

# 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 spectroscopy, 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 century. 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 steamship, the telegraph, the ocean 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 oil 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 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 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 1223 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.

Since 1844, when the first telegraph line was constructed, about 1,000,000 miles of wires have been strung. The first twenty-five miles of ocean cable were laid across the English Channel 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 on land and the steamship on sea. The 100-mile-an-hour railroad 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 hurricane of that year, and that the first voyage of an American vessel from New York to China occupied fifteen months on its round trip, we can understand why the steam-driven ship of steel, with electric couriers to announce its arrivals and departures, has added \$18,500,000,000 to the annual value of international exchanges within the cycle.—New York World.

### The Passing of Cowboys.

The day of the cowboy is drawing to a close. Civilization with its railroads, its steam and electrically propelled vehicles and, worst of all, its barbed-wire fences, is slowly and surely eating up the great cattle ranges of the West and crowding the cow punchers out of business. In some parts of Arizona and in New Mexico 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 gaily-comparisomed sombreros and huge spurs, still live the wild, 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 cavalry regiments of the army and others have 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 Buffalo 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 arena 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.

### Closeness Personified.

There's a good story told on a young fellow here noted for his closeness. He went to spend the night with a friend. During the entire night he betrayed much restlessness, which kept the host wide awake, and finally the slumberer betrayed signs of violent emotion. "He's going to have a nightmare," said the friend, "but he always grumbles so when you wake him up that I hate to disturb him." He waited a while longer, sitting up in bed staring on the miserable sleeper, and finally, becoming alarmed he roused him. He sprang up in bed, glared wildly around and said: "Where am I? I don't see the storm!"

"Why, here in my room," said the host soothingly; "you remember you stayed all night with me? I beg your pardon for waking you up, but you carried on so I had to."

"Beg your pardon?" gasped the guest. "I shall never be grateful enough to you. I dreamed I was out with Miss Bud and a terrible storm came up, and my shoes were new, and I was just ordering a coupe for two when you roused me. Old boy, you have saved me a dollar."

And the host says he was actually afraid to go to sleep again that night, for fear the coupe would come.—Louisville (Ky.) Times.

### Folklore of the First Century.

In 1895 the trustees of the British Museum purchased a fine papyrus roll, written on both sides, the obverse bearing a series of revenue returns, dated in the "7" year of the Emperor Claudius, B. C. 46-47, and the reverse a series of magic tales written in Demotic. An English translation of the letter has just appeared in England. The stories are part of a series which centre in a hero named Khamus, High Priest of Memphis, the historical original being the Prince Regent Khamus, the son of Ramesses II. The writer of these stories has collected 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 tales ever discovered.

### Emperor's Feeling When Peking Fell.

According to the North China Herald, after the fall of Peking the Emperor of China issued the following proclamation: "The pictures of my ancestors have been burned. I shall refuse 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 pictures must be made, many sacrifices offered and great attention given."

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS:



Silver on the Sideboard.

Authoritative sources decree that the correct plan, and the one usually followed by fashionable people, is to have all silver on the dining-room sideboard. That is, the silver tea service, large pieces of silver, silver dishes, etc., but never the smaller spoons in cups, or holders. People who have many pieces of old or rare glass sometimes have them on the sideboard, but in such case the silver is disposed somewhere else.

### The Shelf of Books.

The "everything-for-use and just-at-hand idea" that is a fad in the house-furnishing world these days, rather frowns on books kept behind glass doors and much prefer open bookshelves. The dust gets into the books so much on these open shelves, however, that narrow ornamental strips of dark green or red leather, tacked to the edge of the shelf, and falling just over the tops of the books on the shelf below, are being more and more used.

### Success in Cake Making.

Upon the condition of the oven as much as upon any other one factor depends success in cake making. An old rule states that the oven in which a hand can be held while the clock is ticking twenty times is at just the right temperature for butter mixtures. Another one says that the oven can wait for the cake, but never the cake for the oven.

Tins are better greased with fat than with butter. The latter is inclined to stick and burn.

Nothing should be put into an oven while a cake is baking, and the cake should not be moved until it is thoroughly set.

The oven door should be closed gently while the cake is baking.

To tell when a cake is done, test it with a broom straw; if no dough adheres it is ready to take from the oven. Another infallible test is listening. If the ticking sound is very faint or inaudible it is done.

### Where Care is Required.

Few housekeepers realize the amount of care that should be bestowed upon the ice box, the coffee pot and the tea kettle. An ice box should be thoroughly cleaned at least once during the week, preferably twice, the waste pipe being thoroughly scalded each time. Green vegetables, melons, fruit and fish should never be placed in the same compartment with butter. Their flavor will not only affect the butter, but will give an odor to the box and also spoil the milk. In cleaning the refrigerator the shelves should be removed and washed in strong soda water, the box thoroughly dried before the doors are closed. The proper care of the coffee pot has much to do with the success of the coffee. The outside as well as the inside of the coffee pot should be thoroughly polished. After washing the pot it is well to put cold water in it and heat slowly, then empty it and dry thoroughly before putting away. The inside of the tea kettle is another vessel that requires special attention. It should be kept free from sediment.

# HOUSEHOLD RECIPES:

**Grape Souffle**—Add four level tablespoonfuls of corn starch wet in a little cold water to one quart of boiling milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt; cool, then fold in stiffly beaten whites of four eggs and one cupful of confectioner's sugar; have pulped grapes ready, and add to souffle when pouring in a mold lined with lady fingers; set on ice; unmold, garnish with grapes and serve with caramel sauce. Follow the directions carefully to insure the right consistency.

**Italian Cheese**—Wash a pound of liver, scald and wipe dry. Chop with half a pound of veal and half a pound of ham. Season with a quarter of a teaspoonful each of salt, sage, parsley, pepper and one tablespoonful of minced onion, mix, press in a greased mold, cover and steam three or four hours. Remove the lid, drain off the liquor, put it in a small pan and dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatin in it; pour over the meat in the mold and set in a cold place. When molded turn out and slice thin. Garnish with balls of boiled rice, with a little jelly on each.

**Pineapple Sweet Pickles**—Pineapple sweet pickle is very nice. It requires two and a half pounds of sugar, a pint of vinegar and half a cupful of whole spice to every four pounds of shredded fruit. The spice should be stick cinnamon, cassia buds, allspice and cloves, tied in a bag. Boil all together and skim before adding the fruit. Cook until tender, skim out and put into stone jars, pouring over the syrup after it has cooled an additional five minutes. The next morning drain off the syrup and cook another five minutes and pour back boiling hot. Repeat this three mornings and place in air-tight jars.

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When you buy an unbroken package of LION COFFEE you have coffee that is absolutely pure, strong and invigorating. A single pound makes 40 cups. No other coffee will go so far. You will never know what it is like till you try it. LION COFFEE is not a glazed compound, but a pure coffee and nothing but coffee.

In every package of LION COFFEE you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

- The value of all Kansas products for 1900, including animals slaughtered, is placed at \$187,796,406.
- Uncle Sam Aims to buy the best of everything which is why he uses Carter's Ink. He knows what's good.
- American apples are becoming known in France as well as in England and Germany.
- Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENSLEY, Vanuren, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.
- There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, Kansas or Nevada.
- Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup** Cures a cough or cold at once. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, croup and consumption, 25c.
- DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY:** cures cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. M. H. GREENE'S, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.
- Germany has a life insurance association of housekeepers which, in seven years has paid over \$300,000 to the families of members.
- PUNAM FADELESS DYES** are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.
- Cincinnati is the only municipality in the United States that owns and operates a railway system. It is valued at \$33,500,000.
- Dyspepsia is the bane of the human system. Protect yourself against its ravages by the use of Deeman's Pepsin Gum.
- An interesting chair in the newly restored church called the Garrison Church, at Berlin, has been ordered by the kaiser to be placed in his pew there. It is a simple wooden affair, and bears the following inscription: "King Frederick William I, once sat on this chair during divine service."
- A cord of pitch pine under distillation gives the following substances: Charcoal, 50 bushels; illuminating gas, about 1,000 cubic feet; illuminating oil and tar, 50 gallons; pitch or resin, 1 1/2 barrels; pyroligneous acid, 100 gallons; spirits of turpentine, 20 gallons; tar, 1 barrel; wood spirits, 5 gallons.
- The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever** is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTEFUL CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.
- Launceston in Tasmania has its electric lighting system derived from a river that forms one of the city's boundaries.
- The Spirit of the Drug** Cures disease. Hoxley's Croup Cure contains that subtle power rendering it an infallible remedy for Croup, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, 50c.
- California sends \$1,000,000 worth of canned fruits to Germany a year, and more are wanted.

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BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.

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He is sick and he does not know it. He drags about, and therefore thinks he is well. He is despondent and peevish, and weak, and he does not know that there are merely signals—some from the stomach crying for aid—others from the nerves beseeching strength—all others from the great life-current—the blood—meaning that it is so impeded and clogged with impurities that it cannot move.

He, and all others like him, will find immediate relief in Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This is just what it was intended for. If never fails to make weak men strong and vigorous, puts new life, vim, strength, power and energy into them.

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Mr. JOHN D. SMITH, electrician for the Thompson-Houston Electric Co. of Lynn, Mass., says: "When a man has been sick and is cured, it is his duty to tell others about it, that they, too, may get well. Three years ago I had been working the set night and day, could not (at regular) and set only a few hours sleep at night. No man can stand that long, and I soon began to be prostrated. I could not sleep when I tried, and my food would not stay on my stomach. I was in a terrible condition, and was much alarmed. I went to doctors, but they did me no good. Learning of the wonderful good done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I determined to try it. It cured me completely of all my complaints. I eat heartily and sleep well, thanks to this splendid medicine. Believe it, to be the best remedy in existence."

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