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KANAUNEE HEIGHTS.

The Yankees bailed in yonder glen,
A ragged column a-of ragged men;
Just where the trees hung, building chill,
Down from the heights of Kanaunee hill.
And every Dixie shouted.

Weary and spent, forlorn and sad,
Were scattered the soldiers of the South,
Taunting with bumper and rare opprobrium,
They flung themselves on the ground to rest
Till daylight dawned.

Up and down the pickets trod,
Up and down the sweet green sod,
With watchful glances ever keep
Toward Kanaunee heights—where the Broads slept
And dreamed of dawn.

Down and up, while the tired camp
Is dead by in the dark and damp,
Save now and then a drummer stirred
And called on mother or wife or child
With hasty touch.

Up and down through Kanaunee town,
Up and down till the morning dawn,
Then with sprinting the sombre, proud and gray,
To greet the sun and the battle fray
With souls of steel!

Souls of steel and muscles of night,
Strong are they who fight for the right,
"For God, for home, for Sunrise!"
Cheer!" cried the general: "Forward, boys!
The foe shall rest!"

And rest they did! In a strange flood
The blood ran behind that night—in blood!
The British staggered, for God's own hand
Took up the sword of an outraged land
And sheathed it then.

Sheathed it thenceforth a noble breast,
Ever could the sun down Kanaunee crest,
Though tears be human and strong of limb,
What shall avail when God rages with him?
Ye cool may not.

And the pale moon grew more pale and gray
That night as she gazed where the sleepers lay;
The sleepers that slept so strangely still
On the crimson ground of Kanaunee hill—
And never stirred!

But down in the valley another camp
Lay a-drowsy in the dusk and damp;
And now and then a drummer stirred
And called on mother or wife or child,
The pale moon heard.

—Don Evelyn Pickney in Youth's Companion.

A SPRING IN A WATCH

AN IMPORTANT BIT OF STEEL THAT FREQUENTLY BREAKS.

Watchfitters Say That Sudden Changes of Weather Are Dangerous to These Uncertain Pieces of Mechanism—Mainsprings in Expansive Watches.

"Mainsprings are very much like people," said a Broadway watchmaker the other day. "They are as susceptible to extreme degrees of heat and cold as human beings. When the thermometer is hovering around the freezing point or dancing away up in the nineties the little mainspring will give up its disgust and uncoil itself and die, just as men succumb to freezing or sunstroke."

This uncertain piece of mechanism is supposed to be adjusted to meet the various degrees of temperature, but when the change is very great and comes with short notice there is nothing that can prevent them from snapping. They are made in Switzerland of the very finest quality of steel, absolutely flawless. Very often the watchmaker can detect a bad spring before putting it in the watch, either by its color or the appearance of the spring. These have been too highly tempered in the making, and instead of being subjected to merely a red heat the fire has been brought to white heat, thus weakening the strength of the metal. The finest watch springs handled by reliable dealers are put through a "cooking and freezing" process before they are sold, for the purpose of testing their reliability in all temperatures.

The watch is first placed in a little metal box, which is made straight. Then a strong gas flame is turned on the under surface of the box and is kept there for two or three hours, so that the watch is so hot at the end of that time that it could not be touched with the bare hand. From this it is immediately taken and put into another metallic box which is buried in ice. There the costly watch is allowed to freeze for an equal length of time, when its torture ceases and the examination is made. If during this excessive test the watch appears to have ticked merrily on without deviating a fractional part of a second it is placed back in the case and marked "guaranteed for two years." The mainspring is the first piece of mechanism that succumbs to the test. If it survives nothing else need be feared.

Mainsprings are, however, about the only part of a watch that the jeweler cannot successfully diagnose. They can guarantee any of the numberless little wheels or jewels or balances that go to make up the anatomy of the watch, but the mainspring has as yet baffled the most skilled makers of watches of all countries. It is not so much the severe extremes of the weather that prove fatal to the spring as it is the process of changing from hot to cold, or vice versa. Like the human frame, if the ribbonlike little coil of steel can withstand the effects of their sudden changes it is considered proof against breaking when the change to normal weather comes.

Many people who have been possessors of new watches but a short time come into the dealer's with blood in their eyes, declaring that they have paid an exorbitant price for the timepiece and the mainspring has broken after only a week's use.

"That is nothing," remarked the jeweler. "We have them snap in our case before the watch has ever been shown for sale." Others imagine that they might have wound the watch too tight, but this does not harm it. It is rather the jerky, hurried winding that will eventually tell on the temper of the metal. Every good stem winder has a stop placed in the stem, which prevents the winding too tight.

Damp weather has an ill effect on mainsprings, and in England they do not so a mile last as long as in this country. A severe thunder and lightning storm also frequently proves disastrous to the durability of the spring. A dealer who took in seventy-nine watches on one day said that the summer on a day immediately following a terrific electrical storm. Here were twenty-one watches brought into his store within five hours for new mainsprings. The cost of a new mainspring is the small part of making such repair. It is the putting them in, the time expended, that counts. It costs from twelve to fifteen dollars to put a mainspring in the Jurgensen watch and a little less in a Patek Phillippe, while in a cheaper American make it may cost only fifty cents or a dollar.

A man purchased a $200 Jurgensen from a leading dealer several years ago, and shortly after he left for a tour around the world. He was gone a year, and when he returned he went back to the dealer with his watch and complained: "Here's a watch I paid you $200 for a year ago, and while I was traveling abroad it lost two minutes. You guaranteed it, and I want you to make it good." The watch was placed in the window with this card beside it:

"This watch lost only two minutes in a year in a trip around the world. Price $200." It sold inside an hour.

It is said that one bar of iron costing $5 will produce $250,000 worth of mainsprings.

Some springs are made in this country by the manufacturers of cheap watches. These springs are several feet long and take nearly two minutes to wind up.—New York World.

Mr. Evans.

Patient—Great Scott, doctor, that's a frightful bill you've presented.

Doctor (with dignity)—Not so large, sir, when you come to think that it is my first case and I had to study up on half a library full of authorities.—Detroit Free Press.

Fully Answered.

Gentleman—Riding a bicycle up such a steep hill as this is a great deal harder than walking. Why don't you get off and push it?

Boy—I just got it.—Good News.

A story is told of a political debate in a certain part of this country, no matter where, which threw some novelty into the affair. It was expected to be a great field day, being a joint debate between two candidates for a prominent office. One of the candidates caused it to be printed on the circulars containing invitations to the meeting that his address was to be delivered only to men. The reason of this was that he wished to spice it with anecdotes which no woman could listen to. For the credit of political campaigns in America one hopes the story is not true. The candidate who, in a public address purporting to enlighten his audience on the political issues of the day, will counter broad-ait stories offensive to gentlemen or to anybody of a refined, clean mind, deserves to be hooted out of decent society. A political meeting is not a profane gathering.

The Most Disagreeable Americans.

"The man who spits on the floor does not expectorate as a gentleman," is a sign that is said to be posted conspicuously in a certain office. The Philadelphia Press, whose editor has been minister in a foreign court and observed that gentlemen in Europe do not indulge in the nasty habit of expectorating before folk, says on this subject some words that will find an echo in every clean man's mind. It is encouraging meanwhile to know that the Pittsburgers are such nice men. The Press remarks:

The antispitter organization, formed in Pittsburg a little over a year ago, has made encouraging progress toward checking the disgusting habit of spitting. Its placards are displayed all over the city and give little or no room who are inclined to yield to an old custom. It is a fact that there is not some rich organization in Philadelphia. The need of it becomes every day more apparent. The horse cars have made a feeble effort to stop the nuisance, but the placards put up by them on the backs of the car" is observed only when men can stretchness out of the window. As soon as the window is closed the intention becomes a dead letter. The frequency of sidewalk spitting is also sufficiently noticeable. There is no more unsuitable place than a smooth flagstone designed by frequent knickers of spit. The back who cannot stop to the curb and spit into the gutter deserves to be pushed back. If there is no other way to stop this habit the women should see that business they can exert.

Co-operative Farm Societies.

Successful co-operative societies among farmers, though rare, yet exist, several of them. The grange movement that promised so much soon after the war was not a failure, for from its minutes the agriculturist learned how to conduct co-operative enterprises that have not turned out wrong. Cooperative creameries and cheese factories among farmers are not uncommon. The Philadelphia Milk Producers' supply company is another instance of how farmers can climb on top, uniting their resources and ideas.

The most conspicuous example of the success of a genuine co-operative agricultural store is perhaps to be found in the Johnson County (Kan.) Co-operative association. In 1870, some time after the great granger wave had reached its zenith, a local society, also secretly organized. Sixty farmers joined and paid in $600, and that was the capital with which the Johnson county organization started on its career. Now, sixteen years later, the paid up capital is $100,000 and the membership is 700. There is a sinking fund of $60,000, showing that farmers can learn and use business principles as well as bankers and manufacturers can when they set their heads to it. At the headquarters in Johnson county the company's building is worth $50,000, and the stock of goods it contains is large and valuable. Besides this there farmers who mean business have six branch stores and own and run a newspaper.

Under the system pursued in Johnson county the stockholders patronize their store, paying cash for what they get at the usual retail price. At the end of each year they divide the profits that have accrued. This, on the whole, seems the system best adapted to the co-operative community. Last year the net profits were a little less than $20,000 in the Johnson county society.

The Texas Co-operative association, organized in 1878, has been fully as successful. The famous Riverside Fruit Growers' association, of California, is an illustration of what co-operation among retailers will do. So is the Fruit Growers' association, southern New Jersey. This organization markets its own products and pockets all the profits. The bad system among farmers of buying goods on credit is the worst obstacle in the success of co-operative stores among them.

Reducing Bones for Fertilizer.

A simple plan for dissolving bones that germinate about the farm, without the use of acid, is as follows: Crush the bones as thoroughly as possible, and procure a barrel of fresh burnt lime and three barrels of strong, hard wood ashes for every barrel of crushed bone. Use as a base of mixing fourth a tight floor or a level layer of bones and place upon the plank. Upon this spread a barrel of ashes in a similar layer then, in a thinner layer, half a barrel of bones scatter through the lime to fill the spaces, and spread upon it a half barrel of lime, pulverized, and not slaked. On this spread a second layer of ashes. Wet this pile gradually with a sprinkler, using about one gallon of water, or enough to moisten all, but have none too wet. Add in like manner a half barrel of bone, a half barrel of lime, a barrel of ashes and one gallon more of water. Cover all rather about one bushel of land plaster, and cover the entire pile with dry loam. Examine the pile once a week if needed and add water to keep all moist, but not wet. In four or five weeks shovel over and thoroughly mix, moisten and pile again, cover with soil and a little more plaster, and leave two one or three weeks longer. If pieces of bone then remain undecomposed, sift them out, use in next compost, or add more quicklime and ashes to give further time.—Maryland Agricultural College.

Lice on Fowls.

Baby lice on fowls are hard to destroy and must be kept down systematically. Farmers' Monthly says no single preparation will entirely exterminate them and advises the following:

Provide birds with good dust bath in which tobacco dust, ashes, sulphur, etc., have been mixed. Occasionally give them a thorough powdering with tobacco. The main point is to keep the roosts, nest boxes and house entirely free from vermin, and if they get a good dust bath the fowls will keep themselves comparatively free from lice.

For the eggs the heads of the chickens powder them well with tobacco dust, tobacco or any good insect powder. Some breeders use oil or grease, but we consider such a remedy worse than the disease—a dry powder is the only thing that should be applied to very small chickens. Large gray lice come from the hens. If you once rid the chickens of such vermin and thereafter put proper attention to the coops you will experience no further trouble from that source.

Agricultural Notes.

According to figures furnished by the department at Washington, the aggregate acreage of tobacco is smaller than last year, the returns showing 87.1 per cent. of that area. The falling off is entirely in the shipping districts, the seed leaf districts showing an increased acreage. The returns indicate a decided revival in tobacco planting in the Connecticut valley.

O. B. Potter, president, and W. J. Smith, secretary of the New York state Agricultural society, held a conference recently with the officers of the state World's fair board to arrange for New York's agricultural exhibit. It is proposed to make the exhibit one of unrivaled merit and prominence will probably be offered.

Mrs. Washington's Housekeeping.

Edward Everett Hale says Mrs. George Washington was a model housekeeper. In a set of books kept expressly for that purpose Mrs. Washington made entry of housekeeping duties accomplished from day to day, and noted how she superintended the preparing of the supply of smoked meats for the plantation, how with her own hands she cut out the clothing of her slaves and so on. Letters of Lady Washington's daughter and others testify that after the doors of her household the hospitality of the Mount Vernon house was kept up.

Mrs. Langtry's Hot Bath.

I cannot too commend too strongly the use of the hot bath. The great beauty of Mrs. Langtry was her fine skin, and people who did not know credited her with taking a cold bath every morning, whereas the truth was that the tub one so fair that for a few moments she could scarcely stand getting her foot in it, but into which she eventually got, and from which she soon back to bed, where she took a cup of tea and a bit of toast, which formed her breakfast.—Mrs. Malloy in Ladies' Home Journal.

Blessed be the man who invented building associations! There are now about 6,000 of them in this country, and they lay up $100,000,000 a year. There never development is probably to be found in Philadelphia. In that city 40,000 frugal men have been enabled by means of the building association to buy and pay for homes of their own.

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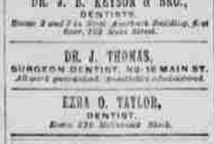

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3.—It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints, and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles for which they believe; and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

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