OF MYSELP.

This only grant me, that my means may Too low for envy, for contempt too high. Some honor I would have, Not from great deeds, but good alone! The unknown are better than ill known: Rumor can ope the grave. Acquaintance I would have, but when't depends

Not on the number, but the choice, of

Books should, not business, entertain the And sleep, as undisturbed as death, the

My house a cottage more palace; and should fitting be For all my use, no luxury.

My garden painted o'er

With Nature's hand, not Art's; and

Horace might envy in his Sabine field. Thus would I double my life's fading

For he that runs it well twice runs his

And in this true delight, These unbought sports, this happy state, I would not fear, nor wish, my fate; But boldly say each night, To-morrow let my sun his beams display, Or in clouds hide them; I have lived to-

# Martha-Mother.

BY MARY MARSHALL PARKS. Author "Two Points of View," etc. (Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Although she made no complaint, her heart was slowly breaking, for she had lost her husband's affections. All the thought, all the care, all the tenderness which should have been hers, he lavished on a black hole in the ground which he called the "Emily K.

Not that mine operating was his occupation. He was only a very excellent and well-paid bookkeeper for Smith & Smith, dealers in mining supplies; but every penny of his ample salary that was not needed by his family for the barest necessities was absorbed by the Emily K., or some other of that insatiable sisterhood.

"James," his wife said to him one night, "I wish Louise could begin her music now. The teacher that boards across the street says she has wonderful talent; and she'll give her lessons for half price and let her practice over there."

"Half price!" said the man, sharply. "I can pay full price, and I will as soon as I make a big strike. We're gettin' the finest kind o' shines. See here!" And he drew from his pocket a handful of glittering specimens. "Louise shall have her lessons. She shall go to Boston to study. Just wait a little."

A week later he came home with a haggard face.

"Drowned out!" he said, huskily. "The water has beat us in spite of all we could do. Curse the luck! If we only had capital enough for a steam pump. We were nearly there."

"But you might not have struck it anyway, James."

"Couldn't 'a' helped it, Martha," he replied, impatiently. "Haven't I told ye the mining experts all say the rich vein they're workin' in the 'Wild Goose,' runs straight into our lot?"

He walked the floor with hasty, ir-

ish glare in his eyes. We'll have to go back to the 'Little Letty," he said at last, with a sigh that was half a sob. "It ain't near as good a prospect. Some fellows were talking today about a new prospect down on the tract where the Republic go back down and see 'em about it. I don't want any supper."

As he left the house a tall, handsome girl came into the room.

"Did you ask pa about my new dress?" she inquired, anxiously, "I just couldn't, honey," said the mother, deprecatingly. "He's all worked up over the Emily K. The water has got in. And he's talkin'

about a new prospect." The girl's face paled with disappointment. "I won't go to the party then," she said, passionately. "It's-



and kissed him right in the

court. the first time Harry ever asked me; but I won't go with him in that old, faded dress. The girls at school all laugh at it; and he's so particular. And the house is so shabby I'm ashamed to ask him here. I hate the Emily K. and all the rest of 'em.'

'You can't hate 'em worse than I do, but I can't do anything, 'Tain't like your pa was ugly about it. He never refuses a thing—jest says wait a little; an' he's so kind about it. If he ever should strike it, he'd spend his money like water. I hate to see you children going without things; but the worst of all to me is the way it's shanged your pa. You don't know what he was before he got this mining fever-the best-the kindest-"

'O mother, don't cry," wailed the girl. "I know it's worse for you than us; but oh, what shall we do? What shall we do?"

Many times during the sorrowful years that followed did the heart-sick horse, however, refused to be driven ments.

words. Day by day she saw her husband grow more infatuated, more indifferent to her welfare, more oblivious to every earthly happening not in some way connected with mining.

The boys ran away from home to escape the pinching and dreariness, and all came to grief; the girls, for the same reason, married hastily and unhappily.

At last she was left alone, utterly alone; for her husband had no thought for anything but the shifting will o' the wisp that he had chased for so many years. When disaster overtook his children, he seemed more startled than grieved; and the shock he might have felt when a telegram announced his eldest daughter's mortal illness was neutralized by his frantic anxiety over water in the "Bessie B."

The lonely woman was sitting one



You don't say! A little girl! My! daughters had hated so when her husband stumbled up the steps. For one horrified moment she thought he was intoxicated; and so he was-but not

with wine. "Mother!" he cried, with a hysterical sob. "We've struck it at laststruck it rich-an immense vein of solid jack-same one 'at runs through the 'Big Four.' What'd I tell ye, Martha? I told ye ye'd die a rich woman, mother. Rich! Rich Louise can have her lessons now; and Teddy-"

He stopped with a jerk. His jaw dropped and his hand went unsteadily to his head. The light that had been blinding him for years had suddenly gone out.

"Teddy-" he faltered again, swaying until he felt the support of the wall behind him.

Teddy was the boy who had been shot by the Indians. And Louise-Louise was lying under the sod in far away Dakota with her day old baby in her arms. She died calling for the mother who could not come to her because it had taken a month's salary in advance to fight the water in the "Bessie B."

The old man looked at his wife with scared eyes, but their was no response to his appeal. The fire of love | quality, or a bag of fine oat meal. The fore for lack of had gone out long b fuel; and after the first stare of amazement at his wild speech, she had ceased to look at him or heed him. Her aching heart was in Dakota beside a grave that she had never seen,

The desolate man tottered out on the little porch. It was a quiet street; Zinc Co. made their big strike. I must | but the few passers-by gazed curiously at his bowed head. The big strike was the talk of the town, and they wondered at his attitude. As the shadows deepened, he rose and crept into the house with tears streaming down his face.

"Martha! Mother! Where air ye? I'm afraid," he sobbed.

The woman turned in the darkness with a glad light in her eyes. This was a sound that she knew and loved. "Here I am, Jamie!" she cried, in a thrilling voice, holding out her arms.

"I've wronged ye, Martha-you and the children; but I meant it for the best," he wailed, as she laid his trembling head on her arm. "I meant to do right by ye, mother."

'Never mind, Jamie lad. Never mind, honey. I know you thought it was best. I knew it all the time," she crooned, stroking his gray hair and smiling happily. For out of the wreck of her ruined life, sweetheart, husband and child in one had come back to her empty arms.

### REFUSE CONSOLATION.

Dogs, Horses and Birds Sometimes Be-

come Broken-Hearted. There have been many cases on rec ord of animals dying of "broken hearts," usually dogs and horses, and sometimes birds. Not long ago a young lady living in London who owned a Gordon setter that was very fond of her, was married, and moved to the country, says Golden Penny. The dog was left behind, and at once became inconsolable. He would eat nothing, and stood looking out of the window for hours at a time, whining and moaning pitifully. The dog was wasting away from exhaustion. Those who knew him said he was dying of a broken heart. When it was seen that he would die if he could not see his mistress he was taken to her. His joy at seeing her was extravagant, and he at once got better. His mistress soon after came to town for a two weeks' visit, and left the dog with the servants in the country. When she returned she found him dead, lying on one of her garments. The poor brute, thinking himself again deserted, lay down to die, and could not be driven or coaxed from his place, neither would he eat nor drink. A horse belonging to a brewery had been driven for years by a man to whom he had become much attached. One day the driver failed to appear at the stable, and an-

woman echo her daughter's despairing by any one except his old friend, and after many trials he was put back in the stable and another horse took his place. The horse continually watched SOME EFFECTS OF RUSSIA'S the stable door for his master to enter. He refused to eat the hay and oats placed before him. Day by day he grew thinner and weaker. At last he feil down and could not rise, and died before his friend and driver returned to duty. The veterinary surgeon who attended him said he died of a "broken heart."

#### ARTIFICIAL STONES.

Ingredients Used in Making Them That

Deceive the Elect. To meet the growing demand for artificial jewelry the process of making "precious stones" has been greatly improved within the last few years, and its further development has enlisted the services of some of the most skillful chemists. The material chiefly used is glass, but it is not the ordinary glass of commerce. This glass can be made from absolutely pure quartz, or, better still, from rock crystal, as quartz frequently contains minute veins of iron, which would impair the clearness and color of the glass. The bicarbonate of potash and the oxide of lead which are mixed with it must also be chemically pure. Other ingredients of less importance are borax, which promotes the flux, and a small quantity of arsenic. The best glass for imitation gems consists of rock crystal, 32 per cent; blearbonate of potash, 17 per cent; oxide of lead, 50 per cent; borax, 1 per cent, and a trace of arsenic. Carefully prepared by competent hands, this mixture produces a grade of glass which in brilliancy and iridescence yields little to the genuine diamond itself, and these qualities may be further enhanced by the substitution of potassium for the bicarbonate of potash and an increase of the quantity of oxide of lead used. Stones carefully made by this process can only be distinguished from the genuine by experts. This is true, however, only so long as they are new, for the imitation gems wear off, become blind and lose their fire with age, and it is to remedy these defects that the efforts of chemists are now directed. Opaque gems, like the turquoise and the opal, are made from glass whose transparency is destroyed by the addition of oxide of zinc after pulverization. The color of the turquoise is produced by means of oxide of copper and cobalt.-Pennsylvania Grit.

### BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

To Be One's Own Manloure Is Not Difficult Matter.

To be one's own manicure is not at all a difficult matter, and requires only patience and a certain deftness. As a matter of first importance, it is necessary that the hands should be kept soft and the skin pliant. To do this, the easiest way is to rub them well in cucumber cream at night, and to wear a pair of comfortable large gloves. The hands then in the morning should be washed with almond meal of fine nalls should be polished every day to keep them bright, and ten minutes is ample time to devote to this process. All acids except, perhaps, lemon juice, should be avoided, as they will probably do more harm than good, it being necessary to use all strong acids with the greatest care. Very attractive hands are very easily kept if one is systematic about it, and it must be confessed that no greater personal attraction can a lady possess than beautiful, well-kept hands. Even if they are not beautiful, if they are perfectly cared for they cannot fail to be attractive. Very pointed nails are not considered quite as elegant as those more moderate in shape.

Haby's Picture.

The trials that beset the amateur photographer are many, but the pure joy of obtaining a good picture now and then compensates him for frequent failures. "I've got the baby's photograph. I took it all myself, and it came out splendidly," said a tenyear-old enthusiast, presenting for grandmother's inspection a picture of a bed on which lay a small bundle covered with mosquito-netting. "Yes, dear, that's the baby on her mother's bed, sure enough," said grandmother, after a careful study of this "stilllife" subject through her spectacles. 'Yes'm," said the young photographer with pardonable pride. "Mother said I'd never be able to take her when she's awake 'cause she squirms so, but getting her asleep that way, and under the mosquito-netting, it was just as easy! And aren't the legs of the bed splendid and clear?"-Youths' Companion.

Simple Life of Holland's Queen.

No wealthy American girl could in her home live more simply than Queen Wilhelmina, and her regime is a model which any young women of humbler birth might follow with advantage. In the morning she is up with the lark, and after a light breakfast of chocolate and rolls or coffee and rolls she devotes an hour to study, and another to affairs of state. Then she goes for a drive, unless some state business requires her presence. At noon the regular Dutch breakfast is served, with simple, healthy food, and without the parade and ceremony which many private families affect.

After breakfast the Queen devotes more time to study and state business, and then again takes an hour of exercise, returning for tea. Dinner, which is more ceremonious than the noon repast, usually passes en famille, and the evening which follows, as in many ordinary home circles, is spent other man was put on the wagon. The in conversation, music and amuse-

## TARIFF IMBROGLIO

RETALIATORY POLICY.

Secretary Gage's Action Regarding Countervalling Duties Seems to Have Emboldened Free-Traders and Frightened Some Timid Protectionists.

In the vast quantity of comment

called forth by the decision of Secretary Gage regarding the enforcement of the Dingley law relating to countervailing duties and the retaliatory action of the Russian government in connection with that decision, it is gratifying to encounter the cool common sense, the level-headed logic, with which this question is treated editorially by the Cincinnati "Times-Star." This is all the more refreshing in view of the contrast which it presents to the attitude of a considerable portion of the newspaper press of the United States on the same subject. With one accord and actuated by the common impulse of discrediting the protection policy, the free-trade democratic journals have sprung to the front with imperative demands for the repeal of the Dingley tariff. Nothing short of wiping this law from the federal statute books will satisfy them. To these superior minds it does not matter that the decision of Secretary Gage was rendered in obedience to a mandatory provision which left him no discretion or option; it is of no consequence that the decision serves and was intended as the shortest possiof the question whether Russia has been evading the sugar bounty provision of our laws by roundabout methods; not of the least importance is, in their judgment, the plain fact enforce countervailing duties on Russian bounty-fed sugars would have bounty paying countries as discrimination against them and undue favoritism toward Russia. None of these considerations affect

the free-trade democratic newspapers. They dencunce the secretary's decision as provocatory of a continental combine for the purpose of shutting out all Imports of American products, and they demand the repeal of the Dingley law and the abandonment of the American system of protection as the and there a weak kneed, half hearted protectionist newspaper expresses a of shiverers, as well as to the considerable element of domestic producers protection. to whom the programme of European retaliation presents itself as something so terrible in its consequences as to justify any and all sorts of concessions for the sake of effecting a compromise -to all such comes with peculiar pertinency this pointed interrogation of the "Times-Star":

"Do the manufacturers who are protesting against the present Russian tariff imbroglio ever stop to consider this proposition: 'If the American tariff is to be altered every time some European nation finds its provisions objectionable, what will ultimately become of the protective policy?'

"Oho!" says the free-trade democratic propagandist, "It is easy enough to answer that question!" So it is, from that point of view. The answer is as easy and simple as was that of the eminent Tammany office holder when he disposed of a great issue with the famous exclamation: "To hell with reform!!" Substitute protection for reform, and you have in a very brief phrase the free-trade democatic solution of the Russian tariff imbroglio. But is that the answer to be given by our industrial captains and by the doubting Thomases of the half-breed protectionist press? Says the "Times-

Star": "They must not forget that there is in existence in this country a party which is wrapped up in the free trade idea, and which in every speck on the horizon sees a tariff war which will justify them in shouting their disastrous doctrine. They must not forget that this party is desperate for a new issue to present to the people, and that if it could take up the tariff issue in new form would willingly do so, though their underlying hatred to the protective principle would be but fify con

cealed. "It is probably true that the present situation is disastrous to some individual enterprises; but not in the degree which it was at first sought to impress upon the public. Don't let European nations get the idea that when Russia, to whom we sell less than one-half of one per cent of our total exports, threatens to cut off that infinitesimal trade, we are prepared to bow down and alter our tariff laws, or other governments of more moment to us as customers may decide that it is possible for them to secure like changes.

"Don't forget all commercial Europe is alarmed at the aggressive commercial and industrial growth of America, and that the leading economists of the continent are urging just such a policy. Don't forget that these features are not to be overlooked and that they involve questions of more moment to the American manufacturer than the trade with Russia."

Talk of this kind is good for weak knees and lame backs. If taken promptly and in liberal doses its effect as a tonic and a nerve stimulant cannot fail to be beneficial in all cases where diagnosis clearly indicates the need of something to brace up with. We commend it to all those who perceive in the displeasure of any foreign country or of all fareign countries, if it

shall some to that, a good and sufficient reason for abandoning the policy of protection to American labor and industry.

THE ORTHODOX SORT.

Reciprocity on Non-Competitive Articles Is What This Country Should Have.

Not a little of the argument which is made in favor of the reciprocity treaties which have been negotiated with different countries is claimed to be based on the paragraph in the Republican platform referring to reciprocity. Those who claim that they are justified by that paragraph in favoring the broad provisions contained in some of the treaties referred to need to read the paragraph again. It reads as follows:

"We renew our faith in the policy of Protection to American labor, . . We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in a return for free foreign markets."

This is the true protective policy, to which the Republican party pledged its support; this is the kind of reciprocity for which the people voted when they returned the Republican party to power. The principle contained in it is as truly protective as is any tariff schedule in the Dingley law. The policy it outlines is to admit free only those products which do not enter into competition with American products. There is nothing in this paragraph which suggests the removal of the tariff from articles similar to those produced in this country or of the ble route to a Judicial determination, yielding up to foreign manufacturers one bit of the American market which American producers are ready and able to supply. The principle may, of course, be extended to those products which can be produced so cheaply in that the neglect of our government to this country that no protective tariff on them is necessary, but there is no authority in the Republican platform been construed and resented by other and there will be found no approval on the part of the vast majority of the American people for any reciprocity treaties which in any way break down the principle of giving protection to every American industry for whch protection is needed, in order to secure to it the American market. On the other hand, reciprocity treaties formed in accordance with the pledge contained in the Republican platform -that is, reciprocity treaties framed in accordance with the great American only way out of the difficulty. Here policy of giving to the output of American producers a right of way in the American market, will receive as arsimilar alarm and in effect counsels a dent support from protectionists as similar surrender. To the latter class from free-traders, and will in no way be opposed to the American system of



Free Trade Argument Travels Around in a Circle, Like a Dog Chasing His Own Tail.

SHOULD BE STOPPED.

Use of Foreign Labels on American Products to Be Prohibited by Law.

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that it is a violation of law meriting severe punishment to put foreign labels upon American wines. That is a good thing for American wines. Most of our best wines are disguised by foreign labels, and the country gets no credit for them."-Binghamton (N. Y.) Repub-The "Republican" probably over-

states the case in asserting that "most

of our best wines are disguised by foreign labels." Deception of this kind is practiced to a considerable extent, and it should be stopped with all the vigor and severity which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue can bring to bear upon the subject. By far the greater portion, however, of the domestic wine product of the United States is sold under true labels and is making headway on the basis of intrinsic merit and quality. But these wines continue to be handicapped by the foolish prejudice entertained by so many Americans in favor of foreign labels. There were served at the Tariff League banquet of February 16 the finest array of domestic still wines and champagnes ever seen upon a table at any important festival function-wines of unquestioned purity and of such excellent quality that, had their bottles borns foreign labels they would have been instantly accepted as equal to anything the world can produce. This un-American prejudice in favor of foreign labels on wine bottles will in time be overcome, just as American common sense has overcome the prejudice which formerly existed in favor of foreign-made fabrics and commodities of various kinds. The Tariff League dinner served a good purpose as an entering wedge in behalf of American entables, drinkables and smokables. and the strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of American wines under foreign labels will be an addi-

tional step in the right direction.

OPERATIONS FOR CANCER.

If Taken in Time This Disease Can Be Cared.

Dr. Herbert Snow, an eminent Eng-

lish authority on cancer, notes the increased number of deaths from cancer (from 8,117 in 1864 to 22,945 in 1895 in England), and urges a more scientific study of cancer. He said recently: "It must be borne in mind that the majority of the sufferers are perfectly. curable by a surgical operation within certain limits of time. In 90 per cent, or nine out of every ten cancer cases, the organ attacked is amenable to the resources of practical surgery, applied not merely to palliate, but to eradicate permanently. The bogie of heredity, i. e., of a transmitted constitutional-taint, has been extinguished by the past twenty years' research and experience. No one conversant with those investigations now entertains the smallest doubt on the fact that cancer is primarily a purely local maiady; that it differs only, say, from a carious tooth, in its peculiar properties of emitting cells which carry infection to distant parts of the organism. Hence, if it be wisely dealt with by the operating surgeon within that pre-infective period, a stage of several weeks or even months, it is just as easily extirpated as is an offending molar or incisor. The only really ab initio incurable cases of cancer are those wherein an internal organ essential to life is the primary site, and such constitute a very small, minority of the whole. The popular idea is that 'cancer' is 'something in the system,' a mysterious entity, which when cut out in one place is certain to show itself sooner or later again, either there or in some other locality. That impression is by no means limited to the uneducated. Not long since I heard a very highly placed dignitary of the Established Church remark at a public function: 'Everyone knows that who once has cancer always has cancer.' Nothing could well be more remote from the truth."

WHAT "V" MEANT.

The Mysterious Emblem Anopted by .

Boy at Amherst College. Many years ago a young fellow en tered the freshman class at Amherst College-a lad with a square jaw, a steady eye, a pleasant smile and a capacity for hard and persistent work. One day, after he had been in college about a week, he took a chair from his room into the hall, mounted it and nailed over the door a large square of cardboard on which was painted a big black letter V, and nothing else. College boys do not like, mysteries. and the young man's neighbors tried to make him tell what the big V meant. Was it "for luck"? Was it a joke? What was it? The sophomores took it up and treated the freshman to some hazing; but he would make no answer to the questions they put. At last he was let alone and his V remained over the door, merely a mark of the eccentricity of the occupant. Four years passed. On commencement day Horace Maynard delivered the valedictory of his class, the highest honor the college bestowed. After he had left the platform, amid the applause of his fellow students-and of the audience, one of his classmates accosted him: "Was that what your V' meant? Were you after the valedictory when you tacked up that card?" "Of course," Maynard replied. "What else could it have been? How else could I have got it?" Maynard needed to tack no other letters over his door. The impetus he had gained carried him through life. He became a member of Congress, attorney-general of Tennessee, minister to Turkey and postmaster-general, and adorned every position to which he was "called,-Youths' Companion.

Transplanting Races Improves Physique It is asserted by ethnologists that the transplantation of the European races to newer countries results in the improvement of the physique. The French Canadian, for example, is of more hardy frame than the Frenchman in his own country, and the colonialborn Englishman, whether in Canada, South Africa or Australasia, is, on the average, slightly taller, though not heavier, than the natives of those islands. But, probably, the most striking example of increased stature is to be found in the South African Dutchmen, and especially in the Boers of the Transvaal. All travelers agree that not only are the Boers, physically, a much finer race than either the French or the Dutch, from whom they are descended, but that they are probably the tallest race of white men in the world. Two reasons for this remarkable increase in stature naturally suggest themselves. First, the almost perfect climate, which makes the open-air life of the South African uplands the healthlest in the world, and secondly, the struggle for existence which the emigrants had to fight with the wilderness and the natives, which must have rapidly weeded out all but the strongest and most enduring.

MDCCCC or MDCD or MCM? How shall we express the century in Roman numerals? Shall it be MDCCCC or MDCD or MCM? If we adopt the first style we lay up for those of us who survive till 1988 the following overpowering combination: -MDCCCCLXXXVIII. The second style is a sort of hybrid. The Times-Herald is in favor of style number three, which in the matter of simplicity, euphony and brevity certainly has the advantage over its rivals. It paves the way for the double M, which many children now living will live to write as the sign of the twenty-first century. Chicago Times-Herald.