THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

OLD SOLDIERS TALK OVER ARMY EXPERIENCES.

The Blue and the Gray Review Inciate of the Late War, and in a raphic and Interesting Manner Tell of Camp, March and Battle.

The Old Cauteen. A shapeless relie, battered, bruised, rimed

with the rust of years, ned with heroic blood, suffused with woman's tenderest tears.

Its pristine luster long grown dim around the campare's smoke,

indful in its dented rim of saber stroke; What tales of tumult might unfold could

it but find a tongue When o'er the blood-besodden world the

clouds of conflict hung; What days when nations stood appalled

by many a fateful scene

Are to the thoughtful mind recalled by that cast-off canteen.

Perchance some swarthy southron wore it on his jacket gray

While marching, hungry and footsore, in Stonewall Jackson's way. When through the drear Virginian

the wintry wind swept free, Or when the sighing summer gales low lisped the name of Lee;

Or may be it was cast aside in some for lorn retreat.

As surging southward far and wide the bold blue billows beat When on the gallant Pelham's grave the

grass grew fresh and green
And uncontrolled war's withering wave engulfed the old canteen.

Mayban a fair-haired northern lad had strapped it to his form, bome memories sweetly sad

strode forth to face the storm Deep in his soul the trust of truth and loyalty engraved With all the fervid faith of youth marched

where the old fing waved. Grim Getrysburg and Frederick Height, all those memorial names

That marked the routed forman's flight to Richmond on the James

Familiar were to him, and, oh, if we might iift the screen, Besplendently with pride might glow

again that old canteen! Its presence now, no matter who from it

last cooled his lips. In victory's dazzling dawn the blue, or

gray in dark eclipse. Is eloquent of days long past when war's red bolts were burled

Amain, and rang that bugle blast that shocked a wondering world,

When battle's baleful splendor spread abroad from shore to shore.

while a maddened nation bled, a wound in every pore.

And death, red-handed, leaped and laugh-

ed with diabolic mien.

As parched lips quaffed life's parting draught from many an old canteen!

Now hushed the thunders of the guns

among the sleeping hills more than thirty summer suns have kissed the rippling rills

nce they were mired by trampling troops, and squadron and platoon Flave vanished and the plowman stoops to

quench his thirst at noon rustling reeds and rushes nod above the crystal flood;

The bended plowshare cleaves the sod no longer stained with blood

wings her way serene, Nor hate nor malice lie concealed within

the old canteen! -Montgomery M. Folsom, Atlanta Ga.

A Terrible Bomb,

At the beginning of our civil war thousands of inventors went to work to devise explosives so destructive in their nature that the simple announcement of their character would cause the combatants to compromise their

On both sides of the line many atsmpts were made to invent a death-Sealing bomb of extraordinary power. Some of the inventions were tolerably successful, but they did not come up to the popular ideal.

What was wanted was a machine that would exterminate men by regits and at the same time spread a nagration which could not be extinguished by ordinary means.

One of these bombs created a sense tion in its day, but the experiment with It did not prove altogether satisfactory. The explosive was invented by a private in the Georgia militia. His commy at the time was stationed on the matusboochee River to intercept Shoran in his march to the sea.

To vary the monotony of camp life ge Peake sent to Atlanta and obd a lot of chemicals, with which ded to manufacture an ex-

Liga was an adventurous character. He had been engaged in gold mining in Mexico, and one of his tales was t, while in that country, he had seen antain split in two from top to bet wish a small tube containing an dentist. The secret had been reveal to him, he said, and he felt matis that he could get up a bomb that et a time.

Captain Tump Limberley took a won-arted interest in Lige's pet hobby and an became a firm believer in it. The

the officers in the company had their lookin, but under the circumstances at not feel at liberty to my much. One day Lige tried an experiment with his Greek fire. It was quite such orning of fercely that water

the experimenter had all the hair on one side of his head singel off and both evebrows were missing.

At last the day arrived when a publie test was to be made of the new weapon of warfare.

biggest and the happiest looking man present. He had invited several promment officers to be present, and altogether there were perhaps twenty specintors.

The place selected for the trial was a deep hollow near the river bank. The officers stood on the water's edge and viewed Lige and his work rather sus-

The inventor bore himself with the solemn dignity of a man who was about to be blown into fame or eternity, he hardly knew which. He stood down in the hollow, by a giant oak, one of the monarchs of the forest. A hole had been drilled through the base of the tree and in this had been inserted an iron tube containing the mysterious explosive:

A long fuse was attached to the tube and Lige carried the loose end in the direction of the river, where the officers were.

"I say, Lige!" yelled Captain Tump Limberley.

"All right, cap!"

"But it may not be all right. Are you certain about that blasted thing? is it safe?" "Oh, yes," replied Lige, "it will work,

It will tear that tree to flinders."

At this several members of the group became a little nervous, and a major came to the front.

"Are you sure there is no danger?" he asked.

"I don't think there is," said Lige. "When I touch off the fuse I'll join you, and we'll all squat down behind that ridge until the explosion is over. It is all right unless I have made a miscalculation. In that event it would the earth."

His hearers shuddered, but it was too late to get away, and they all fell properties of X-rays, or Becquerel's on their knees on the river side of the

In a moment Lire bounded into the little cowd looking very pale.

"I've fire! the fuse!" he exclaimed. There was an expectant silence for a few seconds.

"Whishity-whish-fizz - whishity whish!"

"Great powers! Good Lord, deliver us," grunted Captain Tump Limberley, who was then lying flat on his

"Whishity-whish - sizz - whish sipff

"Great Goddlemighty!" ejaculated Captain Tump Limberley.

"Whizzer-whish-zizz-zip - whishity-r-r-r-r!"

"Kerchne" It was Captain Tump Limberley, who

blg eyes. "Zip-whish-sizz!"

"Kerebug!" sion of "kerchugs," and all of the spectators, including Private Peake, threw

themselves into the river. "Whishity-whish-whizz" For fully fifteen minutes this dismal

and alarming noise kept up and then all was silent.

Five minutes more passed and then Captain Tump Limberley scrambled out of the water, swearing and spluttering.

He was quickly followed by the other officers, all of them shaking their dripping clothes and making the atmosphere blue with their profanity. "I say, Lige Peake!" roared Captain

Tump Limberley, "what is the matter with your durned old machine?" "Well, cap, I busted this time," said

Lige. "You see, I made a mistake in mixing the ingredients."

A hoarse murmur of dissatisfaction "It's my opinion," said Captain Tump

Limbersey, "that Lige Peake is an in-fernal, rescally fraud!" There was a general chorus of in-dorsement and the party of drenched and diagruntled officers marched back

to camp Lige begged for one more trial, but they were all against him, and the poor fellow was set to work digging

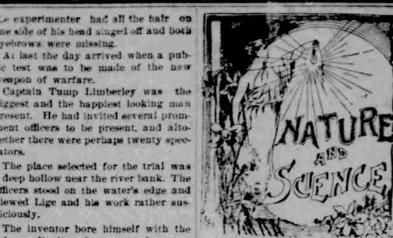
Perhans Captain Tump Limberley was too impatient and too unreasonmight have produced an explosive that would have scattered Sherman's army

and changed the result of the war.

But it was not to be, and during the pext few months the inventor had his entire time occupied in keeping a few miles ahead of Sherman's advancing hosts. When he found time to rest bombs were no longer needed by the Confederates.—Wallace Putnam Reed. in Chicago Times-Herald.

Editors Surprised Him.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, the editor of the New York Evangelist, thus notes an interesting feature of the re cent meeting of the National Editorial Association at St. Augustine, Fla., entrance of the ball, and thus see from end to end, I did not see a single man touch a glass of wine or mag of lager beer. Father Nugent, from Liv-erpool, spoke of it with amazement. mying that in England, if over three hundred men sat down together at the hundred men est down together at the table, they would not rice up before some of them would show the effects of liberal potations. I could show that I was surprised at what I could have hardly bettered except fite the that many of my own senses, but what what gratifying not only fine the will terial profusion that the wholey which they represent."



Kites for Telegraph Poles

Mr. William A. Eddy, of Bayonne, New Jersey, recently demonstrated, oy experiment, the possibility of establishing telegraphic and telephonic communication by means of wires sustained high in the air by kites. Through wire thus supported Mr. Eddy not only sent messages by the Morse code, but also, upon attaching a telephone was able to converse with ease.

Clouds Over Fires During a large fire in Charlestown last December Mr. Ward, of Harvard University, found an uncommonly good opportunity to observe the formation of clouds in the atmosphere above the fire. Whenever there was an especially active ascent of the smoke a large cumulus cloud formed over it. This recalls other observations of such clouds becoming dense enough to produce a shower of rain.

X-Rays from Glowworms.

A Japanese man of science, Mr. Mur. aoka, reports in a German scientific journal, Wiedemann's Annalen, the curious results obtained by him last summer while experimenting with the light of glowworms. He operated with not surprise me to see a hole blown three hundred glowworms at Kyoto, clean down into the very bowels of and he says that the light which they emitted, when filtered through cardboard or copperplates, showed the fluorescence rays.

A Wonderfu! Waterspout. On the night of the 25th of November last a waterspout burst over the city of Povoacao, on the island of Saint Michael, one of the Azores, and according to the report accompanying a petition for ald, which had been sent abroad, almost in an instant the deluge of water rose above the roofs of the low houses. The homes of thousands were destroyed, a great loss of life occurred, and on its way to the sea the water plowed a broad, deep channel nine miles long.

Artificial Diamonds Once More.

The French chemist, Henri Molssan, whose recent visit to this country awoke fresh interest in his experiments on making artificial diamonds by fushad plunged into the river and was ing charcoal and iron together in his exhibiting nothing above the water but electric furnace, has, since his return a little bald head and a pair of very to Paris, somewhat improved his methods. Formerly most of the minute diamonds produced by his process were black in color, but now all are white, This time it was the colonel of the They are exceedingly hard, scratching regiment who had tumbled into the rubles easily, and answering other tests water. Then followed a rapid succes- for pure diamonds. It does not appear, however, that Monsieur Molssan ha been able to increase the size of the gems he turns out.

Explosion Under the Ocean.

Investigations concerning the great sen-wave which suddenly swept in upon the const of Japan with terribly disastrous results last June have, it is reported, convinced Mr. Igi, of the Japanese College of Science, that the cause of the phenomenon was a volcanic outburst at the bottom of the ocean. He locates the point of explosion about 200 leagues east of the coast of Yoshihama, and thinks it was comparable with the great eruption that blew the island of Krakatos to pieces in 1883. It is said that the temperature of the sea-water in the neighborhood of the place where the explos ion is though to have occurred, was found to be 3 degrees above the nor-

Effect of Light on Plants. The attention of botanists has lately en recalled to experiments made at Juvisy, near Paris, by Monsieur Plammarion on the effect of exposing the redlings of sensitive plents to lights of different colors. Having placed four pairs of misses seedlings in four sepa-rate pots in a hothouse, he covered one pair with a bell of blue glass, another with a bell of green glass, a third with a bell of red glass, while the fourth was left exposed to ordinary e plants anbjected to hive light were only one inch high, having hardly grown at all. Those exposed to white light were four inches high, those that had grown to green light were five nches high, while those whose light had been red were no less than sixteen inches high. Experiments with other kinds of plants pave various besults. but in every instance bine light impeded growth and development.

nd around New York City on the racon of December 4th last, were the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences. One passed over Central Park, one was seen from the Bros idge and one appeared at Fortham. At nearly the same hour a meteo passed over Passaic, Irvington and Danbury, Connecticut, and one burst Danbury, Connecticut, and one burst near Rahway, and apparently came to the ground in four pieces. From a study of the reports concerning these phenomena it has been suggested that the bursting mesons at Rairway was a fragment of the body which interpated over Passade; that the master again separated title at least three parts, one of which that over Irvington

and Danbury, another over Fordham and the third over New York, but where they struck the earth is not

Carried by Their Wives.

An old camper-out once related to a horrified housekeeper his experience of dish-washing in a miners' camp. It did not take much time, though the company was numerous and the utensils of the kitchen were in constant use The reason why it took but little time he sufficiently indicated by the statment that the cook-pot was not cleaned till it became too small to hold a pudding of reasonable size. Then some body got a hammer and knocked off the hardened accretions from its interor., till it was restored nearly enough to its original capacity to render further service

In Tory Island, an out-of-the-way bit of an Irish islet, and indeed to a less degree throughout Donegal, the natives are not much more dainty in their Hying, and their habit of letting the grounds remain indefinitely in their teapois has disastrous consequences.

"Every day and all day long," says a recent writer "the teapot sits stewing in the embers of the hearth, and at each successive brew fresh tea is thrown in. but the old is never thrown out until the pot is choked." The result is an unusual and excessive rate of insanity. Little wonder, when a Tory Island boy who was questioned as to his usual

meals, could reply: "Stirabout for breakfast and tay for dinner; tay, av course, at tay-time, and stirabout for supper. Whiles we have tay for breakfast instead and stirnbout for our dinner, and then another sup of

tay before bedrime." However, this diet, infurious as it is to the nerves, does not seem to affect the muscles. The Tory Islanders are a robust and vigorous race, the men averaging six feet in height and the women nausually tall and a rong. The women. indeed, have need of all their physical strength, since it is they who do the bulk of the outdoor work, while the men stay at home and spin and weave.

"At Anagry Strand on a Sunday morning," says the same observer, "one may witness a strange sight. At low tide more than a mile of roundabout is saved by wading across a narrow bay. The men include in their Sunday's wardrobe shoes and stockings. The women, by courtesy and custom, wear martyeens'-footless stockings with a loop passing over the toe. Each goodwife takes her goodman upon her shoulders, and the heroes are conveyed across dry-shod."

Just Reversed.

An old Irishwoman, who has received many benefits at the hands of a benevolent minister and his wife, is so shift less that occasionally the large-hearted couple lose all patience with her; but she has such a sense of humor, and such a beguiling tongue, that she never fails to amuse them and finally to win them back.

At one time when money was given. ber to buy warm underclothing with. she wasted it upon a large plush photograph album. The minister spoke to her with considerable severity, as did also his wife, and for some time Bridget received no calls from either of them

One afternoon, however, the minister relented and stopped at Bridget's door on his way to see a sick woman.

"Shure, and it's mesilf that dreamed about you last noight, Misther Willlams," said Bridget, with a beaming smile. "Ol dreamed that you and Missus Williams came here to see me, and says you, 'How are you off for tay and coffee, Bridget? and Ol says 'It's niver drop of ayther Of've got in the house, Misther Williams." And thin you presinted me wid a pound of tay, and Missus Williams wid a pound of coffee on the shpot! Yis, sorr, that was my dream.

"Well, Bridget," said the minister, striving not to smile, "you know dreams are said to go by contraries."

"Shure, and that's (what Of said to mesilf," exclaimed Bridget triumphantly, "Said Oi, Misther Williams is the wan that'll be giving me the coffee and Missus Williams the tay! This war my very thoughts, sorr."

Mice Which Hunt Birds A young woman living in Harlem was the owner of a canary bird last week that could do anything canary birds can do. This bird's name was Speck, and the way be could sing was a marvel to listeners. It was not the loud, earbreaking sound of ordinary canary birds, but a "sweet, tuneful murmur" that this bird made. On Thursday morning, just as the sun began to craw down the door of her room, she heard the bird in the adjoining room end its song in a sort of gasping cry. When she got time she saw a mouse on the bottom of the cage with the bird's throat in its long teeth. The bird was fluttering, but soon died, and the mouse fled in alarm. It is not often that cared birds are attacked with mice, but such things have happened. A rat was ope time seen to still hunt sparrows on a

New York pier. Mule Indispensable in War. A Persian regiment on the march is strange spectacle. Every three soldiers have a donkey, for there is neither baggage train nor commissariat. On this donkey is placed the worldly wealth of its preprietors and their mus-kets. Occasionally the velled wife of a soldier bestrides the beast.

Cut Out for It.

Mother (impatiently)—I don't know what will ever become of that child; nothing pleases him. Father (serenely)-Well, we'll make an art critic of bim.-Tid-Bits.

When a man cretim down to do, it duty, and gates smaller, time in id-talk, he gots a reputation for hel-ofther creas or bigotal.



Swiss Workers' Methods

Methods of Swiss workmen furnish an interesting contrast with those of the energetic American artisan. Take the watchmaker, for instance, says a writer in Cassier's Magazine. He re ceives the parts from the manufacturer in the rough, takes them to bis nome, puts his best individual skill into the finishing and assembling, and brings the completed watches to his employer. The latter inspects the work. and out of a batch of, say, fifty watches he selects five or six as worthy of his own attention and puts the others into his regular trade under some general trade name. The selected watches readjusts, working over them for days, weeks and months before he considers them worthy to bear his own name, and it is these watches which go to those "he not only have the money to buy, but also the patience to wait.

A prominent firm of American jewelers in Switzerland, chafing under the inconvenience of this old world method of doing things, sought to introduce American methods, and see if the highest grade of Swiss watches could not be made more methodically. A factory was built, enticing rates of wages were offered to the most skillful workmen, and the experiment was tried. But, alas! the Swiss workmen soon found that no regular wages could pay him for his loss of liberty. To be on hand when the whistle blew in the morning, to have his stated hour for dinner and his fixed hour for qutting at night-these restrictions he could not long stand. Formerly he had worked when he felt like it, and when he was paid for one job he took his time to begin the next, generally waiting until his funds ran low. The factory ens will not be according to the ideal plan did not work for long, and the idle building now bears silent testimony to the Swiss love for independence, which is as much a factor in present life as it has been in past history.

Contracting for City Work

London, England, Denver, Col., and many other cities have clearly demonstrated that the system of letting by contract al' work needed to be done by a municipal government in the way of grading streets, constructing sewers. improving parks, building school-hous es and other public buildings, is both vicious and expensive, says the Columbus Record. In all cities where the contract system has been abolished and the work done under the control and direct supervision of the city architects and superintendent of construction better work was performed, better wages paid to labor and large savings in expenses to the city assured.

And there is no reason why this should not be done, because no contractor desires a contract to do work for the city unless he can make some of horses, cows, hogs and chickens. thing out of ' in a financial way. If there is a profit to contractors who not owe anybody for anything, and take city contracts it is made through too high a price being paid by the city for the work to be done, by the contractors employing cheap labor, or through the use of inferior material, hasty and faulty workmanship.

As able and competent engineers. architects and superintendents ought to be secured as cheaply by the city as by contractors who do the city's work, and this gives to the city the profits which usually go to the contractors or guarantees in lieu of profits better material and workmanship. This city can well afford to drop its continual warfare with contractors, em ploy competent men, do its work, and let the profits which have enriched so many contractors in the past go out by way of better wages to its laborers, or by a reduction in the annual expenditures for such work lessen the burden of taxpayers.

Origin of 5-Cent Shave. It is said that the 5-cept shave idea was started by a commercial travelor rushing into a New York barber shop and calling for a "railroad" shave, says the Midland Mechanic. The surprise barber asked bim what that was, and was told it was "a abave up one side. down the other acd across the chia in three motions, minus bay rum and con-

versation." In exactly one and one-half minutes the job was done and the traveler. leeding some, dropped a dime on the desk and seized his grip. The barber gave him back a nickel, observing that "honesty was the best policy." An apprentice was "fired" that day from the shop for total incompetency, and at once started a tonsorial foundry, where you got a "railroad" shave with no talk for 5 cents-bay rum extra. This was the beginning of the 5-cent slaughter pen.

Laboring Mon's Wives. There is one class of laborers who

never strike and seldom complain. They get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and never go to bed until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, says a writer in the Woman's Journal. They work without ceasing during the whole of that dane and receive no other emolument than food and clothing. They understand something of every branch of economy and labor, from finance to ooking. Though barassed by a hundrad responsibilities, though driven and worried, though reproached and look-ed, down upon, they never revolt and they cannot organize for their own proection. Not even sickness relieves ed the street railway companies and union employes of Detroit by suin for somest too great for them to make, and no incompetency in any branch of charged for non-unionism, relieved the last work is excused. No comps or general strain of ranging.

poems are written in tribute to their steadfastness. They die in the harnest and are supplanted as quickly as may be. These are the housekeeping wives of the laboring men.

National Labor Academy. The main object of the national labor academy which it is proposed to organize in this country is to give to the working people a fundamental theoretical education, says the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. The academy will give its members in the shortest possible time such an education as every cultivated man, and especially an intelligent workingman, should possess. The limited time at his disposal requires that all nonessentials should be dropped and that only necessary facts in the proposed education be retained. It will, therefore, be necessary to concentrate the work of seven or eight years of the ordinary preparatory school into two years of the acad-

emy, and it is this which the academy

proposes to do. It will omit the dead

languages, and educatio.. will be taken

up more on the lines of physiology and

social science. The main course of study, which will extend over several terms, will consist of mathematics, social and political science, blology, natural science and philosophy. To make the academy successful special labor libraries will be gathered and special text-books prepared and distributed. Scholarships will be founded to meet the special conditions that will arise and render possible the investigations which will follow. It is understood that women are to be admitted to membership upon a perfect equality with men to all departments. Their instruction it kitchconditions that never exist, but will conform strictly to the circumstances that must occur in the family of the actual laborer.

New Community Established.

A new community called "Commonwealth" has lately been established thirteen miles from Columbus, in Muscogee County, Ga., adjoining the Macon Railroad, says the Altruist. If a man becomes a member of a colony he must add what he can to the commonwealth of the place, whether it be much or little. If it is much, it gives blm no higher stand than if it is little, for it is for the common good, and he reaps the benefit either way. The common interest is the concern of all, and is shared alike by all. They have ten families there now, and 400 more persons are waiting to come as soon as more houseroom can be built for them. They now live in two houses, and all eat at one table. They are using the latest improved implements, and they have stock of the finest breeds so they will be entirely independent and free from any obligations to anybody for what they use. Decisions for Wage Earners

The appeal case of the employes of contractors at the Government Chicksmauga Park, Tennessee, has been decided in favor of the employed. This decision practically overthrows the system whereby employers have compelied employes to rent and live in company bouses, or to employ and have the pay stopped in the office for the company doctor. The contractors will have to refund

about \$6,000 collected for the purposes named. Another late decision is that of Judge McMahon, at Ludington, Mich., in the case of the striking employes of the Filmt and Pere Marquette Railway Company. The company sought relief by injunction. The judge says that while the strikers have no right to interfere forcibly to prevent the operation of the road, they have the right to use moral sussion to induce men to join them and to quit work.

General Labor Mates Domestic servants in Australia are organizing. The movement started in Molbourne and is apreading.

The Amagamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America will hold its annual convention in Detroit May 18. The Trade and Labor Assembly of

St. Paul is fighting the creation of a state immigration bureau, with a salaried commissioner. Wives of union printers in Melbourne

have organized a guild, which will have for its main object the relief of familles of printers out of work or otherwise in distress. Miners compelled to deal in the company store at Powhatan, W. Va., are

charged as follows: Flour, \$8 a bar-

rel; potatoes, \$1.60 a bushel; sugar, 10 cents a pound; salt ments, 1214 cents a Australian marine engineers have struck for higher wages and other con-cessions. The shipowners have granted the increased pay, and a conference will be held to consider the other ques-

tions. out of work by the drowning out of in-dustrial establishments in the Monon-gabela Valley, Pennsylvania. The waters have recoded and the work of clear-ing up the debria begun.

Motorman Mulrooney, who perple -