# OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

### Robin Hood and the Clouted Beggar.

Robin Hood sometimes did wrong, and at such times, as is usually the case with those who willfully misbehave, he received evil | a fuel. in return.

One day, he met a strange-looking beggar in the road. The fellow was covered with many thicknesses of rags, or clouts; in fact, his cloak was so patched and repatched that, in its thinnest part, it was more than twentyfold. His hat was really three hats put together so as to form one heavy covering for his head. He carried a sack of meal swinging from his neck by a leather strap, fastened by a strong buckle.

It was near night-fail when Robin stepped out of the woods, and called to the beggar to stop and talk awhile with him. But the clouted tramp paid no heed to his words, and walked right on as if he had not heard. "Stop when I speak to you!" cried Rob-

in, growing angry. "I won't do it," responded the beggar, quite boldly. "It is some distance to where I lodge, and I don't care to miss my supper.

"Lend me some money," jeeringly cried Robin. "I must have supper, too." "I've no money for you," responded the beg-

gar, gruffly. "You are as young as I, and you seem lazy and good-for-nothing. If you wait for your supper till I give you money to buy it, you'll be apt to fast for the rest of the year !" This last speech made Robin very

"If you have but one farthing," he exclaimed, "I'll take take it from you.

you may as well lay aside your ragged old cloak and offer no further resistance. Untie your sack, and let me see what is in it, and, if you make any noise, I will see what effect a broad-headed arrow can have on a beggar's hide!"

But the beggar only grinned at the outlaw, and very quietly said:

"You'd better let me alone. I'm not afraid of your bent stick and little pointed shafts, which are only fit for pudding-skewers. If you offer me any harm, I'll baste you till you'll be glad to let me go.'

Robin at once flew into a towering passion, and bent his bow to shoot the beggar; but, before he could draw an arrow, the clouted tramp struck at him with his oak staff and knocked his bow into splinters. Robin drew his sword; but, before he could use it, the beggar struck his sword hand, disabling it, and knocking the weapon away. Poor Robin was in a bad fix, The sturdy vagrant now fell upon him, all defenceless as he was, and belabored him mightily. He basted his head, his shoulders, his back, his legs, till at last Robin fell down senseless.

"O fie! stand up, man! Don't lie down to sleep this time o' day! Wait till you get my money, and then go to your tavern and be merry!" shouted the beggar, in derision; and thinking Robin was dead, he trudged on his way, not caring a whit for what he had done.

Shortly after, Little John, Much, and Scathelock came up to where Robin lay. He was moaning and writhing, the blood flowed facely from his basted head. They poured cold water on his face, chafed his hands, and finally restored him to consciousness.

"Ah!" he exclaimed with a deep sigh, "I never before was so thrashed. It is forty years that I have wandered in the greenwood, but no man ever so mauled my back as has that beggar whom you see trudging away up the hill yonder. I did not think he could do me any harm, but he took his pikestaff and beat me so that I fear I never shall be well again. If you love me, you will run and catch him and fetch him back to me. But beware of his staff: get hold of it first, or he'll pound the life out of all of you."

"Never fear," said Little John; "Scathelock and I will take him. Much may stay and take care of you."

So the two seized their bows and ran after the beggar, who was leisurely pursuing his through the woods, and, running very fast, in 1591. got ahead of their victim and hid on each side of the road. When the beggar came on they sprang out, Little John catching hold of his staff and Scathelock holding a drawn

dagger before his breast. "Give up your staff, or I'll slay you on the spot!" cried Scathelock.

The beggar let go his staff, which Little Sohn stuck in the ground hard by. "Don't kill me!" cried the beggar in a

whining voicer "I never did you harm." "You've nearly killed our master, who lies back yonder by the road," exclaimed Little John. "Come along with us, that we may give you your sentence!"

"Now," said the beggar, assuming a different tone, "I know you are honest fellows, and do not wish to harm me for acting in self-defense. If you will let me go, will give you a hundred pounds in good money which I have in my bag."

To this proposition Little John and Scathelock agreed. It was a wicked thing ; for they intended to get his money and then take him all the same. So they bade him count out the money.

The beggar took off his cloak and spread it upon the ground. Then he unslung his mealbag and put it in the middle of the cloak. Little John and Scathelock drew close, to see him count out the good money. As they did so, the beggar thrust his two hands | blocks, and display a marked inequality in | thin layers, in a long biscuit-pan. Select into the bag, and taking up a lot of meal in each dashed it into the eyes of Little John and Scathelock. They were blinded so that they could do nothing but dance about and rub their faces. The beggar quickly seized his staff and began thrashing them terribly. He rapped them over the head, he basted their backs, he belabored their broad shoulders till the woods resounded with the heavy

As soon as they could escape, Little John and Scathelock took to their heels and ran. It was with greatshame that they returned to Robin and reported the result of their adventure. The chief laughed at them, and they all three felt in their hearts that they had got no more than they had deserved. They had broken their rules in attacking a poor man, and had been soundly panished in turn .- From the story of Robin Hood, by Manrice Thompson, in St. Nicholas for June.

---rence to the Niagara.

#### A Curious Invention.

interesting invention has been exhibited in practical operation at Chicago, in the shape of an apparatus for vaporizing crude petroleum oil and utilizing the resulting vapor as

The invention referred to is the Orvis Improved Hydro-Carbon Furnace. While the Orvis smoke consumers are largely in use in Europe, Mr. Orvis has lately made some very marked improvements, not only in the improved smoke-consumer, but has also re-

cently perfected the Hydro-Carbon Furnace. The real advantage of this device lies in its enconomy, oil being considerably cheaper than coal and possessing more intense heating qualities, besides dispensing with extra stokers, as the apparatus is automatically self-feeding. Various appliances have hitherto been utilized for throwing the crude oil on the fire, using only the lighter gases, the heavier parts of the oil falling through the grate-bars, pipes, etc., and otherwise clogging the apparatus, thus interfering with their successful operation and producing an additional volume of smoke.

By this device, perfected by Mr. O. D. Orvis, only the vapors are used, heated to a very high temperature before being charged into the furnace, utilizing every particle of the oil. This valuable improvement of vaporizing crude oil is applied directly to the

flame. Perfect combustion being attained by the Orvis furnace, there is absolutely no smoke. As this invention is obviously valuable and of importance wherever engines of any character are in use it might be advisable for railway men now visiting the exposition of railway appliances, as well as the members of our city government, to inspect its workings.

By this invention the existing system of generating steam must necessarily be revolutionized.

### Brains in the Brute Creation.

Caleb Cope's cow, in Chester County, Pa., has adopted two young lambs.

A story comes from New England of a mouse which was so charmed by a gentleman's singing that it ran up to his shoulder and sat motionless for a few moments until the singing was finished, then trembled violently, tell to the floor, and died.

A dove came upon the premises of a farmer of Amesbury, Mass., about two years ago and associated itself with the barnyard fowl, assuming their habits, roaming with them through the day and roosting with them at night. When the fowl are confined the dove remains in their inclosure, although on ice until required. it might easily fly away.

A monkey was given a lump of sugar inside of a closed bottle. It worried itself sick trying to get at the sugar. Fits of the most ludricrous melancholy alternated with spasms of delight, as a new idea suggested itself, followed by a fresh series of experiments. Nothing availed until one day a jar of olives fell from the table with a crash. The result was noticed by the monkey, who instantly hurled his bottle to the floor, and was soon in possession of the lump of sugar. -New York Sun.

### Thieves' Vinegar.

The repute of this preparation as a prophylactic in centagious fevers is said to have arisen from the confession of four thieves, who, during the plague at Marseilles, plundered the dead bodies with perfect security, and, upon being arrested, spared, that the use of aromatic vinegar had preserved them from the influence of contagion. It is on this account sometimes called, "Le vinaigre des quatre voleurs." It was, however, long used before the plague of Marseilles, for it was the constant | pepper, salt, and serve. custom of Cardinal Wolsey to carry in his hand an orange deprived of its contents and filled with a sponge which had been soaked in vinegar'impregnated with various spices, in order to preserve himself from infection when passing through the crowds which his way over the distant hill. They did not go splendor or office attracted. . The first along the road, however, but took a route | plague raged in 1469, whereas Wolsey died

# A Robin's Curious Freak.

Rochester can claim the possession of a robin which, for originality, eccentricity, of butter, a pinch of salt, and a beaten egg. and enterprise, is chief of its tribe. Th bird has built its nest on the main frame of engine No. 340, of the Central road, between the left forward driving spring hanger and a cross brace. The engine runs daily between Rochester and Dewitt, going east one day and returning the next. The bird was standing on a side track near the East proper for dressing. Rochester engine-house. The engine has made her regular daily trips, but the energetic red-breast has kept as faithfully at work as circumstances allowed, and now the nest is completed, all but the soft lining. The little toiler is watched with the greatest interest, and its nest is as safe from interference as it would be in the depths of the forest. - Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

# Old Chinese Book 3.

The trustees of the British Museum have lately received from Pekin some typographical curiosities, in the shape of eight volumes containing portions of two Chinese stir them in. works printed during the thirteenth century. These books are printed from wooden the skill of the type cutters. The paper, ripe berries, and place a thick layer, with which is the ordinary Chinese paper, is in sugar sifted over them, between the layers the case of one work much discolored by of the sponge-cake, while it is yet warm. age. The volumes have evidently been Place a thick layer of the berries also over carefully preserved, and at one time be- the top. Puta pint of sweetmilk on the ice longed to the library of a Chinese Prince, to cool: and when cold beat it to a froth who, in consequence of a political intrigue, and pour over the berries and cake when was in 1860 condemned to die by a silken they are cold. Cream cannot be beaten to a cord." Hence the dispersion of his library. froth unless it is very cold. -The Athenaum.

# A Clergyman's Bad Memory.

The Rev. Arthur Mursell, of England, says that his own father was one of the most impassioned and powerful extempore orators he ever heard, but he had a bad verbal memory, and "after working us up with a splendid passage of unprepared and impromptu eloquence, he tried to close the sentence with the text, 'Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other.' But the words es-The Hungerford Collegiate Institute at | caped his recollection, and he said : 'Mercy Adams, New York, has the flag which and truth are met together; and-and-and Commodore Perry carried from the St. Law- | - and-two similar sentiments have kissed each other!"-Christian Advocate,

#### SOME SUMMER DISHES.

### For the past two months an exceedingly | Household Receipts for the Horsewife and Cook.

Boil six peach kernels in a quart of milk to improve boiled custard.

Current jelly is much improved by a flavor of raspberries, and vice tersa.

The best "strawberry shortcake" is made after the formula for delicate soda biscuit, not sweet cake, A fine summer salad is made of mixed

fruits-white and red currants, red and white raspberries, with the juice from a couple of oranges squeezed over them, and a thick layer of powdered sugar. Salad of lettuce should be simply dressed

for use in warm weather-merely oil, mustard, pepper, salt and vinegar. Eggs are too heating, and a Mayonn sise out of the question for a summer salad. To make a delicious orange ice, take six

oranges, use the juice of all and the grated

peel of three, two lemons (the juice only),

one pint of sugar dissolved in one pint of water: freeze as you do ice-cream. CONNECTICUT SALAD, -Place a little heap of mixed lettuce, chives, water-cress, etc., in the dish, sprinkle a little powdered sugar over it, a little pepper and salt, a

little vinegar and olive oil, garnish with

beetroot. Souffle of Strawberries .- Press the fruit through a sieve; put what you have thus obtained into a bowl, adding one half a pound of powdered sugar and the whites of three eggs; beat well, and add any flavoring preferred. Then take the whites of six eggs and beat them into a stiff froth. Mix well together, put this on a dish in a well-heated oven for five or six minutes before serving. Sprinkle powdered sugar

on top. STRAWBERRY BLANC MANGE.—Press the strawberries, press off the juice and sweeten it well; place over the fire and when it boils stir in corn-starch wet in cold water, allowing one tablespoonful of corn-starch and one egg for each pint of juice; continue stirring until sufficiently cooked, pour into molds wet in cold water, and set away to cool; serve with cream and sugar, and fresh strawberries if desired.

TUTTI FRUTTI. - One quart of rich cream, one and a half cunces of sweet almonds chopped fine, one half pound of sugar; freeze, and when sufficiently congealed add one-half pound of preserved fruit, with a few white raisins chopped, and finely-sliced citron; cut the fruit small and mix well with the cream. Freeze like ice-cream; keep

CHERRY PUDDING. - Mix three table. spoonsful of flour to a smooth paste with part of a pint of milk; then add the remainder. Warm one ounce of butter, and stir it in, or add a cup of cream; three eggs well beaten and a pinch of salt. Stone one pound of cherries, and stir them into the batter. Tie up in a pudding cloth, or put into a shape, and boil two hours. Serve with sweet liquid sauce.

Small new potatoes require care in cooking, and sometimes special methods. Scrape them to remove the skin-it comes off very easily--and have hot dripping unsalted in the kettle in which you fry cakes. Wash the potatoes, wipe them dry, then drop them into the hot lard. They will require from twenty to twenty-five minutes to cook, and should be of a delicate brown. Turn them often.

PEAS COOKED IN ENGLISH STYLE, -- Boil stated, on condition of their lives being the peas in plenty of water, and as fast as possible, with salt to taste, and a small bunch of mint. Do not cover the saucepar. When done remove the mint, strain the peas, give them one toss in a saucepan with a piece of butter the size of an egg; add

> PEAS IN AMERICAN STYLE.—Only enough water is used to boil them tender. When dry, add rich milk and plenty of butter, set them on the back of the stove to simmer ten or fifteen minutes, which brings this dressing to a creamy consistency. Season with salt and pepper.

# BAKED FISH

Select one weighing not less than three pounds; clean, wash and wipe dry. Make a stuffing with bread-crumbs soaked out with a little milk, and mixed with a small piece Stuff the fish not too full, and sew up the opening, which should only be large enough to permit thorough cleaning. When the fish is in the baking-pan, pour a cupful of hot water over it. Bake in a quick oven about one hour, basting frequently. When done, remove the thread, place on a dish and cover began her task last Sunday while the engine to keep hot until served. An egg sauce is

EGG-SAUCE. 1 tablespoonful of flour. " butter. teaspoonful of salt. l bearen egg.

I boiled "

1 pint of boiled water. Beat the flour and butter to a cream, add the boiling water and mix well until smooth; now boil until it thickens, then remove to one side of the stove, and stir in the salt and beaten egg. Cnt the boiled egg into small pieces, and just before serving the sauce,

# STRAWBERRY-CAKE AND CREAM.

Make a sponge-cake, and bake it in two

# GRAHAM BISCUIT.

Take very thick warm Graham porridge, cover the kneading board with Graham flour, and knead the porridge into it until the dough is stiff enough to roll out nicely. Roll about an inch thick, cut in any shape preferred, and bake about half an hour in a quick oven. Look at them when they have been in twenty minutes.

LEMON JELLY.

2 ounces of Cooper's Gelatine. 14 pounds of sugar.

Adam and Eve established the first appellate court.

#### FASHION NOTES.

Light qualities of flannel are desirable for mountain expeditions.

Satinettes with a glossy finish are of great importance this season.

Black velvet necklets are worn high about the throat and fastened by diamond studs.

Pinked out flounces of silk are used as a trimming for mantles, bonnets, gowns, and rarasols.

In many of the summer dress fabrics there is shown in the colorings an inclination towards æsthetic yellows.

Pointed bonnet fronts, the large turnures, and high-shouldered sleeves are three features of spring toilets. Novel and unique are the raw silks,

showing designs copied from stained glass. Satins will be worn; those of figured designs are just now preferred. There is great scope for selections in dress

importations. Diversity in style is very

marked, giving every lady perfect liberty to bring out her own ideas in dress. New overskirts have a gathered puff at the top and side instead of being flat there, and are worn with very short basques that rest on this puff but do not conceal its full-

Fans are to be worn suspended from the waist and en suite with the costume. They are made of figured satine, foulard, or Chinese pongee, and are mounted on bamboo or colored wood.

Many of the "Auld Lang Syne" goods have been brought forward, for example, black alpacca. This material has been greatly improved, and now ranks as one of the best textures for summer use.

Iris tinted buttons made of metal are favored. There are a number of singular designs in fancy buttons-brightly colored designs, such as sunflowers, all kinds of insects, birds' heads, wild beasts, etc. The traveling cloak for young ladies' sum-

mer journeys is a cheviot Newmarket closely fitted from neck to foot, with checks of mingled ecru, garnet, brown, and olive. There is a pointed hood with garnet silk lining, White mull morning dresses are made

with a Watteau plait from the shoulders, and are trimmed across the front with alternate frills of lace and embroidery. Salmon or dark blue changeable satin ribbons are tied in front in many bows. Velvet appliques are rich, and just here

the artistic dressmaker has a fine opportunity to display her taste. Jet fringe passementeries are arranged in a repeated design, so that the trimming may be detached at intervals, each section forming a separate ornament or motif.

A very chic traveling costume has the redingote made of dark green lady's cloth, with no trimming. The skirt and smale apron draperies are richly adorned with soutache embroidery. The turban is made of the same material. On one side is placed a pretty plune of a shade to blend with the dress tint.

### What Brought Rim.

I was sitting one Sunday morning with a newspaper in one hand, feeling really miserable. My wife and oldest boy had gone to church. I heard the other children talking, and the question fell upon my ear, "Horace, when you are a man, wh ch will you do-go to church like mamma does, or stay at home always and read the news-

"I," said Horace, eight years old, with great empasis on the I, "shall do neither. I shall not go to church, and I shall not sit about at home. I shall have a big horse and Jamie Lincoln and I will go a riding, and go right away and have lots of fun."

The child's words set me thinking. I saw my own boy in company with others of the loosest and most unprincipled of men and perhaps, women, spending his time in a way which would break his mother's heart, thought of my white-haired old father and my placid, amiable mother, both gone; saw them quietly walking side by side to church lowing. I could not sit another five minutes. Up I rose, and, putting on my hat and coat, went to the church, and slipped into a pew in the rear, and heard the sermon, or tried to hear it, for that boy's speech had taken possession of my soul, and had filled it. My wife was astonished to see me waiting for her at the church door. " thought I would come and meet you," was all I said .- Congregationalist.

# A Cloud Burst.

A fearful water spout occurred a few miles above Dixie and about nine miles cast of this town. Near the scene of the deluge stood the house of William Brunton, a farmer, built in a gulch and a little to one side. The inmates suddenly heard a roaring, strange noise, something "they had never heard before. They rushed out to see what was coming or what had happened, but the night was pitch dark, and they could no see their hands before their faces. A young lady, named Delia Largent, stepped off of the porch, and the boisterous flood swep her away into the darkness and gloom. This aroused the family, and they began to look out for their little ones, but lo, Charley Brunton, a little boy ten years old, was already missing, but what could they do? The night was frightful, yet they started out and hunted for the lost ones. Next day the water receded, and toward noon the dead bodies of the boy and young lady were found amid a pile of brush and drift wood, near Dixie school house. That whole community is in mourning. - From the Walla Walla Watchman,

The death of Sir John O'Shanassy of the colony of Victoria is just announced. No more remarkable colonial politician has ever lived. He was several times Prime Minister, and really was the founder of the Home Rule Constitution of the colony, for which service he was knighted, though for a time he was regarded as a rebel. He sprang from the Irish peasant class, and always identified himself with his Irish fellow colonists, having been for years the leader of the Catholic party, as it is called in Victoria. He was the promoter of the splendid contribution from Australia for the relief of the last Irish famine. Though a keen lover of his native land, he was, after the O'Connell type, ever loyal to Queen Victoria and the imperial Government.

#### Music and Health.

The effects of music on the mind and body in disease or in states of emotion-another form, perhaps, of disease-has been recognized from time immemorial. The legend of David and the effect of his harp-playing on the mind and mood of his sovereign is known to all. In connection with this story we may remark that the acutest of all observers, the ancient Greeks, attributed wi ely different effects to the different kinds of instruments. Thus an exciting, maddening effect was attributed to the wood wind, the furiose tibia, while the stringed instruments were soothing and consoling. This line of observation is worth following out to some conclusion, but does not come within the scope of this article. There is no doubt, however, of the effects of music on the sick. It is not only a potent distraction which moves the heart, but an energetic modifier of the organism on which it acts by the intermediary of the nervous system. The power of music is very strong among the sick and convalescent. When a band passes near a hospital, the patients rush to the windows. You should see the exuberant joy of the idiot, the paralytic, the erileptic, when a concert is given in the asylum.

Music calms physical pain and assuages mental pain; it dulls the sufferings of those who have teen vanquished or wounded in the strife of life; it dissipates that weariness which is akin to disease. The return to one's classical reminiscences, the medical men in Homer recommend music to Ulysses to heal him from the nervous pains caused by the wound received by a wild boar, and the hero is restored to serenity. The great physician, Asclepiades, advises this treatment in all cases of frenzy, and this advice has been recognized as wise by the great French chemist, Pinel. Albert, Duke of Bavaria, could allay the pangs of gout only by music, and Dr. Gessner cites the case of an Italian whose sciatic neuralgia could be assuaged only by dance music.

We might quote thousands of observations,

more or less scientific, concerning the influence of music on health. But it is the care of mental and nervous diseases, delirium, melancholy hysteria, lethargy, insomnia, rcligious monomania that we see the applicstion of music to medicine. By changing the mode we can cure the excited, furious lunatice, as well as the low-spirited, melancholy lunatics. To furious delirium a music soft and languorous is prescribed, to the despondent and dispirited, the tones of a gay and lively strain are beneficial. We meet continually examples of this powerful effect of mulic. Mothers and nurses calm their babies by suging. Nervous women often forget at a concert their whims and fancies. Some people can only digest when they hear music. Voltaire was one of these, and this explains his constant attendance at the opera. Music affects the nervous system, and secondar ly the heart, then the circulation, the paces of which it modifies, either by accelerating or retarding it, making it regular or irregular, according to the rhythm, the tone or the mood. This organic action of music displays itself most in women and in nervous and sickly persons, as well as in convalescents whose blood is not rich enough to impose silence on the nerves. The effects of music on the nervous system, form, as it were, another life in life. It is not only on the moral passions and the sensitive life that music exercises its tyrannic empire. The most robust peasant, the hardiest mariner, the railroad employe, all are trengthened for their work by the rhythms of popular ong. Marshal Saxe observed that soldiers on the march were less wearied if music was played than when strict silence was kept. Fvery day we can see girls of a chlore-mem ques diathes's, incapable of walking ten steps without palpitation of the heart, dance all night without fatigue. The action of music is a physical one, as is proved by the fact that all the reptile representatives of the animal kingdom are sensible to it. Every one knows the story of Gretry and the spider, which came down to the p.ano wh never he played.

On the other hand, the abuse of music produces in certain frail and impressionable organisms an intense nervous exaltation. In these subjects the face flushes, the eyes in the old country town, and us children fol- grow bright, the respiration is broken, a general voluptuous vibration accompanied by a spasmodic agitation, cramps in the stomach, cold shivers down the spine, manifest themselves under the influence of music. The attack—for it is a veritable attack ends in tears, and leaves the patient in a state of inexpressible fatigue. It will be seen that nervous sensations so profound ultimately affect the cerebro-spinal centres, they develop pathological symptoms; at first slightly marked, they end in epilepsy, hysteria, melancholy and mental aberration. How many musicians have ended their days in a lunatic asylum!

Such abuse of music ought to be carefully avoided. In persons whose sympathetic system is easily affected, certain symphonies and complicated harmonic combinations, which excite nervous temperaments, must rarely be heard. Every one knows that in general the major is gay, the minor solemn. But from a hygienic point of view, distrust symphonic works. The more simple the music and the more elementary the orchestration, the easier is the piece to comprehend, the more favorable it is to health, and the more compatible with the equilibrium of the nervous system. - Music and Drama.

# The Decay of Teeth.

A German observer concludes that the tooth most often affected by decay is the third molar, such cases forming one-half o the total number. The teeth begin to decay in a certain successive order, the lower third molar being first attacked, then the upper, then the lower fourth molar, and so on, the incisors and the canine teeth of the lower jaw being the last reached. The upper teeth are more durable than the lower in the proportion of three to two. The right teeth show a greater vitality than the left. The durability of teeth is less in light persons than in dark and less in tall than in short persons. These results were obtained by an examination of 650 Russian soldiers, of whom 258 had unsound teeth.

A lady whose husband had been dead three days was weeping and lamenting: "Ah, mother," she cried, all at once, raising her eyes to heaven. "I would give hal of my life if it were a week later." 'Why, my child ?" The widow, looking at the photograph of the deceased with a tender air : "Because I should then think no more about him."