

FAIRY TALES OF CHILDHOOD.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood.
With fairies and giants and wonderment fraught;
How often I wept for the Babes in the Wood—
Covered over with leaves which the little birds brought.
And sweet Cinderella, whose sisters would whip her
Till the fairy god-mother sent her to the ball!
What joy when she fitted the little glass slipper
And married the good, handsome prince after all.
My hair, it would stand right up straight from my forehead
When Bluebeard found blood on the key which his wife
Had used to peek into that chamber so horrid—
But wasn't I glad when they took Bluebeard's life.
Dear little Red Riding Hood! Who could be sweeter
When she thro' the woods to her grandmother sped;
How frightened I felt lest the big wolf would eat her
When showing his teeth while she lay on the bed.
And Hop-o-my-thumb! What a smart little fellow
He was to strew pebbles to find his way home;
I gressed his bad uncle felt awfully mellow
When Hop and his brothers would break again come.
Bold Jack and Beanstalk! I shivered when-ever
The giant said: "Fe-fi-fum! I smell blood."
And held in my breath till Jack's hatchet could sever
The stalk so the giant fell down with a thud.
And Jack, Giant Killer, so brave and defiant!
He wasn't afraid of old ogres a bit;
He shook his fist at a two-headed giant
Who, running to catch him, fell into Jack's pit.
Puss in Boots! How I listened in awe to that story
And wondering if cats long ago were so wise;
And dear Sleeping Beauty—who slept in her glory
Until the nice prince came to open her eyes.
And tiny Tom Thumb, on his mouse-horse a rider,
With his little sword needled O, wasn't he cute;
How bravely he vanquished that terrible spider—
A hero he was of most noble repute.
Beauty and the Beast also gave me a pleasure,
And Sinbad, the Sailor, and Forty Thieves, too,
And Aladdin, whose wonderful lamp was a treasure,
And the Wooden Horse flying aloft in the blue.
Enchantment and fairies and magic and witches,
Hobgoblins and dwarfs, genii, giants and elves,
Kings, princesses, princes and queens and such riches—
Those story books mustn't be closed on the shelves.
—H. C. Dodge, in Goodall's Sun.

A SMART CRIMINAL.

Why He Secured an Easy Job in the Warden's Office.

The train stopped for a few moments at a small town and a young girl got in. She was tall, slender and pretty, a true village lass, dressed in a neat gown, but one which, nevertheless, bore evidence of home manufacture. The coach was rather crowded and she looked this way and that for a seat. Then her bright glance rested upon two men seated in the rear of the coach, and she gave an exclamation as she came toward them.

"Why, George Comer," she said, as she stopped near the younger of the two men and extended her hand cordially.

He was a good-looking young fellow, dressed with great taste, and was evidently a friend of and long syne with the young girl. By his side was seated an older man with coarse features, a hard expression resting upon his face. He wore a slouch hat. He was powerfully built and would evidently be a hard man to handle where physical force was called for.

"Why, little Grace Shaw," exclaimed the young man, but he did not rise, nor did he extend his hand. He reached over with his left hand and turned over a seat.

"Won't you sit down here?" he asked.

"With pleasure. It is so long since I have seen you, George." Then alluding to his companion, he said: "This is—this is my friend, Mr. Charles Grove."

The young woman bowed stiffly, but she made up her mind that she would not like the companion of her old friend. There was something forbidding about him to her.

"What have you been doing, George, since you left town?"

"Oh, a little of everything and a good deal of nothing."

"It was unkind not to have let any of your old friends hear from you all this time."

"Well, a man is so busy, or rather so occupied in town with doing what little he has to do, that he—"

"Forgets old friends," she added, reproachfully.

"Well, not exactly. But tell me about yourself."

"There is nothing to tell. I am teaching school. But you, we have always wondered, all of us, how you were getting on. Some of us said that you were always so smart that you would do very well in New York. Have you done well?"

The young man recovered his suave manner.

"Don't be alarmed, Gracie," he said. "You can now understand what he meant when he said he was going to a big house. I am going to take him there. I am a United States marshal and he is a criminal. That is all, so cheer up, my girl."

The other man gave a grunt and a snort.

"Well, I am blown," he said.

"What has he done?" she asked, eyeing him with terror.

"Oh, not very much. He is a generally bad man. He would as soon burglarize as sandbag a person; he would as soon pick your pocket as run a faro bank; he would just as soon enter a front door and help himself as he would to climb a porch. He is simply a good all-round crook, and I am taking him to jail."

"Whew! whew!" whistled the other man, regarding the young fellow with amazement.

"But don't be alarmed, my dear. He won't be ugly to-day. He knows that I've got him and he'll keep quiet. Just hand me that newspaper, will you? It is as well that people should not know what bad company I'm in."

"Well, I've a good notion to punch—" began the other man.

"How long is he sent up for?" asked the young lady.

"Only five years, but he deserves ten, and I wish they had given it to him."

"Is it possible?"

"Yes. In 1883 he robbed a house of six hundred and fifty-three dollars; in 1885 he escaped from jail; in 1886 he sandbagged a man and took his watch; two years after he was running a crooked gambling house, and now he is sent up for forgery. He is capable of all the small vices, and a good many of the big ones."

By this time the train had arrived at the station where the young girl was to leave the train.

"Well good-by, George," she said, rising.

"Good-by, Gracie."

"I'm so glad to have seen you."

"And I, also. You are becoming such a sweet, pretty girl."

"You don't think so?"

"Indeed I do."

"I'm so glad that you have done well in the city, and I will tell all your old friends."

"Yes, do."

"Be careful of that man with you. Aren't you afraid of him?"

"Oh, no."

"Well, good-by."

"Good-by."

He extended his left hand.

"Shake!" he said.

She put her pretty hand in his and he gave it a pressure that made her blush.

"Sorry I can't shake with the other hand," he said, "but duty, you know, duty."

"Yes."

"Good-by."

"Good-by."

"Don't forget to tell all the folks I am doing well."

"I won't."

"Am prosperous and all that."

"No."

"Good-by."

"Good-by."

She was off, and now the train was bowling on again.

The other man took a key from his pocket and unlocked the handcuffs. Then he fastened the end that had been attached to him to the iron work of the seat.

"Now, Confidence Jim, if you meet any more of your lady friends, just introduce this seat to them."

With that the other man walked into a smoker and lighted a cigar, but he kept his eyes upon the man who was fastened to the seat. But when the warden of the jail heard of the story he laughed. Then he gave the smooth prisoner work in his own office.—Detroit Free Press.

Philosophy from Foggy Bottom.

Er man dat kin tell whether he's tired er jes' lazy has judicial qualifications dat fits him nacherly fer de s'p're bench.

When er man go's round askin' for advice de chances is 'bout seventeen ter three dat he's jes' tryin' ter put off gittin' down ter business.

De school dat you larns in makes a heap ob difference. No good comes ob teachin' er boy his rifmetic fun a policy slip.

Er big glass di'mun' shirt stut ain't got no magnifyin' powers. Hts effects am ter make de man dat stan's behin' it look mighty small.

Some men fin's hit mighty hahd ter think sense an' talk politics simultaneously.

Don't gib too much 'tention ter fancy 'complishments. Er man gits erehead much faster by plain walkin' dan he kin by turnin' somersets.—Washington Star.

Unnecessary.

The Ainu, an uncivilized tribe on the Island of Yezo, are not at all fond of bathing. Indeed, they share the Chinese idea that it is only dirty people who need continual washing. They do not regard themselves as dirty, and therefore dispense with the uncleanly habit.

"You white people must be very dirty," said an Ainu to a traveler as the latter was preparing to take a plunge into a limpid river, "as you tell me you bathe in the river every day."

"And what about yourself?" was the question in turn.

"Oh," replied he, with an air of contempt, "I am very clean, and have never needed washing!"—Youth's Companion.

The Young Idea.

The small boy appeared at the country school and the teacher, as a preliminary, had a talk with him.

"Well, my little man," he said, pleasantly, "do you know why you came to school?"

"Yes, sir."

"Tell me why?"

"Cause mother said I was in her way all the time at home, and she didn't want the bother of me," and the teacher subsided.—Detroit Free Press.

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The Chief Aim of the Democratic Administration.

The braves of the Iroquois club met in Chicago on the evening of Tuesday, April 2, at a grand banquet in memory of Thomas Jefferson, the father of democrats. Many democrats of national reputation were present and spoke upon the leading political questions of the day. Among them was John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, who, in response to the toast, "The Administration, Vigorous, Fearless, Democratic," said:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The federal elections during the last administration show that as soon as the policy of the party in power was developed it lost the confidence of the people and was discredited and repudiated to the end.

"The pressing necessity for repeal of all the fiscal legislation of that period of reaction has led to disquiet which now makes all deliberation impossible. We must judge the vigor of the administration not by its natural impotence of the people but by comparison with other years.

"It is a year last month since our party assumed the responsibility of government under circumstances which could not be more discouraging in time of peace. Four years previously Mr. Cleveland had given the chair to his successor with only one pressing difficulty—excessive taxation creating a large treasury surplus. This condition had been clearly put before the country in the famous message to the Fifteenth congress, which responded by the passage of the Mills bill, a salutary measure rejected by the republican senate.

"Our opponents met the condition in their way and at the end of four years we return to a change of affairs so radical that the rectal seems incredible. A treasury without a dollar of working balance and loaded with obligations deep bedded in laws: a tariff which has taken the name of its author because it is his invention of a new system to increase burdens while it reduces revenue by turning the stream of taxes from the people to the pockets of individuals, corporations and trusts.

"The financial legislation, bearing the name of Mr. Sherman, had worked adversely to the expectation of its framers and had so impaired our credit abroad that our stock markets were breaking down with securities based on foreign account and financial panic was well under way. These were the conditions Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet were called to face.

"Never did the people expect so much; there must be economy to make up four years of reckless extravagance, and the reckless financial measures were to be replaced by a policy of working balance and loaded with obligations deep bedded in laws: a tariff which has taken the name of its author because it is his invention of a new system to increase burdens while it reduces revenue by turning the stream of taxes from the people to the pockets of individuals, corporations and trusts.

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under the imperative orders of the people to act in their behalf.

"Failure to act, or half-hearted action, may be dictated by local interests or may accomplish individual revenge, but it will be punished by the voters.

"It is the peculiar character of the democratic party that it is not sectional—not divided by geographical lines, not dependent for existence upon success, not a party led by placemen, but a thoroughly national party. It has in its dark days, its long wanderings in the wilderness, its abasements and trials, but its unquenchable vitality proves it the party of the American people the same here in Illinois as it is in Georgia or Texas or New Jersey or Connecticut, springing from the warm heart of the people and invulnerable to the weapons of political warfare. It took its rise with the birth of American liberty, and it will perish when that liberty is no more.

"Our administration is thoroughly democratic in its sense that it is based upon the principle of universal suffrage, and it is a triumph of the people over politicians and classes, a protest against privilege.

"The Jeffersonian idea is reliance upon the people and confidence in them.

"The founders of the republic were not in agreement with democratic ideas; many of them, nursed under the cold shadow of aristocratic forms, distrusted the people; they looked to Europe for instruction and models, they deferred to wealth, education and high born position. It was then that our party rose under the guidance of the brain that produced the charter of American liberty; it came into being to save the fruits of the revolution, to curb the tendency to revert to the government of a class, and to raise the poor man to an equality in the state and fit him for the public service.

"It taught that government is the creation of the people, an instrument for their use, and that it should be for the equal benefit of all; it developed the idea that it is the best government that governs the least; that prosperity, domestic order and is strong for defense, but which does not interfere with the pursuits of the people. In such a government the delegated power to tax is limited to the needs of government, economically administered. It cannot tax under favors individuals or classes nor assist them in their business by legislation, nor can it create systems of agriculture, manufacture or trade.

"Gentlemen, the administration and the men who stand with it in congress are trying to restore our government to the principles from which it has so far drifted. The great body of the privileged class and the representatives of the protected interests oppose and denounce it because it is striving to carry out Jeffersonian principles as history states them and as we understand them, applied to the present time. The concentrated efforts of enormous wealth and organized selfish interests are working against us.

"When our opponents refer to the founders of the republic it is only to claim that they approved of the system of indirect taxation, they never approved of taxes for protection. Taxation was for revenue, and all protection was incidental to it. In their time there was no accumulated wealth and the only way to raise revenue was upon imports; it was equal taxation, because there was then a nearer equality of condition than the world had ever before seen and the chief pursuits of the people were agriculture and commerce. How Jefferson and Madison would act now may be judged from the maxims of their policy. They took the best methods at the time under the circumstances to serve the people, but class legislation was alien to their democracy, and in that opinion we follow them. They would advocate a system under which wealth would bear its burden of taxation. Our great master, whose birthday we now celebrate, says it all in language no one can improve:

"With all these blessings what more is necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people? Still one thing—a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicity."

QUAINT MARRIAGE NOTICES.

A Curious Collection from Old Papers.

Married—In England, Mr. Matthew Rousby, aged 21, to Mrs. Ann Taylor, aged 89. The lady's grandson was at this equal union, and was five years older than his grandfather.—Saleen Mercury, October 21, 1788.

The 16th inst., Mr. William Checkley, son of Rev. Mr. Samuel Checkley, of Boston, was married to Miss Polly Cranston, a young lady of genteel acquirements and of a most Amiable Disposition.—Old Boston paper, December 19, 1768.

Thursday last, was married, at Newport, R. I., John Coffin Jones, Esq., of Boston, merchant, to the truly amiable and accomplished Miss Abigail Grant, daughter of the late Alexander Grant, Esq., a lady of real merit, and highly qualified to render the conjugal state supremely happy.—Old Boston paper, May 22, 1786.

In Williamsburg, N. C., Maj. Smith, of Prince Edwards, Va., to Miss Charlotte B. Brodie. This match, consummated only a few days since, was agreed upon thirty-one years ago, at Camden, S. C., when he was captured at the battle of Camden; and, being separated by war, each had supposed the other dead until a few months since, when they accidentally met, and neither pleaded any statute of limitation in bar of the old bargain.—Saleen Gazette, July 19, 1811.

Married—In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Haven, Mr. Mark Simes, Esq., Deputy Postmaster, etc., to the Elegantly Pretty and Amably Delicate Miss Mary Ann Blount, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Blount, of Little Harbour.

Genius of Hymen: power of fondest love! In showers of bliss descend from worlds above, On Beauty's rose and Virtue's milder form. And shield, ah, shield them both from time's tempestuous storm.

—Oracle of the day, Portsmouth, N. H., November 24, 1798.

At Concord, Ebenezer Woodward, A. B., Citizen Bachelor of Hanover, N. H., to the Amiable Miss Robinson.

At Longmeadow, Mr. John M. Dunham, Citizen Bachelor and Printer, aforesaid, to the Amiable Miss Emily Burt.

The promptness and decision which the said citizens have shown

"In all the fond intrigues of love" is highly worthy of imitation, and the success that has so richly crowned their courage and enterprise must be an invincible inducement to the fading phantoms of our remaining bachelors to make a vigorous attack on some fortress of female beauty with a determined resolution.

"Ne'er to quit the glorious strife!" till, dressed in all her charms, some blooming fair herself shall yield, the prize of conquering love.—Boston, 1795.

—N. Y. Journal.

OUT of 3,500 newspaper clippings collected by Henry Romeike, of New York, referring to the late George W. Childs, only one had a mean thing to say about him, and that one said that Mr. Childs could not have been a true philanthropist because he left a fortune of \$15,000,000.

PROTECTION AND OPPRESSION.

How Workingmen Are Prevented from Signing Tariff Reform Petitions.

Thousands of petitions have been sent to congress in favor of the Wilson bill and tens of thousands against it. After the elections of 1890 and 1892, this fact might seem strange to some. If so, it is because they do not understand the present economic situation. The do not realize to what extremes political manufacturers will go to prevent the loss of the pap that has nourished, or rather stimulated, them.

It takes unusual courage to enable factory employees to sign petitions which are not sanctioned by the bosses. Those who have gone amongst the "protected" workmen and have met them in their homes and lodges, say that there are very few tariff reform backsliders, even during these hard times—falsely credited to the shadow of the Wilson bill. The workmen, however, think it bad policy for them to sign tariff reform or free trade petitions, when such action will imperil their positions and bring hardship upon themselves and their families. Besides, they think it unnecessary. They voted twice for radical tariff reform and they now expect congress to do what it was elected to do. If it does not, they are likely to cast about next fall for a new party that promises to keep its promises.

Mr. B. F. Longstreet tells us in the Courier, of St. Louis, how protectionist oppression is applied in Worcester, Mass. On January 3, Mr. Thomas F. Kennedy succeeded in having resolutions indorsing the Wilson bill adopted by the central labor union of Worcester. These were the resolutions which Congressmen J. H. Walker, of Worcester, refused to present to congress and which were finally presented by Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, a man not under the thumb of protected manufacturers, because Medicine Lodge, his home, is not a manufacturing center.

Mr. Kennedy, who is a laborer in one of the leading shoe houses of Worcester, and who is a sober, steady, intelligent and worthy workman, expected to lose his position. His employers "laid for him" but they waited until February, when matters had cooled down, before discharging him.

An old man, a war veteran, who was in the thickest of the anti-slavery fight in Kansas, feeling confident that he could secure hundreds of petitions in favor of the Wilson bill, as being "in the right direction," drew up a petition, but upon going to his work that morning he was surprised by the labored efforts of the men to keep out of his reach. Newspaper reports of his intention had anticipated his arrival at the shop that day, and late in the afternoon he found the explanation to be that the "boss" had passed the word among the men in this threatening injunction: "You had better keep away from that man with his devilish heresies. He is in daily expectation of his discharge."

Mr. Longstreet, who has been active for radical tariff reform, says that he has been made to feel the pressure of protection to such an extent that he has sold out his business, and will leave Worcester to locate in a less protected and, therefore, more liberal city.

It is really a serious matter for workmen in protected industries to express their honest convictions; without the secret ballot, in most states in 1890 and 1892, it is not improbable that we would not now know their honest convictions were for tariff reduction.

WEAK-KNEED DEMOCRATS.

Men Who Are Afraid to Show Their Colors in Public.

The reform club of New York had a big tariff reform meeting in Little Falls, N. Y., on February 22. There was great opposition to the meeting. At 7:30 p. m., the opera house had not been lighted, but few people had arrived and the prospects for a successful meeting were not flattering. It was then that the leading democrats who had given but half-hearted support to the arrangements, began to decline the honor of acting as chairman to introduce Mr. W. B. Estell, the speaker. Disgusted at the cowardice of the democratic politicians, the reform club representative at last asked Mr. F. V. Salsar, a manufacturer and farmer, but not a politician, if he would preside. He gladly consented to do so. Here is a part of what he said:

"We all understand the object of this meeting. Not even the most radical of our republican friends claim that democratic laws have caused any of the hard times through which we are passing. They only claim that it is the fear of what may happen should the Wilson bill become a law that has caused the stagnation in trade and the closing up of our mills. In regard to what would be the consequence of the enactment of the Wilson bill, opinions differ, and we have with us to-night a gentleman who will explain most fully the democratic position on this question, and show you by facts and figures that there can be no question but that the passage of proper tariff reform measures will not only restore our former prosperity, but greatly enhance it. He will also show that the present depression is due, not to democratic measures or the fear of democratic measures, but to the condition the country was left in by the actual results of republican laws and republican mismanagement. I know that there are many within these walls to-night who are sorry that they voted for Cleveland and a change in the national policy. But I want to tell them that had the republican party continued their extravagant rule and financial policy we would be suffering ten times as badly