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HENRY A. PARSONS, Jr., Editor and Publisher.

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NO. 17.

School "Called."

Don't you hear the children coming, coming into school?
Don't you hear the master drumming,
On the window with his rule?
Master drumming, children coming into school,
Tip-toe figures reach the catch,
Trot lingers click the latch;
Curly-headed girls throng in,
Lily-feet from feet and feet;
Brosey boys bolt in together,
Bringing breaths of water weather,
Bringing baskets Indian-checked,
Dinners in them sadly wrecked,
Bully-handed, mittens off,
Soldiers rush from the Malakoff—
Balls of snow and marble-white,
Business shining in the light,
Marked with many a dint and dot
Of the ice-cold cannon shot!
Hear the last assaulting shout!
See the gunners rally out—
Charge upon the battered door—
School is called, and battle o'er!

AUNT CHARLOTTE'S YARN.

"Now, Ida, my dear girl, take my advice and don't let your giddy young man, and don't imperil your future happiness nor be guilty of injustice by slighting the man to whom you have given your troth, or by foolishly teasing him in order to test his affections. There is a story in my own memory that I have never told you, and I could not now bring myself to do so only that I see you do not like me to lecture you, and I wish you to learn wisdom by an easier method than that of bitter experience.
"When I was a young girl we lived, as you know, in Canada, in one of the small lake-shore towns between Toronto and Kingston. Your grandfather was a man of note in the town, and I was a good deal sought after. I was giddy, too, and selfish, though I did not then consider myself so. I had many admirers and suitors, among whom the one I liked best was Harry Vane. From my very infancy Harry had been my gallant, and though I sometimes pretended to be, and sometimes really was, jealous of him or otherwise offended, and he by the same token, was never always made up again, and were better friends than ever. There was not really any engagement between us, though Harry had asked me to form one; but my parents objected to long engagements, and we were not ready to marry. Matters stood thus when, early one spring, we had an addition to our list of beaux in the form of a dashing young fellow, an Englishman, sent out by a wealthy firm of the mother country for the purpose of establishing an agency, their headquarters in Montreal, but he now announced his intention of making our town his home during the summer.
"He had a good deal of leisure, and spent no inconsiderable part of it at our house, and I could scarcely get my feet on the sidewalks without encountering him. His name was Bowns, and he claimed to be of aristocratic parentage. He was handsome and affable, though rather superficial, with a very distinguished appearance, so no wonder the girls of our set wished to attract his attention, and were envious of me. Of course I was proud of my conquest, and perhaps carried myself a little haughtily in consequence. For some time Harry pointed out to me the error of my ways, but I did not listen to him. I finally desisted from all apparent notice of the matter; and whenever we met he treated me with indifferent courtesy, and altogether showed a self-command which I did not at all admire. He must have been very much surprised at that time I gave very little thought to Harry or to any of my old admirers; it seems wonderful to me how completely I was fascinated by the prepossessing stranger.
"The day after the next my vanity not a little, and my empty head was turned by his lavish, adulatory style of compliments. He raved about my eyes of heavenly blue, the golden glory of my raven hair, my swan-like neck, and an endless flow of bathos that ought to have disgusted me, but did not; and I listened and he ranted. About the middle of August we made up among our set a picnic party to drive out to Rice Lake Plains and spend the day in boating on the lake, gathering larkies, wild flowers, etc., and generally amusing ourselves.
"The day after the next we made an irregular chain of small lakes extending transversely from the Bay of Quinte, near the eastern end of Lake Ontario, to the eastern end of Lake Superior. Rice Lake is the first of the chain counting from Ontario, and it lies at a distance of from twenty to thirty miles from several small towns on the frontier. We had an early breakfast, and set off at eight o'clock, so that we need not be on the road during the heat of the day. There were several carriages; the one in which I rode was a handsome barouche hired from a livery stable for the occasion, and by my side sat the all-conquering Mr. Bowns.
"For some unexplained reason Harry Vane did not go in any of the carriages, but was mounted on horseback, and he rode gaily by the side of first one vehicle, then another. When we were on the road, he was very kind to the country air, sights and sounds were so exhilarating that we in our carriage began to sing. Harry, hearing us, rode up and joined in the song, he being particularly fond of singing. Shortly we struck off into an old ditch which he and I had sung together, and the esteem of the other and no gay stranger had come between us. For a stanza or two Harry sang bravely, but when we came to the refrain suddenly his horse bolted and he rode off, catching at his hat with one hand and seeming to draw on the reins with the other. The reins of the party through his horse had slid and run away with him, but I saw thoroughly the whole manoeuvre, and a sudden pang shot through my selfish heart.
"On reaching the lake at the point agreed upon, we separated into little companies, and wandered about at will,

but keeping within the vicinity of the camp until the horn sounded for dinner. We were all, as is usual at picnics, in a hungry mood, and we did not dine merrily.
"After dinner we looked about on the grass for awhile, then formed plans for the afternoon's campaign. There were near by several canoes or row-boats that were kept for hire, and a fair proportion of our band decided in favor of an excursion on the lake, some parties going in one direction, some in another. Three boat loads, twelve individuals in all, determined to pay a visit to the tower on the opposite shore of the lake, and about three miles farther up. As we divided ourselves into parties of four, I felt an irrepressible desire to have Harry Vane, who had declared for the tower, in our boat, so I called out: "Harry, are you coming with us?" meaning by us, Bowns and myself.
"I shall never forget the look of mingled pain and pleasure with which he replied: "No, Charlotte; George Law is quartered in your boat."
"It was half-past three o'clock when we entered near the tower and drew the boats up on the beach. This tower was an octagon building three or four stories in height, consisting of only one room to each story, with a narrow spiral staircase leading from base to summit. It was half-way up the tower, not much larger than a good-sized bird-cage, which had once been furnished with a small telescope mounted on a swivel, but was now reduced to a very commonplace spy-glass. The basement was a deep, dungeon-like hole, with a grated door through which one entered a subterranean passage leading out to the shore of the lake. This tower, with its lean-to kitchen or, rather, cook-house, was built on a hill at the distance of about two hundred yards from the water's edge, and it was the product of a quixotic Englishman, an old bachelor's fancy. The whimsical man did not carry out his original intention of making a complete miniature castle of the feudal times, but suddenly abandoned the enterprise, and with a few strokes of the pickaxe and shovel, he had a garden-chairs out into the stumps of trees. There was a family residing in the house, at least they made it an occasional residence during the summer, but that day they were absent, and the gardener and servant in charge showed us over the premises.
"We stole down by the light of a lantern through the underground passage to the opening on the lake; we climbed the steep stairs and peeped through the old spy-glass; saw the water, and the sound of his rattle, and the sight of the quoniam mast. All these vagaries consumed so much time that, before we were aware, the sun was going down the westward slope in a way that, when we noticed it, sent us to our boats with speed. We were soon filing over the water in social spirits and at a fair rate of motion toward the camping place on the shore next home. The three boats kept near together, and as we went we sang Tom Moore's Canadian boat song. Just as our voices were ringing out:
"Row, brothers, row, for the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the daylight is past,
A sudden breeze almost took the light out of my eyes, and I was screening myself and companion from sun and wind (we had left our bonnets at the camp) out of my hand. The breeze subsided for a moment, then came again more vigorously than before, and held on steadily. Generally or frequently a squall of wind, and the circumstances are soon after sunset, but now the sun was certainly half an hour high. Sudden squalls, especially when thunder clouds are hovering near, accompanied by dangerous disturbance of the water, are unpleasantly often the concomitants of navigation to ordinary rowers rather difficult; and where the basin is particularly shallow or when the waters are agitated by storms the passage is perilous.
"I soon perceived that Bowns and George Law were by no means masters of the situation, and how longed for the tried and trusty crew of Harry Vane to steer our giddy little skiff. Just then Harry, who was ahead, called out to us to make for an islet, a little way out in the lake, on one side of which there was not much rice, and which had been used by the Indians as a landing place, as it sloped gradually into the water; he said we had better land there, and wait for the squall to pass over.
"The rowers turned the boat toward the islet and pushed out vigorously, I meantime holding the umbrella low like a tent, and over my own and Neville Morton's heads, for now it was raining. Again Harry called to us to shut down the umbrella, lest it should catch the wind and upset our skiff, and the next moment, Bowns, who had not said one word to us girls since the wind sprung up, snapped out, "Yes, certainly, down with that umbrella!"

THE DUNKERS.

A Peculiar Set of People.
A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives some particulars about the German Baptists known as the Dunkers, who have been holding their annual national conference: "They teach the doctrine of general redemption through our Lord Jesus Christ, and hold that man is a free moral agent. They also believe in the doctrine of infant salvation, but their leading bishops have not decided at what time in life accountability begins. They believe that Christian regeneration will exhibit itself externally, and hence on becoming members of the church they renounce the pomps and vanities of the world, manifesting their belief by plainness and uniformity of dress, both men and women; hence in all the assembly they are dressed in the most simple and unadorned manner, but instead are attired in plain modest coats, many of them in calico, and all, both old and young, wear sun-bonnets which they remove while in church, each one having on her head a plain cap of Swiss make, and a large straw hat, and a great-grandmother. The men wear the style of dress usually adopted by the Quakers, and in meeting a brother salute by shaking the hand and giving the kiss of brotherly love.
"In their moral tenets they are opposed to bearing arms, and will not resort to the law to collect a debt. When a brother is unfortunate financially, they render him assistance, and never permit any of their members to be supported by county or State charities; they are opposed to all secret societies, and will not receive any one into membership who belongs to them. Do not allow members to make contracts with persons, either members or otherwise of the church, which they cannot fill. Any member found guilty of this subjects himself to discipline of the church. Preach temperance in everything, and prohibit their members from dealing in or manufacturing ardent spirits. Counsel their brethren not to hold office or to vote, especially in time of war, and advise not to vote or take any interest in State or local affairs, Sunday from the brethren not to read political papers, on the plea that it has a tendency to lead their minds astray on religious matters. Their annual conference is held alternately east and west of the Ohio river, beginning on Pentecost day, which is the seventh Sunday from Easter. The principal churches of this denomination are located in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas, with a scattering membership in the extreme Southern and New England States, but no church organizations, the largest body being in Miami Valley, Ohio.
"As to the system of membership, it is impossible to give anything more than an approximate estimate, they holding the doctrine that the Scripture forbids the numbering of the brethren. Their ministry is divided into three classes, the first being teachers or exhorters, the second being those who are worthy to the authority to perform the marriage rites, and eventually to the office of bishop, by the laying on of hands. They receive no salary, but accept what the brethren voluntarily bestow, and are at liberty to select their own places of abode, their field of labor. Members are received by vote, and only by trine immersion, and are not permitted to partake of the sacrament with any other religious denomination. They consider marriage by an officer of the civil law as valid; and the civil law officers, when they view of the Bible doctrine, in which case they prefer to suffer the penalties rather than sacrifice their religious belief. They observe the Lord's Supper in the ancient manner, by washing the feet and kissing of the brethren, their field churches are at liberty to observe this ordinance six times during the year, or only once, as they may elect. Industry on the part of its members is strictly required, and all lazy, indolent members soon find there is no support for them if able-bodied."

The Tree that Destroys Malaria.

The eucalyptus globulus, or Australian gum tree, is favorably known to all residents of California, where probably not less than 1,000,000 trees are planted. In San Francisco, in front of handsome residences, you will find it with its magnificent drooping branches making an effective and graceful shade tree. In Oakland the broad avenues are lined with them, eucalyptus forests are planted in the country surrounding Oakland, and, in fact, in every county of California where the cold winter will permit it to live, the eucalyptus will be found growing.
"The wonderful properties of this tree have only within the past few years been discovered and appreciated. It is justly claimed that when the tree flourishes in low, marshy, and feverish districts all malaria will cease. It destroys the malarial element in any atmosphere where it grows, and is a great absorbent of moisture, draining the soil almost as thoroughly as a regular system of piping.
"The eucalyptus is an evergreen, and is found in its native country (Tasmania) in boundless forests, both on the hillsides and in the lowlands, under extremes of climate, both as to heat and cold, ranging from 130 degrees to 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Whether it will endure a greater degree of cold has as yet been undetermined. It is, however, worthy a trial.
"Its remarkably rapid growth is a matter of much surprise, attaining, as it does, a maximum height of about 300 feet, with a circumference of from thirty to fifty feet. For times and fuel it is exceedingly strong, being hard and easily worked, and very serviceable for such purposes as the keels of vessels, bridges, etc., where strength and durability are essential. It is estimated that from 84,000,000 to 85,000,000 in value of this timber is exported annually from Australia.
"The leaves of this tree are of a dark bluish color, about ten inches long, an inch wide, thin and oddly twisted. They exhale a strong camphor-like odor, quite agreeable and pleasant, and, with the large amount of water by the roots, cause the beneficial influence of the tree. It bears a small white flower, having no odor."

Animal Teaching.

Long years before the American Barony's name was heard as a family heirloom, among a branch of the O'Sullivan's in the South of Ireland. This family was known as "The Whistlers," and they possessed the power of rendering as quiet as a lamb the most stubborn and unmanageable horse that ever existed. Whether they did anything more to a horse than breathe into his nostrils we know not, but by doing this, and by kind, soothing, and other ways known to themselves, they effected their purpose and retained their fame. Putting the question of drugs or stimulants or other fascinating means aside, and coming to the point of pure and unadulterated domestication and teaching, perhaps there has no person in modern times achieved so much success in animal teaching as Bissett. This man was an able shoemaker. He was born in Scotland, in 1721, but he afterwards removed to London, where he married a woman who brought him some property. Then, turning to a broker, he accumulated money until the year 1759, when his attention was turned to the training of animals, birds, and fishes. He was led into this new study by reading an account of a remarkable horse shown at a fair at St. Germain's.
"Bissett bought a horse and dog, and succeeded beyond his expectations in teaching them to perform various feats. He next purchased two monkeys, which he taught to dance and tumble on a rope, and one would hold a candle in one paw and turn the barrel organ with the other, while his companion danced. He next taught three cats to do a great many wonderful things, to sit before music books and to squall notes pitched to different keys. He advertised a "cats' opera" in the Haymarket, and successfully carried out his programme, the cats accurately fulfilling all their parts. He pocketed some thousands by these performances. He next taught a leveret, and then several species of birds to spell the name of any person in the company, and to distinguish the hour of the day or night. Six turkey cocks were rendered amenable to a country dance, and after six months teaching he trained a turtle to fetch and carry like a dog, and having chalked the floor and blackened its claws, he made it trace out the name of any given person in the company."

Condensed Milk Manufacture.

A factory for the production of condensed milk has recently been established at Cham, Canton Zug, on the borders of the lake of the same name, in Switzerland. We find the following description of the process: The milk is furnished by peasants, and as soon as each person delivers his supply, a sample is taken from the pails, numbered, and allowed to remain quiet overnight. The object of this is to judge of the quality of the milk for the rising cream. Cows of brand, however, are rare, and the peasants are generally honest, and the penalties imposed by law are extremely severe.
"The first operation is to weigh the milk, which to this end is conducted into a copper basin supported by a balance. Its weight being obtained, the milk is allowed to escape into large wooden reservoirs lined with zinc, and located in the cellar. Here a careful examination is made with the lactometer, and the fluid is drawn off into large cylindrical copper boilers, which are placed in a vat lined with lead, heated by steam, and as soon as enters. The milk is thus slowly heated, but not boiled. For the latter purpose, it is ladled out into a separate boiler, whence it is carried to another tank containing a quantity of white sugar. In order to facilitate the mixing of the latter, the liquid is repeatedly passed along a metal trough from one vase to another. When the operation is completed, it is drawn off into evaporating chambers. These receptacles resemble the similar apparatus used in sugar manufacture, and have double bottoms, heated by steam. The milk is united to a column of condensation which communicates with air pumps. Under these conditions the milk boils at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. Every little while the workman takes out a sample from which he judges according to its viscosity whether the condensation is sufficient.
"When the latter point is reached, the liquid is led down into the cellar and into a tin receptacle which is surrounded by cold water. The milk is thoroughly agitated by hand for some time until the particles are well mixed, when it is carried to other reservoirs and thence drawn off into boxes and sealed. The daily product is about 8,000 boxes, each weighing about 13.5 ounces. The milk may be diluted with five times its weight of water.
"Wants to Get Out.
"A western paper says: "A lady in a new spring silk takes refuge in a street-car from the shower. When she reaches her destination she pulls the bell-strap, but the car goes ahead, because somebody else had just pulled it. The calm expression leaves her face, and she pulls it again. Then a man in the lower corner rises and takes a tug at it. 'Idiot!' she mutters between her clenched teeth, at the same time seizing the strap with both hands and clinging to it as if it were her only safety. The car comes to a halt, and the infuriated driver is bringing his horse to a halt the conductor shrieks wildly at her to let go. She lets go. Then he tries the pretence hand, and once more the car rolls merrily along. Five blocks from her destination she tumbles out with a demoniac look in her eyes, dashes through the pelting rain, encounters her husband enjoying his slippers in a cushioned chair, and then lets loose upon the domestic circle a reign of terror, which is all the more appalling since it does not involve the sweet nuptials of death."

Too Much Enterprise.

An exchange has the story of a man on the cars who was offered a newspaper. He took it, looked at the heading, and then threw it outside with disgust, and then remarked:
"I don't want any news from that paper."
"I supposed that everybody read it in these parts," answered. "Has it been pitched into you?"
"Pitching into me? Great Caesar! I should say it had. But just let me meet the editor of that paper."
"You never make anything by striking an editor," I said; "better grin and bear it."
"Yes; that's all right for you to say; but I don't want to meet him. I'll show him how to run a paper."
"What did he do?"
"Do? He did a good deal. Here's how it is: I often went up to Springfield on the last train at night, did my business in the evening, and came home late. One night I met an old covey and went to Music Hall to the theatre. When we came out we met some friends. They took us to their rooms. Of course I couldn't get right out, so I treated; then Jim treated; and when others were in the fact we were having a pretty good time, when some fellows came and began to raise a row. In less than no time the police were in and had us. The next morning I was hauled before the court and fined \$7.40. I didn't care much, because I gave the fellow a licking, and he couldn't find it out; but the next morning, I'll be eternally flunked if that very paper didn't have it all in and my own name too."
"Did your wife see it?"
"I don't know, but she said she did."
"Did she make a fuss?"
"Fuss! Godfrey, Elisha! Are you married?"
"Yes."
"Then you know how it is. I have to go to Springfield in the daytime now. Just let me see that editor's name!"
"Enterprise! enterprise! be hanged! There's such a thing as having too much enterprise."

Items of Interest.

119,000 Israelites live in France.
California exempts editors from jury duty.
Iowa erected 1,266 school houses last year.
Paris eats nearly 5,000 horses every year.
There are fifty Episcopal Churches in California.
The hydrophobia days are come, the maddest of the year.
A tune holder, good until an organ grinder gets hold of it.
The estimated damage by the Mississippi floods is \$20,000,000.
The average receipts of one Sandusky fish house are six tons a day.
Over 600 cabin passengers sailed from New York to Europe, one week.
Over 30,000,000 acres of land in the Southwest has been overflowed.
Over 200,000 pounds of wool have been delivered in Lebanon, N. H.
A Pittsburgh newspaper calls the debt items of that city "due drops."
The New York State tax this year is seven and one-fourth miles on the dollar.
A sewing machine agent was shot half a dozen times, but his cheek was left intact.
If you want to make a bustle in the world take five newspapers and a piece of tape.
An Orange county farmer has been stabling his cow in an ice house to make her give ice cream.
Why might carpenters believe there is no such thing as stone? Because they never saw it.
A matter-of-fact old gentleman thinks it must be a very small base ball that can be caught on a fly.
A monster hotel is being erected in San Francisco, to cost \$1,200,000 and accommodate 2,000 persons.
One hundred and fifty-five days of sickness were enjoyed in some parts of Wisconsin during the past season.
A boy, having heard of sailors heaving up anchors, wanted to know if it was seasickness that made them do it.
In Middletown, Conn., a magistrate ruled that a woman has a legal right to get drunk in her own house.
A Wyoming paper delicately announces that its charge for marriage notices is "just what the ecstasy of the bridegroom may prompt."
The number of failures in the United States for 1872 was 4,099; total liabilities, \$121,056,000. For 1873, 5,183; total liabilities, \$238,409,000.
A Minnesota clergyman has sued thirty members of his church, who refuse to pay pew rent because he allowed them in one of his sermons as "empty heads."
A San Francisco man has been sued for \$20,000 by another man whose wife he allowed away from him. The idea seems to be that he may keep the woman if he will pay the money.
Prepare well-manured hills for centumbers four feet apart each way, and use plenty of seed, and manure in the hill. There are many devices for keeping off the "striped bug," but some simple covering answers.
The poultry propagator writes to "our contributor" to ask, "When is a hen most likely to hatch?" We have devoted considerable attention to this branch of fine arts, and answer unhesitatingly, "When she is in earnest."

Dangerous.

A young lady, passing through a hall in her father's house, perceived a suggestion of fire, a smell of something burning, sufficiently out of the common course to arrest her attention. Fitting the furnace fire and soft coal, she found the fire with nothing unusual to account for the smell of fire, she continued to the front drawing-room. Now the forenoon was bright, the curtains and shades withdrawn, so that the rays of the sun were streaming in at the windows in full blaze upon the carpetable, where rested a common round top glass paper weight, under which a mass of papers lay. Here was the fire. The papers were burning smartly. She disposed of them in the grate, and taking up the glass found it burning hot; setting it aside and soft coal, she concentrated the rays of the sun sufficiently to cause combustion. It should be told that the paper bottom of this glass was for some reason gone—either worn off or torn off. Moral: Be careful in the use of these dangerous trifles.

How to Fight Hard Times.

The Christiansburg, Va., Messenger says: "We once rode up to a farm house in this county to spend the day. We found the farmer's wife alone in the kitchen preparing dinner. The farmer was at his tan-yard hard at work. The two sons were in the field gathering corn and running the farm. One daughter was in the weaving room making materials for family wear. The other daughter cleaning up the house, and then to the sewing. There was no hiring upon the farm, no man servant nor maid servant, no boy or girl. The work of the whole farm and family was done without paying anything to others. This is the way to get out of debt and get along. This is the way to have thrifty farms and yeomanry. This is the way to live and be happy. Were this the rule, instead of the remarkable exception in this State, Virginia would soon become as rich as any Northern State."

Typoid Fever.

The British Medical Journal finds a new text for its advocacy of good drainage in an outbreak of typhoid fever in Lord Cadogan's family, in London. The Journal says: "Much sympathy is felt in London society at the outbreak of typhoid fever in Lord Cadogan's family, and the circumstances are not without an important public lesson. The conditions under which it occurred resemble in a remarkable degree those which gave rise to the outbreak of typhoid fever among the visitors at Lonsborough Lodge, of whom the Prince of Wales was one of the sufferers. There are six children in the family, and they had been for a few weeks in occupation of Lord Elcho's town house, No. 23 St. James' place, where three of them were seized with typhoid fever within a few days of each other. Lord Elcho, who here a severe attack, is progressing favorably, although still very weak. The other children are doing well. Tracing the cause of the outbreak, it appears that the house has the characteristic sanitary defects of so many of our town and country houses, and the circumstances are not without an important public lesson. The conditions under which it occurred resemble in a remarkable degree those which gave rise to the outbreak of typhoid fever among the visitors at Lonsborough Lodge, of whom the Prince of Wales was one of the sufferers. There are six children in the family, and they had been for a few weeks in occupation of Lord Elcho's town house, No. 23 St. James' place, where three of them were seized with typhoid fever within a few days of each other. Lord Elcho, who here a severe attack, is progressing favorably, although still very weak. The other children are doing well. Tracing the cause of the outbreak, it appears that the house has the characteristic sanitary defects of so many of our town and country houses, and the circumstances are not without an important public lesson. 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