YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

ENTERTAINMENT AND INSTRUCTION FOR OUR GIRLS AND BOYS.

A Lesson or Two in Riding on Horseback That Will Be Found Useful to Beginners. How to Sit and How to Handle the Reins.

In a recent issue of Golden Days appeared some very sensible advice on the subject of "Ponies for Boys." Following are suggestions made about the "seat," the first mystery to be mastered, along with directions for holding the reins.

TOO SHORT. TOO LONG. CORRECT.

The first lesson should teach the young beginner that the bridle and reins are not intended for him to hold on by. Let a comfortable, padded saddle, with stirrups the right length, be put on a steady pony, and the groom lead the pony or make him walk or canter round in a circle, with a long, lunging rein attached. Sit in an upright, easy position in the middle of your saddle, and try and keep there. Shoulders back and waist slack, and fold your arms across your chest, for we are not going to bother you with any reins in your first lessons. You are now in a position to learn the three legitimate aids to the seat—viz., balance, grip and stirrups. The lower limbs should be attached to the pony like a centaur, sticking to your saddle like glue, and gripping with the knees like a vise, feeling the stirrups as a useful support. The trunk should be well balanced and flexible.

When confidence and a firm seat have been acquired, then the boy may be trusted with the bridle, because he will feel perfectly independent of holding on by it, and will only use it as a means to regulate the paces of his pony. The reins must be smoothly and flatly held, with the arms, hands and elbows in the right position, and the finest horsemen regulate the paces from the motion of the wrists and fingers only. When you have settled on the right length to hold your reins so as to suit your pony's mouth, make a private mark on them, so that you can always pick them up again the same length. The reins should be held in the left hand, but the right hand should always be ready, and it is very often advisable to ride with both hands.

When riding with one hand, place the three fingers of the left hand—viz., the second, third and fourth—between the single rein, and then turn them over the first forefinger, when they will be held tightly by the thumb. The thumb should point between the pony's ears. This will insure the elbow being in the right place, close to the side, with a good command of the reins.

If young Nimrod has taken the trouble to do as he is told he will look very well on ponyback, for his seat will be square to the front, without either shoulder being in advance. The left hand with the reins just above the pommel of the saddle, elbows close to side, knees close to saddle and ready to grip it like a vise, toes slightly out, heels down, head up.

Died at His Post.

A good many boys think that the life of a cowboy in the far west is a very jolly one, while in point of fact cowboys have much hard work to do and are often exposed to the severest weather, and their lives are risked in the course of duty. The following story, written for Harper's Young People, illustrates this:

A cowboy known as "Tex" was ordered to drive a small herd of cattle from a certain ranch in the southern part of Nebraska to a station on the Union Pacific railway. It was a drive of only one day, and Tex started out alone very early one morning, believing that he would need no help to manage so small a number of cattle. During the forenoon Tex observed clouds gathering in the north, and he felt sure a storm was coming. He knew it was of no use to try to hurry the herd, but he felt a little uneasy, as storms in that locality are likely to be very severe. His fears were well grounded. Rapidly the wind increased, blowing dead against the cowboy and his charge. Colder grew the atmosphere, and a few snowflakes fell. A blizzard was coming, but Tex kept moving forward. Boreas was fairly howling now, and the air was bitter cold. Tex's cattle, with heads low down, breasted the storm and moved slowly along the trail. Tex shouted cheerily to encourage himself as well as his cattle, but by degrees he grew more and more chilled and hoarse and after awhile he stopped shouting. To keep his blood in circulation he threw his arms about and beat his hands against his thighs and body, but soon that did no more good, and he sat still in the saddle, freezing. The storm rushed and roared yet, and colder grew the air. About mid-afternoon a few cattle were blown by the wind to a group of shanties standing out on the plain far from the regular trail. A pony nearly frozen followed and stopped in front of one of the shanties. His rider sat motionless, and men rushed out to help him, but he kept his saddle like a marble figure. The rider was Tex, and he was stone dead.

Two Little Old Ladies.

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay,
In the self same cottage lived day by day.
One could not be happy, "because," she said,
"So many children were hungry for bread;"
And she really had not the heart to smile,
When the world was so wicked all the while.

ONE WAS GRAVE AND ONE WAS GAY.

The other old lady smiled all day long,
As she knitted, or sewed, or crooned a song.
She had no time to be sad, she said,
When hungry children were crying for bread.
So she baked, and knitted, and gave away,
And declared the world grew better each day.

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay;
Now which do you think chose the wiser way?
—St. Nicholas.

Grape Marmalade.

Put the grapes into a stone pot and set the pot into a kettle with cold water; set this on the fire and boil until the grapes will mash easily; stir them often and jam with bowl of the spoon; take them up and strain through a sieve; to one quart of the pulp allow one pint of sugar and boil forty minutes.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

The Wandering Jew—The Tradition as Given in 1228.

The legend of the Wandering Jew was brought to Europe from the east late in the Eleventh century, after the first crusade under Peter the Hermit. In the year 1228 this legend was told for the first time by an Armenian bishop, then lately arrived from the Holy Land, to the monks of St. Alban, in England. According to his narrative, Joseph Cartaphilus was doorkeeper at the prætorium of Pontius Pilate when Jesus was led away to be crucified. As Jesus halted upon the threshold of the prætorium Cartaphilus struck him in the loins and said: "Move faster! Why do you stop here?" Jesus, the legend continues, turned round to him and said, with a severe look: "I go, but you will await my coming." Cartaphilus, who was then 30 years old, and who since then has always returned to that age when he had completed a hundred years, has ever since been awaiting the coming of our Lord and the end of the world. He was said to suffer under the peculiar doom of ceaselessly traversing the earth on foot. The general belief was that he was a man of great piety, of sad and gentle manners, of few words, often weeping, seldom smiling, and content with the scantiest and simplest food and the most poverty stricken garments. Such was the tradition which poets and romancists in various lands and many languages have introduced into song and story. As the ages rolled on new circumstances were added to this tale. Paul of Eitzen, a German bishop, wrote in a letter to a friend that he had met the Wandering Jew at Hamburg in 1564 and had a long conversation with him. He appeared to be fifty years of age. His hair was long, and he went barefoot. His dress consisted of very full breeches, a short petticoat or kilt reaching to the knees, and a cloak so long that it descended to his heels. Instead of Joseph Cartaphilus, he was then called Ahasuerus.

The Crescent and the Cross.

Warburton, in his work on the crescent and the cross, relates the following incident: "The crescent was the symbol of the city of Byzantium, and was adopted by the Turks. This device is of ancient origin, as appears from several medals, and took its rise from an event thus related by a native of Byzantium: Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, meeting with great difficulties in carrying on the siege of the city, set the workmen one dark night to undermine the walls. Luckily for the besieged, a young moon suddenly appeared and the designs of the besiegers were discovered, in acknowledgment whereof the Byzantines erected a statue to Diana, and the crescent became the symbol of the state. If this is correct it antedates B. C. 336, when the death of Philip took place. In Leland's 'Life of Philip of Macedon,' it is related that at the siege of Byzantium a bright meteor appeared in the air. The meteor, which had appeared so opportunely to direct their motions, the Byzantines ascribed to the peculiar favor of the gods, and in the ardor of their acknowledgment dedicated a statue to Hecate or Diana. In Calmet's Dictionary, article 'Moloch,' is represented a Persian coin with the figure of a star and crescent; in the Pictoral Bible, II Chron., 15, 16, a Phœnician coin bears a crescent; Matthew, xxi. Prince Cantemir, in his 'History of the Ottoman Empire, says: 'The Janizaries flourished in 1322 bear on their banners a two edged sword, bent like a ray of lightning, opposite to a crescent.' And in describing the siege of Vienna in 1529 he mentions the crescent as the emblem of Mohammedanism antagonistic to the cross. After all, perhaps the Turkish crescent, like the modern crown of Europe, may be but a variation of the horn, the ancient symbol of authority so often alluded to in the Old Testament. Or perhaps it originated in connection with the worship of Diana or the moon."

Old Verse.

The following specimen of ingenious versification was published in a Philadelphia paper while the revolutionary war was in progress. It may be read three different ways: First, let the whole be read in the order in which it is written; second, read the lines downward on the left of each comma in every line; third, in the same manner on the right of each comma. In the first reading the revolutionary cause is condemned, and by the others it is encouraged and lauded:

Hark! Hark! the trumpet sounds, the din of war's alarms,
O'er seas and solid grounds, doth call us all to arms;
Who for King George doth stand, their honors soon shall shine;
Their ruin is at hand, who with the congress join.
The acts of parliament, in them I much delight,
I hate their cursed intent, who for the congress fight:
The Tories of today, they are my daily toast,
They soon will sneak away, who independence boast;
Who non-resistance hold, they have my hand and heart,
May they for slaves be sold, who act a Whiggish part;
On Mansfield, North and Bute, may daily blessings pour,
Confusion and dispute, on congress evermore,
To North and British lord, may honors still be done,
I wish a block or cord, to Gen. Washington.

Luck of Eden Hall.

Hutchinson, in his "History of Cumberland," speaking of Eden hall, says: In this house are some old fashioned apartments. An old painted drinking glass, called the "Luck of Eden hall," is preserved with great care. In the garden, near to the house, is a well of excellent spring water, called St. Cuthbert's well. The glass is supposed to have been a sacred chalice, but the legendary tale is, that the butler, going to draw water, surprised a company of fairies who were amusing themselves upon the green near the well. He seized the glass which was standing upon its margin; they tried to get it from him, but after an ineffectual struggle flew away singing:

If that glass either break or fall,
Farewell the luck of Eden hall.

Earl or Count.

When the Saxon kings created an earl they gave him a shire or division of land to govern. At the Norman conquest the word count superseded the title earl, and the earldom was called a county. Even to the present day we call the wife of an earl a countess. A belt running in a northeastern direction from Devonshire and Hampshire marks off the shires. In a general way the shires mean the midland counties. Anglesey, in Wales, and twelve counties in England do not terminate in "shire."

"Let Her Go."

The following has been offered as the origin of the expression, "Let her go, Gallagher:" "A few years ago a man was convicted of a crime in Texas. The sentence was hanging. The day of execution arrived and the prisoner was placed on the trap and asked if he had anything to say. He answered, motioning to the hangman 'Let her go, Gallagher.' Gallagher was the sheriff who had charge of the execution."

Early Prints.

The earliest prints that are known are a set of the seven planets, in an almanac, by way of frontispiece.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Hints to Amateurs About Restoring Valuable Pieces of Antique Furniture.

Old furniture is so valued nowadays that housewives, who often include amateur cabinet making and repairing in their accomplishments, may find use for the following experience of a London mechanic. He recommends sawdust or raspings of hard and soft wood for filling the cracks and worm holes in old pieces of furniture, and says that he learned their value in his young days from Oriental carpenters. You should sift them through wire gauze. Put each separately in a box with a label and you are always ready for a sudden job. For a crack, a worm eaten hole or a deep flaw prepare the proper dust, by the admixture of brick dust in flour (also kept ready), or whiting, or ocher, or any required tint. Then take well cooked glue, and on a house plate stir it in slowly while hot, with sufficient powder for your work. Dab the hole or crack with your glue brush, then with a putty knife stir about the mixture on the plate, taking care you have the right color. When sure on this point, take some of the cement on the end of the knife and insert it in the desired place. Then use as much pressure as you possibly can with the blade, and keep smoothing at it. Sprinkle a little of the powder on the spot. When thoroughly dry sandpaper the surface with an old used piece, so as not to abrade the joint. You can then varnish the mending. Where weevil and woodworms have devoured the furniture, cautiously cut out the part till a sound place be reached. Poison the wood with a solution of sulphate of copper injected into the hollow. Let it dry. Cut an angular piece of same wood from your board, and with a sharp chisel make a suitable aperture for its reception. Fix it with glue. When thoroughly dry, work with carving tools or rasp and glass, scraping till the new bit of work exactly matches the old.

Sweetbreads with Cream Sauce.

Put the sweetbreads in cold water; remove the pipes and members. Cook in boiling salt water, with one tablespoonful lemon juice, twenty minutes. The above is a Boston cooking school recipe, which adds: For sweetbread with cream sauce prepare the sweetbreads as directed above; then take a pint of cream, two scant tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour; beat the cream, cook butter and flour together and add the hot cream. Cut up half a can of mushrooms, add to the sauce with half a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper. Let it cook for a few minutes in the upper part of the double boiler. Add the sweetbreads and let them warm through.

Cut toast into points and serve around the sweetbreads on a platter.

Silver Bowls for Fruit and Salads.

Silver fruit dishes are in the shape of low bowls, and are generally round, although some oval and flaring forms are seen with waving fluted ornament. These bowls have sometimes bulging sides, but they are usually straight, and have a band like effect. This band is enriched with repousse ornament, designs in outline and polished against an oxidized background, and ornament modeled in relief and applied. Some beautiful designs of this kind are seen in which chrysanthemums with detached petals are carefully drawn from nature. The sugar bowl and creamer usually accompany them, and they are all luxuriously encased.

Silver salad bowls are plainly distinguishable by their ornament. They are more irregular in form than fruit bowls. The edges are curving and crumpled in leaf like suggestions. Crab sea weed and bits of net inclosing shells and marine forms are among the designs.

Dining Room Furniture.

The stiff and massive style of furniture characteristic of the period of Henry II has been revived in the world of fashion, with various modifications, for modern dining rooms.

A DINING ROOM IN HENRY II STYLE.

Straight backed chairs and ponderous tables, with legs turned on the lathe, cabinets and sideboards of architectural design, are the prominent features of Cinquecento furniture, which, for solidity and hard wear, leave nothing to desire, but can hardly be called elegant.

An Interesting Flower Bulb.

The "Oriental lily," known to florists as the Chinese narcissus, may be grown in the ordinary manner in water, earth, moss or sand, but a very interesting way of cultivating this flower is to take a dish from four to six inches deep and put into it some small stones, then set the bulbs upon the stones and fill up with water to touch the bottom of the bulbs. They will begin to grow in a few days, and will flower in six to eight weeks. Do not set the bulbs away in the dark, as is usual in starting other varieties. By planting at different times a succession of these beautiful and fragrant flowers may be secured for the winter. The same bulb sometimes produces both double and single flowers.

A Popular Fabric for Winter Draperies.

The new double faced canton flannels, showing on one side floral or scroll designs on a dark surface, and on the other side one plain color, represent a very desirable material for draperies of a comparatively small cost. The fabric is close and thick, with a long, soft nap, so that, though in fact nothing but cotton, it protects against draughts and has a sufficiently rich and heavy look for winter use.

Useful Suggestions.

For an informal or family breakfast cream tinted damask cloths with borders in bright colors are liked. The napkins match and are finished with fringe.

An excellent way to clean old brass is to use ordinary household ammonia undiluted and rub with a brush. This will leave the metal clear and bright. It should then be rinsed in clear water and wiped dry.

When replacing the stair carpet, do not put it down exactly as it was before, but if it will allow reverse it by putting the top at the bottom, and vice versa. This keeps it from wearing in spots, and will make it last much longer.

In heating calo for a long time turn the spoon over and use it backwards, advises a cooking school teacher. It will be found much easier.

A little washing soda or borax in the water is excellent for whitening the table and floor.

When grease has been spilled on a stove cover, turn the cover over and let the grease burn off before trying to clean it.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION.

Daniel Hand Gives a Million to the American Missionary Association.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 25.—In the course of an address by Secretary M. E. Strieby, D.D., delivered at the afternoon session of the American Missionary association, the following statements were made, amid loud applause: The American Missionary association has this week received the largest gift ever made in the country by a living donor to a benevolent society. Daniel Hand, an aged resident of Clinton, Conn., formerly a merchant in the South, has given to this association $1,000,894 25 in interest-bearing securities, to be held in a trust known as "The Daniel Hand educational fund for colored people," the income only to be paid for the education of colored people in the Southern States. Mr. Hand having made money in the South and having seen the ignorance and consequent suffering of the colored people there, felt he could not use it better than in providing for their education, and has chosen to entrust the American Missionary association, whose work is so largely devoted to the elevation of that people, the care of this magnificent gift.

At the business meeting officers were elected for the next year with William M. Taylor, D. D. LL. D., of New York president, corresponding secretaries, M. E. Strieby, D. D., A. F. Beard, D. D.; recording secretary, M. E. Strieby, D. D.; treasurer, H. W. Hubbard, esq., all 56 Reade street, New York. At the meeting of the woman's bureau, led by Mrs. C. A. Woodbury of Maine, a report upon woman's work was read by the secretary followed by missionary addresses on the "Mountain whites" by Mrs. A. A. Myers of Jellico, Tenn., on the "Colored women" by Mrs. G. W. Moore of Washington, D. C., on the "Indians" by Miss Collins of Dakota and the closing address by President Mrs. Woodbury.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The Legislative Joint Committee Visit the Institution October 25.

October 25, the joint committee of the Senate and House paid a visit to the State Reform school. The committee included Messrs. Holmes and Mansur of the Senate, and Perkins, McCuen, Somers, Goodwillie and Pearl of the House. Among the visitors were Senators Hammond, Fisk of Grand Isle, Smith of Panton, Bunker, Fisk of Lamoille, Caldwell of New Haven, also Hon. J. N. North of Shoreham, Hon. C. Read of Addison, Lee Tracy of Shelburn, M. and Byron Smith. Vergennes was represented by C. A. Booth, N. G. Morton, D. H. Lewis, Dr. Shipman, H. C. Johnson, Senator Fisk and Representatives McCuen, Pearl and Somers were accompanied by their wives.

After going over the institution, examining the various apartments, including the sleeping and dining rooms and gymnasium, and taking a careful survey of the farm, outbuildings and grounds, attended by Superintendent Healey, the party sat down to a sumptuous dinner, to which they did ample justice, and were afterward treated to some fine music by the State school band. The general conviction of all, after a careful, review of the school and its condition, was quite flattering to Superintendent Healey. The committee and visitors left on the afternoon train.

THE CASES DISMISSED.

Dr. Webb and Maj. Wetmore did not Overdrive that Team up Mount Washington.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 25.—In September, 1887, Charles O'Hara, the Glen House stage driver, was prosecuted for over driving a party consisting of Dr. W. Seward Webb of New York, and Major W. B. Wetmore of Shelburne, Vt., from that hotel to the top of Mount Washington. At the October term, 1887, of the Supreme Court the case against O'Hara was dropped and Col. Webb and Major Wetmore were indicted. At the court just had the attorney-general and the county solicitor became satisfied the team was not overdriven or injured and the charges were groundless and the cases were dismissed. An examination of the facts completely vindicated Dr. Webb and Major Wetmore.

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

Election of Officers—Next Session to be Held in Lynn, Mass.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Universalist general convention adjourned this evening, after electing the following officers: President, Hon. Hozea W. Parker of New Hampshire; vice-president, Rev. Dr. J. S. Cantwell of Chicago; secretary, Rev. D. G. L. Demarest of New Hampshire; treasurer, D. Taylor, esq., of New York; trustee, Rev. Charles Conklin of Chicago; preacher of the occasional sermon next year, Rev. D. D. Cone, president of Buchtel college, Akron, O. The convention will meet in Lynn, Mass., next year.

ASHAMED OF THE STORY.

An Indiana Democrat Denies the One Dollar a Day Yarn.

[From the Ansonia, Conn., Sentinel.]

Dickerman M. Bassett of Birmingham, Conn., wrote a letter to his friend in Indianapolis, William Henderson, and the reply is printed below. Mr. Henderson is a democrat of prominence in Indiana, a leading member of the Indianapolis bar, and a relative of the late Vice President Hendricks:

D. M. Bassett, Esq., Birmingham, Conn.

Dear sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d inst, stating in substance that Mr. Pendleton of this city addressed a democratic meeting in your town last Saturday, in which he said he never believed Gen. Harrison had said that $1 a day was good enough for a workingman until he obtained an affidavit signed by 12 prominent citizens of Indianapolis, who swore that they heard him utter the words. I have to reply to this that I am not a supporter of Gen. Harrison or a defender or apologist for what he has said or done, but having lived in the same town with him for 35 years, and during that time never heard him accused of a mean act or an unkind word of any one, rich or poor, and being called on by you for the fact of this utterance, I would be doing him great injustice if I were to decline to answer your respectful letter. That he ever uttered such a word is not believed by a single respectable democrat in the State of Indiana. I have been engaged in active business in this city for about 38 years, and have known and now know all the prominent men of the city, and do not know a single one of the so-called prominent men referred to by Mr. Pendleton. This thing is a silly falsehood, gotten up for influencing voters abroad and not at home. The thing is so basely false that the democratic state committee and the county committee of this county refuse to give it countenance.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

Indianapolis, October 6.

A Thief Arrested.

The news was received with the utmost satisfaction by the community that he had terrorized; but the arrest of a disease that is stealing away a loved and valued life, is an achievement that should inspire heart felt gratitude. Dullness, cold extremities, depressed spirits, and extremely miserable sensations, with pain, were familiar to the victim of disordered kidneys and liver. Arrest the cause of ones ill by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a thoroughly reliable detective, that will hunt out and capture the most subtle origin of old disease. Druggists.

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96 | GEO. H. KINSLEY. | 96

NEVER HAD SUCH ATTRACTIONS.

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