Napoleon's prophecy that the world will some day be "all Cossack or all republican." The extinction of slavery 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 ten, 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 broader scope and value than the disappearance of African slavery. The United States, with the majestic total of 17,000,000 pupils in its public and private schools, graphically 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 enlightenment.

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 telegraph, the steamship, the oceanic cable, the storm-signal service, the geological map, the sewing machine, the reaping and threshing machines, the printing press, the typewriter, stenography, photography, the telephone, the electric lamp, the gas jet, the arc light, the electric power house drawing its herculean strength from waterfalls hundreds of miles away, the Roentgen X rays, the giant telescopes and a host of subsidiary applications of these notable inventions.

Considered as a century of discovery it has given us the great biologic revelation 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 reduction of the perils of infection."

The name of Jenner, Pasteur, Lister and Koch would alone make it a century of marvelous memory. Unquestionably, as Sir William MacCormac, the eminent British surgeon, remarks, "the greatest boon conferred on humanity during the hundred years now ending are the discovery of anaesthesia, the introduction of antiseptic methods of wound treatment and the progress made in the prevention and cure of disease by vaccination and inoculation."

The common assumption that it 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 well-to-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 interchange of commodities between all its people, is expertly estimated to have been \$1,500,000,000. In 1900 it 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 nineteenth 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 commerce.

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 railway in the whole world. To-day there are about 450,000 miles. In 1810 the first steamship crossed the ocean, and in 1820 the total steam tonnage afloat was about 20,000 tons and of sail tonnage about 5,814,000 tons. To-day the steam tonnage of the world considerably exceeds 13,000,000 and the sail 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 in 1900.

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PROGRESS EPITOMIZED

PARAGRAPHS SHOWING A CENTURY'S GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

As to Population, Commerce, Agriculture, Communication, Transportation, 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 four-fifths 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, 13,500,000.

Total number of Indians who have survived until the new century, 250,000.

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 a country of 900,000 square miles; President McKinley presides over a country of 3,692,990 square miles.

PERSONAL. George Washington died before the nineteenth century was born—December 14, 1799.

Benjamin D. Stillman, of New York, is the oldest living graduate of Yale; born 1806.

Sole survivor of the war of 1812, Hiram Cronk, of New York, aged 100 years.

COMMERCE. New York's exports in 1800, \$11,000,000; in 1900, \$490,000,000.

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 1780 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 29,000,000 swine.

The early American settlers ate their bread with lard or gravy; butter was rare; last year America produced one-third of all the butter in the world.

In 1820 our cotton crop was \$70,415 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.

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FIGHT WITH LION.

Three Cowboys in a Wrestling Match with a Huge Beast.

Three Tonto basin cowboys had a wrestling contest with the largest mountain lion ever killed in Arizona a few days ago. The men, George Hubbard, Hardy Schell, and A. C. Harer, were riding the range near Salome 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 approached it jumped to its feet and leaped at Schell, who knocked it aside with a blow from the butt of the rifle.