

A LITTLE LOVE OF MINE.

I know a clever little maid
And a sweet, who claims me for her knight,
And I confess, I'm half afraid
She thinks what I do in the night.
The reason why I may not tell,
She's five, while I am twenty-nine,
And yet we love each other well,
I and this little love of mine.
She has a slender, lissome form,
Brown eyes where trust and truth abide,
A mouth which when she smiles is warm,
And cheeks where dimples dimly hide,
A smile she borrowed from the skies
In some rare hour of summer time,
That's sweet or serious, kind or wise,
As suits this little love of mine.
La reine petite, the little queen,
Swift to forgive as to command,
That's worth a crown and a crown
She keeps her subjects well in hand,
Their happiness her only task.
The rules by which she governs divine,
And richer kingdom none may ask,
Than has this little love of mine.
The boundary of her empire lies
In home's fair walls; her wealth untold,
The weight in love's scales, the price
A treasure greater far than gold.
Aye, running over is her cup,
With love's warm, sweet, costly wine,
And she—she's easily drunk up,
This charming little love of mine.
Fresh be the draught, I wish the hours
May bring her what she most may prize,
Soft dewy dews, and gentle showers,
And light winds sailing to the skies,
But if my soul might win the bliss
To beg a boomerang for my time,
I would be to leave her as I wish,
This dainty little love of mine.
—Rosa DeTorris, in Youth's Companion.

A HUNTRESS OF INDIA.

Her Victorious Encounter with a Savage Man-Eater.

Mrs. A. W. Salmon, wife of an officer in the Indian police, enjoys the distinction of being one of the few ladies who have sought for and found a genuine man-eating tiger and laid the king of the jungle low under the paw of the sterner sex. Mrs. Salmon has had the pleasure of bagging two of these fierce brutes, and has also shot a panther and any number of smaller fry, such as jackals and deer.
Mrs. Salmon is at present visiting some old friends in San Francisco, and told a reporter the story of how she shot and killed a ten-foot man eater up in the Nilgherry hills, in the Madras district.
"I first went to India in 1853, and during the seven years of my stay there I traveled in all the time. My husband was continually on the move, and I was always with him when possible.
"Before I went to India I passed two years in the western part of the United States, and I learned to use a rifle pretty well, and I carried a revolver on jackals, deer and such animals as we met on our trips from place to place through the jungle. The hills around the sanitarium are covered with heavy brush and long grass, and as a rule are free from tigers, but that summer the heat was so intense that the tigers, the big man-eaters sought the hills, and soon after we got settled the natives began to bring in stories of tigers which had been seen in the vicinity.
"My favorite weapon was an American Winchester rifle—one of those 44-caliber guns which seem to be a favorite with American hunters. Besides this I had a heavier rifle—also a Winchester—and it was with this rifle that I bagged my big tiger.
"During the summer of 1886 a party of my husband's friends, who were stopping at the Ootacamund sanitarium, way up in the Nilgherry hills, invited us up on a visit, and, as the heat in the lower country was simply terrific, we gladly accepted the invitation. Little was thought of the story until one morning when the mail carrier failed to appear, and when the leather pouch in which he carried his letters and his stick of bells used to scare away wild animals in the jungle were found in the road about eight miles from the sanitarium, the gentlemen began to clean up their guns and talk tiger.
"Several hunting parties went out, but in spite of the most thorough search not a single tiger could be found, and then the excitement began to die down. The birthday of one of the gentlemen was celebrated by a picnic to spot on the banks of the Pycarra river about twelve miles from the sanitarium, where we intended staying a week. The camp, which consisted of seven tents, was set up in the wildest spot imaginable, and it was a very pleasant time until the fourth day, when Capt. Rays, who went out gunning with another gentleman, had the misfortune to fall in a hullab and injure himself so badly that he could not get out. His companion hurried back to camp for assistance, and as the scene of the accident was not more than half a mile from the camp, all the gentlemen went along, leaving the ladies in care of a couple of men servants.
"Thinking that hot water might be required when Capt. Rays was brought to camp, one of the ladies sent Anthony, one of the men servants, to get more than one hundred yards away to fill a water jar. A few moments after the servant had started we were startled by a wild cry for help, and then all was quiet again. Thinking that the man had been attacked by a jackal, I started to go to his aid, and ran down the path toward the river. The low brush hid everything from my sight, until I had reached a point about twenty yards from the river, and there I saw something that made me tremble with fear.
"There on the bank of the river lay poor Anthony, and by his side, licking the blood from her paws, was a big white tiger. For a few moments the sight fairly froze my blood, and then a sense of personal danger and the thought that I should be the next victim, filled my brain. Up to this time I forgot that I had a rifle in my hand, and then came a wild desire to try my skill, with the tiger as a target. All thought of what the result would be should I shoot and miss or only wound the big man-eater fled from my mind as I saw the terrible brute pick up the body of the servant, and, after taking a few

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Protection and Republican Extravagance the Cause.
The deficit now existing in the United States treasury is the direct result of republican legislation and republican administration, not of one republican administration, but of the legitimate result of the application of false economic theories applied year after year in more and more extreme form and of false ideas of the purpose and office of government.
Not even yet protection and paternalism has not borne its worst fruits. About two more republican administrations, without a democratic interval for repairs and reform, would have been required to undermine and destroy all the principles upon which the government of this republic was originally founded, and to bankrupt the nation and bring about revolution.
The ways and means committee of the house of representatives is supposed to frame laws and devise methods for raising revenue to defray the public expenses of the nation, and the appropriations committee supervises the national expenditures, and both committees are supposed to give careful attention to the necessities of the government and to conform the revenue and the appropriations therefor to the necessities of the government and the needs of the people.
The ways and means committee, provided over by Mr. McKinley, framed a bill bearing the name of its chairman, which was cunningly devised to operate in restraint of trade by prohibiting, so far as possible, all foreign importations, and securing the control of the market to domestic trusts and monopolies organized to force down the prices of the farmer's raw products in his hands, and increase the prices of food products to the consumer, and rob and tax for their own private gain the people of the country.
The first step in the development of the protective, or trade prohibitive, idea was based upon the constitutional right of the government to levy a tariff for revenue. If such a tariff afforded incidental protection to home manufacturers it could not be successfully attacked as unconstitutional, because its chief object was to raise revenue for the support of the government.
But gradually the trade monopolists grew bolder, and their political tools advanced and extended the doctrine of protection, pure and simple, intrenching it behind the revenue idea, but applying it in a manner to work restraint on the free trade principle.
"Protected" industry demanded more and more, and so long as any importations whatever were possible under any tariff schedule, this fact was urged as a reason for increasing the tariff tax to a point where it would absolutely prohibit importation. And so, under this doctrine, all articles which could not be grown or manufactured in this country were placed on the free list and not taxed at all, the tendency was constantly to decrease the amount of revenue to be derived from the tariff, and the people were compelled to pay to private monopolies for all necessities of life except those not produced at home in sufficient quantities; and even upon sugar, though freed from tariff taxation, they were compelled to pay a tax in the form of a bounty to the home producer.
The crowning infamy in the development of this system was the McKinley bill, which, coupled with the extravagant appropriations of the Reed congress, increased the tariff to a point where the present dangerous condition of the United States treasury.
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How could a democratic congress do less? In a democratic tariff formed on the basis of all tariff, and will there be no place for a tax on an article which appears first in the list of plain necessities of every household. In a scheme for the honest and economical administration of government there is no money to be taken from a people's pockets to enrich a few and to burden the poor with an insidious and widely disseminated tax in the interest of a coterie of millionaires—that is McKinleyism; it has no place in democratic legislation.
The revenue due to the abandonment of the tax on sugar will be very large, but from its total are to be subtracted the millions heretofore paid in bounties. The difference will still be large, but were it fourfold what it is the necessity for the repeal would be no less urgent. Indeed, the virtue of the new legislation is proved by the character of those who oppose it. It is the plutocracy of both parties that recoils from the proposition to lift this burden from the common people. As long as the plutocrats, democratic as well as republican, realize that the deficit thus created must be made good by a tax upon their own superfluities. Free sugar is hateful to the heartless and unpatriotic rich because it means taxed incomes. It means the unmasking of hidden wealth which has never paid its own share of taxation, but compelled poverty to bear the unequal burden. No man whose income is now far in excess of four thousand dollars will feel a feather's weight of a levy a cent. How many tax the earners of America declare that sum from their labors? How many merchants, how many professional men? Count them and you will have the number of those whose taxes the poor man has been paying, but will shortly pay no more.—Chicago Times.

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After any of this order of exercise, when the first glow has passed, there should be a quick bath and a cold-water douche, which prevents taking cold. Other forms of healthy exercise are still to be found in walking and in domestic work. But it should be understood, by the way, by those who desire to rid themselves of superfluous flesh, that walking is of little use for that purpose, unless it produces perspiration and walking when chilled to such a point, is not always best. There are more effective ways, through gymnastic exercise, to promote perspiration and thus reduce flesh. And after all, there is no healthier or better way to do this in general than by what is called household work. When there is the requisite strength for its steady pull, and it is marvelous here how the strength grows by what it feeds on. Many a girl who was too delicate or too listless to help her mother in any of the ordinary housework, after her own work developed, full chest, strong back, stout limbs and good lungs, with the broom and the duster, the flat-iron and the scrubbing board, and appetite and cheery spirits and good nature have developed at the same time. The French government will present to the state of New York all, or nearly all, of its educational exhibit which was at the World's fair. The exhibit consists of the work of pupils of the primary and secondary schools. There will also be given to the state a pedagogic library, containing text-books used in the public schools, books of reference, etc. The exhibit is now on its way to France. On its arrival there, some of the personal property belonging to teachers will be taken out, and the rest of the exhibit, containing the articles mentioned, will be sent back to Albany.
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"Like others of her ilk, Mrs. Newmone's first and most burning ambition was to get into the social swim, for, as you know, Mr. McAllister says that is about all there is worth living for anyway. So she issued invitations for a housewarming in her splendid new house, and Newmone's gleefully informed my friend Judson that some of the bluest bloods had sent in acceptances.
"Of course Judson promised to be there. He had to be in Boston on that date, and he couldn't very well refuse if he had wanted to. He went, and he took a glance around, and everything seemed perfectly correct and up to date. The man who opened the door was irrefragable, the murmur of voices from the drawing-rooms argued a large attendance, the floral decorations of the stairways were in exquisite taste, and the gentlemen's dressing-rooms were perfectly arranged.
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"Judson looked around at the 'blue bloods' and nearly fainted.
"After a time he edged his way to the smiling owner, and asked her why she put on those cards.
"Why they were always on the stables in some of the finest museums in Europe," said Mrs. Newmone, with something like pity for Judson's ignorance.
"An off-hand way of answering, wasn't it?" put in the real estate man.
"Why did she have that?"
"He said 'Neb' was clever and made good use of her time while she was in Europe. Her placarding of the stables just showed that she had seen a thing or two."
"How charming. There won't be any divorce, will there?" said the Yassar girl.—Boston Globe.

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The proceeds of these bonds will only tide over the present and most pressing needs of the government, and the deficit will be met by a new issue of bonds, and so it will be with tariff reform. We must patiently but persistently and steadily undo the wrongs that have been done to the people, in the name of specious, but false and vicious principles and doctrines.—Kansas City Times.
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THE PENSION FRAUDS.

An Inevitable Outcome of Ruinous Republican Methods.
Following close upon the discovery of extensive frauds in West Virginia, Iowa, Nebraska and Baltimore comes the announcement that a single Buffalo pension agent has fraudulently secured for pensioners at least one million dollars and that "this is only the beginning of the unearthing of the most gigantic frauds ever perpetrated in the pension department."
These frauds are the natural, legitimate, inevitable outcome of the Tanquer-Raum methods of "busting the surplus." The profligacy of congress in making the pension agents almost almost justified pension grabbers and others in holding that any scheme for looting the treasury is justifiable provided it is in the name of the "old soldier" and successive pension commissioners have winked at "rulings" that would allow the pension sum to be almost respectably by comparison.
Commissioner Lochren will not deserve well of his country if he will not only stop the wholesale frauds perpetrated through "rulings," but check the minor but still most serious frauds that are the result of the pension agent's pen and the pension-grabbers. No one desires to deprive the deserving veteran, disabled in the line of duty, of his country's bounty. But the bounty-jumpers, deserters, cheats and frauds must be checked and the federal decorations of the pension roll be maintained as "a roll of honor."—N. Y. World.
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Secretary Carlisle, finding that congress is not disposed to help him in maintaining the necessary gold reserve, has concluded to help himself. This is a very sane and satisfactory determination.—Philadelphia Record.

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Protection and Republican Extravagance the Cause.
The deficit now existing in the United States treasury is the direct result of republican legislation and republican administration, not of one republican administration, but of the legitimate result of the application of false economic theories applied year after year in more and more extreme form and of false ideas of the purpose and office of government.
Not even yet protection and paternalism has not borne its worst fruits. About two more republican administrations, without a democratic interval for repairs and reform, would have been required to undermine and destroy all the principles upon which the government of this republic was originally founded, and to bankrupt the nation and bring about revolution.
The ways and means committee of the house of representatives is supposed to frame laws and devise methods for raising revenue to defray the public expenses of the nation, and the appropriations committee supervises the national expenditures, and both committees are supposed to give careful attention to the necessities of the government and to conform the revenue and the appropriations therefor to the necessities of the government and the needs of the people.
The ways and means committee, provided over by Mr. McKinley, framed a bill bearing the name of its chairman, which was cunningly devised to operate in restraint of trade by prohibiting, so far as possible, all foreign importations, and securing the control of the market to domestic trusts and monopolies organized to force down the prices of the farmer's raw products in his hands, and increase the prices of food products to the consumer, and rob and tax for their own private gain the people of the country.
The first step in the development of the protective, or trade prohibitive, idea was based upon the constitutional right of the government to levy a tariff for revenue. If such a tariff afforded incidental protection to home manufacturers it could not be successfully attacked as unconstitutional, because its chief object was to raise revenue for the support of the government.
But gradually the trade monopolists grew bolder, and their political tools advanced and extended the doctrine of protection, pure and simple, intrenching it behind the revenue idea, but applying it in a manner to work restraint on the free trade principle.
"Protected" industry demanded more and more, and so long as any importations whatever were possible under any tariff schedule, this fact was urged as a reason for increasing the tariff tax to a point where it would absolutely prohibit importation. And so, under this doctrine, all articles which could not be grown or manufactured in this country were placed on the free list and not taxed at all, the tendency was constantly to decrease the amount of revenue to be derived from the tariff, and the people were compelled to pay to private monopolies for all necessities of life except those not produced at home in sufficient quantities; and even upon sugar, though freed from tariff taxation, they were compelled to pay a tax in the form of a bounty to the home producer.
The crowning infamy in the development of this system was the McKinley bill, which, coupled with the extravagant appropriations of the Reed congress, increased the tariff to a point where the present dangerous condition of the United States treasury.
The McKinley bill is framed to prevent the accumulation of revenue, by prohibiting importations, and thus to increase the tariff tax to a point where it would absolutely prohibit importation. The people will be forced to pay to private monopolies for all necessities of life except those not produced at home in sufficient quantities; and even upon sugar, though freed from tariff taxation, they were compelled to pay a tax in the form of a bounty to the home producer.

Secretary Carlisle, finding that congress is not disposed to help him in maintaining the necessary gold reserve, has concluded to help himself. This is a very sane and satisfactory determination.—Philadelphia Record.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

Potato Croquettes: Take eight cold mashed potatoes. Season with pepper, salt, nutmeg; add two eggs, with a little chopped parsley; one tablespoonful melted butter. Form in balls and roll in beaten eggs and bread crumbs or cracker dust and fry in hot lard.—N. Y. World.
Steamed Batter Puffs may be made from raised dough, shaping as for biscuits, rolling berries into the dough. Set, after rising, into steamer and keep the water boiling hard until the puffs are done, allowing twenty minutes for this. Eat with sauce.—Good House-keeping.
Hard Sauce: Stir to a cream one cup of butter and three cups of powdered sugar. When light beat in three-fourths of a teaspoonful of wine, the juice of one lemon and two teaspoonfuls of nutmeg. Beat long and hard and put on ice until pudding is served.—Edison Field and Edison.
Cheese Cakes: One cup of grated cocoanut, one cup of milk curds, one cup of cream, yolks of five eggs, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of almond extract; boil until thick; pour into tart tins lined with puff paste; bake in water bath. Orange or lemon can be used instead of cocoanut.—Farm, Field and Fireside.
White Wine Jelly: Pour one pint of cold water on six sheets of isinglass and let stand until dissolved. Then add, first, a pint of boiling water; next, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, one pint of sugar and one wine-glass of white wine. Let stand until it hardens. This jelly is excellent in sickness, and makes a very nice dessert to be eaten with cake.—Woman's Journal.
Rich Date Cakes: Make any nice layer cake and bake six layers. Remove the cake and add one pound of dates. Beat the whites of two eggs stiff, add two cupfuls of fine sugar and a spoonful of almond flavoring. Mix part with the chopped dates and spread between the cakes. Use the remainder on the top and between with lemon dates with the stones removed.—House-keeper.
Jelly-fish: Fill a deep glass dish half full of jelly. Have as many small fish-molds as will lie in it. Fill the molds with blancmange. When this is cold, and the jelly also, lay the fish in the jelly as if going to bed. Do not put in a little more liquid jelly; let it get hard, to keep the fish in place; then fill the dish. The jelly should be very light-colored, and perfectly transparent.—Harper's Bazar.
Cinnamon Bun: Two ounces of butter, one egg, one-half cup of sugar, one pint of milk, one-half cup of yeast or half of a compressed cake. Put the milk in a farina boiler to scald. Beat the eggs until light, pour over them the milk, add the butter and let stand until lukewarm; then add the yeast and salt and let stand for an hour. Thin batter. Beat thoroughly and continuously for five minutes; cover and stand in a warm place over night. In the morning add one cupful of flour, beat thoroughly and then add sufficient flour, a little salt, and a time, working all the while with the hands, until soft dough. Take out on the baking-board and knead lightly for ten minutes (it must not be as stiff as bread). Put back into the bowl, cover and let stand in a warm place until very light. Then take about one-half of this dough out on the baking-board, roll it out into a thin sheet, spread lightly with butter, cover thickly with sugar, sprinkle with dried currants and cinnamon and roll tightly in a long roll. Cut through this roll about every two inches, place the bun on a flat, closely together in a greased pan. Roll out the remaining dough in the same manner, cover and stand again in a warm place until very light. Bake in a moderately quick oven for about half an hour. Turn them out of the pan while hot.—N. Y. World.

SAVING PRETTY PICTURES.

A pretty nursery screen is made by covering the panels with any solid background, black, dark red, or blue, and pasting pictures on to nursery tales upon them. One panel can be handsomely decorated with the pictures that made last year's calendar such a thing of beauty—illustrating, as many of them do—in such lovely fashion the proceeds of the month. A plethora, indeed, in these days of really exquisite specimens of the lithographer's art makes a disposition of their after they have survived their brief present in current weekly, monthly or annual, a real problem to those who like to keep their children's eyes from them forever out of sight. Hospital scrap albums are a good solution of the dilemma up to a certain point, but there are more than enough in many households for even two or three of these.—Detroit Free Press.

A Timely Hint.

There are many mothers who have clothing folded away that belonged to dear babies who died long ago and whose garments they can not bear to see. They would be spared the pain of this sight, and still be making good use of what is now but food for moths if they should consult their clergymen, or any active philanthropist, who would tell them of many distant families who would be materially helped by such donations. This winter of our discontent is no time for sentimental hoarding, no matter how sympathetic one may feel with the love that longs to hoard.—Philadelphia Press.

Wet Feet and Colds.

The best way to overcome susceptibility to taking cold from getting the feet wet is as follows: Dip the feet in cold water, and let them remain there a few seconds. The next morning dip them in again, letting them remain in a few seconds longer; the next morning keep them in a little longer yet, and continue this till you can leave them in half an hour without taking cold. In this way a person can become accustomed to the cold water, and he will not take cold from this cause. But be it understood that the "hardening" must be done carefully.—Housewife.

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SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Bishop Haygood, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, has refused to continue Sargent's regular preacher, on the ground that evangelism has no place in the Methodist polity.
Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago, the owner of the cable-road system of that city, has withdrawn his subscription of \$2,500 for prizes in the public schools, with the terse remark: "I can find better use for the money elsewhere."
To pass the time pleasantly in church Morris Whittington and James Brown, of Baltimore, supplied themselves with pocketfuls of peanuts and audibly munching during the service. They were requested to desist, but without avail. Then they were arrested and each fined ten dollars and costs by Justice Schenckel.
Miss Katharine Coman, who has charge of the political-economy department of Wellesley, wants her pupils to write the terse remarks that she sends them into the Bureau of Associated Charities in Boston, to labor unions, to tenement houses and to manufacturers. She hopes that such methods will ultimately lead to a day when we shall study the great questions of our times.

An important contribution which America has made to Christianity, is the solution which it has found of the problem of church and state. Here