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THE COLUMBIAN

IS THE BEST.

form." In 7800 the force was consolidated form." In 1856 the force was consolidated under one commissioner and two assistants, and on the first day of 1874 the existing system was pronounced complete. On that day there were twenty-six superintendents, 272 inspectors, 962 sergeants and 8,503 privates—a total of 9,835 men. They patrolled 6,612 miles of street, covering 687 square miles, with 1,808,900 inhabitants, and the What though the rose leaves fall? They still are arrests for the year preceding were 73,857.

At present the metropolitan police force consists of thirty superintendents, 838 in-

THE EONDON BLACK MARIA

The increase of force has hardly kept

pace with the increase of population. American police officials who visit there and matter for amazement and amusement

n some features of the city government

Charles Dickens speaks of the sympathy the lower classes of British feel for a drunk man; Americans think—the sympathy ex-

ends to all classes, for a drunk man is

never arrested unless his conduct becomes utterly unendurable. Similarly the worst possible class of women ply their trade un-

thecked; they are not interfered with as

ong as they molest no one else. "Liberty of the subject" again. On the other hand, however, when the

London police do go for a man they mean

business and are no respecters of persons. Ex-chief of Police George W. Walling, of

New York, reports that on a certain great day in London a titled captain in the Cold-stream guards tried to ride through a line formed by the police. When resisted he struck the officer with his whip. He was

promptly arrested, and though his friends pleaded that he was intoxicated and offered any required sum for his release he was

convicted and sentenced to a term of im-

prisonment. His noble relatives then ap-pealed to the queen, but in vain. She made answer that the higher the rank the better

the man should know the law and his duty

and the noble captain had to serve his term.

Macaulay's history of England gives
amusing instances of the absurd length to

which respect for precedents and personal liberty has been carried. Savoy and White-friars were two London districts in which

no one could be arrested for debt or mis

demeanor. The natural result was that the whole district became so lawless that no process could be executed there without a

file of musketeers. "A creditor who vent-ured there was knocked down, stripped, tarred and feathered. He was dragged naked up and down the streets. Finally he

was compelled to kneel down and curse his father and mother, after which he limped home without a rag upon him." The evil

at last became unbearable; "liberty of the

subject" was strained a little too far. An act of parliament abolished the local priv-ilege, a royal proclamation warned the law-

less to flee, and "when on the prescribed day the officers crossed the boundaries they found those streets where a few weeks be-

ixens as quiet as the cloisters of a cathe-

There are no such corners in London now

attained a name of horror, but there is no

re the cry of 'A writ!' would have d

spectors, 1,300 sergeants and 12,000 cor stables—a total of 14,257, all under the direction of Commissioner James Monro. Heed thou the lesson. Life has leaves to tread And flowers to cherish; summer round them glowa;
glowa;
Wait not till autumn's fading robes are shed,
But while its petals still are burning red
Gather life's full blown rose!
—Oliver Wendell Holmes in Atlantic.

THE ROSE AND THE FERN.

Lady, life's sweetest lesson would'st thou learn, Come thou with me to love's enchanted bower;

a overhead the trellised roses burn, sath thy feet behold the feathery fern— A leaf without a flower.

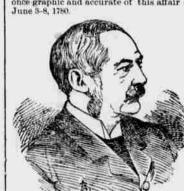
Police System of the Largest City in the World.

THE "LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT."

There Is Supposed to Be One Policeman to 400 People-Slow Growth of the System from Constantine the Great to Victeria-The Lord Gordon Riots of 1780. "London is the largest city in the world." So much every one knows, for even those who cannot read have heard statements of the fact since childhood.

But apparently every one does not know that London is also the greatest city of the world in many other respects, containing more wealth, learning and fashion, more poverty and intemperance, more great li-braries, churches and museums, and last, but not least interesting, more odd people, outcasts from other lands, "cranks," re-formers and political exiles than any other And not the least interesting fact that these enormous masses are kept in order by a police force that is probably the smallest, in proportion, of any city in the

About 14,000 regular policemen to about 4.800,000 people is one way of stating it, but the statement needs some qualification, as there are never so many in the line of duty at once, and on the other hand there are many private and special watchmen. In many private and special watchmen. In one important point the "crook" has an immense advantage in London, and indeed all over Great Britain. "The liberty of the subject" is there respected to a degree that would be surprising in America and thought perfectly ridiculous in France or Germany. It is an admittant four that the It is an admitted fact that pick pockets and sneak thieves by the thousand are well and personally known to the po-lice, talk familiarly with them and walk past them with impunity as long as they are not caught in the act. Again and again has the city chief declared that "a mob of 20,000 rascals might gather in Trafalgar square with the avowed intention of sacking Buckingham palace," and the police could only stand around till the attack began. Some ludicrous results follow, and history records a few episodes of unparalleled horror and havoc. When Lord George Gordon's "Protestant army" of 60,000 began its march on Parliament house the police did not feel free to interfere; when their leaders addressed them, with an ex-hortation to burn the Catholic churches, no arrests were made, and when the mis-chief actually began the police were power-less. For six days the great city was at the mercy of the wildest mob of modern the mercy of the wildest mob of modern times. The prisons were broken open. Ali the professional criminals joined the orig-inal rioters, and hundreds of shops and dwellings were plundered. At one time thirty-six great fires were blazing in the city. Then troops began to pour in from all the garrison towns and the riot was put down by the killing and wounding of about five hundred people. In "Barnaby Rudge" Dickens has given an account at once graphic and accurate of this affair of



CHIEF JAMES MONRO.

When the Prince of Wales visited New York he was annazed to learn that all that vast crowd had gathered and dispersed without an act of violence or a serious robbery. They showed him this general order issued by the captain of detectives a few days before: "Arrest all known pickpockets on the streets and take them in." The prince was astonished to learn that "the liberty of the subject," to be a pickpocket for instance, was less regarded in America than in England, and the Duke of Newcastle was so exercised about it that he made it the subject of a special paragraph in his report. When the prince and princess gave their public reception in London the mob made a "rush" and overpowered the police, seven persons were killed, over 200 badly beaten and so many robbed that no list was ever made of the smaller amounts. When the Great Eastern was on exhibition in England the robberies

amounts. When the Great Eastern was on exhibition in England the robberies were enormous; the New York police claim that of the 110,000 persons who visited her on this side not one was robbed. "Liberty of the subject" comes high, but the English think they must have it.

The whole history of London abounds in curious episodes resulting from this unstable compromise between mob and police, and perhaps the historic method is the best to show the development and character of the city government. London was a town before the beginning of history, and was big enough to be mentioned by Tacitus in A. D. 95-98. And at that early date it needed and had a vigilant police. Constanneeded and had a vigilant police. Constantine the Great, the first Christian emperor of Rome, while a commander in Britain, built a wall around London, according to some ancient authorities, and established a complete police. Under the Saxons it soon became the capital of England, and their police was a volunteer body. The citizens were divided into hundreds, with a magistrate for each, and each hundred into teus, the head of each ten being reinto tens, the head of each ten being responsible for the rest. But the city soon got too big for the volunteer system, and William the Conquerorgranted a complete charter—the first lord mayor was inaugurated, and soon after the insurrection of Wat Tyler in 1881 the general constabulary was quite well organized, but in the police proper the voluntary system still prevailed to a great extent. In 1965 about 60,000 people (a third of the population) died of the plague, and sill municipal government appears to have lapsed. The next year the great fire destroyed 13,600 houses, besides churches and other public buildings, being five-sixths of the city within the walls, and churches and other public buildings, being five-sixths of the city within the walls, and after that the foundations of the existing police system were laid. Still the volun-teer principle prevalled to some extent, nor was it it i 1753 that a complete paid police, independent of county authority, was established. And here the inquirer indu evidetice of that tenderness for "the liberty of the subject" which is a surprise to the American, an absurdity to the

Prenchman, and a hopelessly insoluble mystery to the German. mystery to the German.

The outery was so great that the act was formally repealed, but the government introduced the various features of the system little by little till 1798. As late as 1839 there were but 3,044 men on the entire metropolitan night patrol, and as-old sallors and soldiers and other public servants were preferred, one-half of these were "aged, feeble and inefficient," according to Sir Rebert Peel. His bill, passed that year, reformed the system. In 1839 there was another "reTHE LAW ON THREATS.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RE-

tice Coleridge and Justices Mathew, Cave, Day and Smith, in order to escape had used threats to his wife amount the conviction in this case is correct, and that the sentence should be affirmed. the prisoner would not have been guilty

some aid. embodied this doctrine very tersely. It



true, and unless you interfere directly with some other person's rights you need not fear that any "bobby" will in your case in vade the "liberty of the subject J. H. BEADLE.

The Drinking of Alcohol. The latest vice to claim public attention is the drinking of alcohol. The consump-tion of the flery liquid is said to be growing quite general among certain classes of peo-ple. Remarks a physician: "The ordinary drunkard is not to be compared with the alcoholic slave. The former has on more than one occasion been redeemed, but who

can point out the drinker of straight alco-hol who has lived to become a man again? than any other South American city dur-ing the last thirty-five years. In 1855 the population was 78,500, 177,800 in 1869, 285. population was 78,500, 177,50 000 in 1882 and 530,000 today.

A FAMOUS HUNTER.

Jim Glode, the King of the Canadian



Americans and Englishmen who frequen the Canadian wilds in search of big gam-all know or have heard of Jim Glode, the nous Mic-Mac hunter, who lives on th famous Mic-Mac hunter, who lives on the Indian reserve about six nilles from Shubenacadie Station, Nova Scotta. For the past eight years he has traveled extensively with Sir Charles Alexander through the Canadian and American northwest and Newfoundland, and expects to guide the same gentleman and his friends the coming season. Glode is about it years old. He speaks English well and knows the fore is as thoroughly as a scholar does his Homer.

SULTS OF FEAR ESTABLISHED.

A Person Who Creates a State of Apprehension Responsible for the Injuries That May Result-A Sample Case De

In a recent case before Lord Chief Jus from the violence of her husband, who ing to threats against her life, the wife got out of a window, and in so doing fell to the ground and broke har leg. The husband was convicted of having willfully and maliciously inflicted grievous bodily harm on his wife. Lord Coleridge said: "I am of opinion that The principle seems to me to be laid down quite fully in the Queen against Martin. There this court held that a man who had either take advantage of or had created a panic in a theatre, and had ob structed a passage, and rendered it diffi-cult to get out of the theatre, in consequence of which a number of people were crushed, was answerable for the consequences of what he had done. Here the voman came by her mischief by getting out of the window, and in her fall broke her leg. Now that might have been caused by an act which was done acci-dentally or deliberately, in which case

"It appears from the case, however, that the prisoner had threatened his wife more than once, and that on this occasion he came home drunk, and used words which amounted to a threat against her life, saying, 'I'll make you so that you can't go to bed;' that she rushing to the window, got half out of the window, when she was restrained by ner daughter. The prisoner threatened the daughter, who let go, and her mother fell. It is suggested that supposing the prisoner had struck his daughter's arm without hurting her, but sufficiently to cause her to let go, and she had let her mother fall, could any one doubt but that that would be the same thing as if he had pushed her out himself? If a man creates in another man's mind an immediate sense of danger which causes such person to try to escape, and in so doing he injures himself, the person who reates such a state of mind is respons ble for the injuries which result. I think that in this case there was abundant evidence that there was a sense of im-mediate danger in the mind of the woman, caused by the acts of the prisoner, and that her injuries resulted from what such sense of danger caused her to do." The other judges concurred.—Albany

Lawyers Superior to Jibes.
Outside of the profession, at least, the
law, as was of old the gospel, is everywhere spoken against, and still more the lawyers. The denunciations, sarcasms jokes and lampoons that have bombarded the profession from the time of Christ's 'Woe unto you, lawyers!" down to the very latest newspaper squib, would have demolished any institution not built upon very strong foundations. There is, however, a quite sufficient explanation, both of the persistent vitality of the lawyer's guild and of the incessant attacks upon it. It is attacked, and open to attack, because it is a human attempt at a remedy for human defects, and partake erefore of the very weakness that it seeks to aid; and it lives and prospers pecause those weaknesses must have

ries of flings and jeers at the votaries of Themis. Not to quote any older matter, however, a mediæval dog Latin rhym

that is, "A good lawyer, a bad Christian. The story of Saint Evona of Brittany is to the same point. This saint, it seems was a lawyer, and a just and devout one, too, or how could he have become saint? Perhaps it was because he was not much of a lawyer! He went to Rome, so the legend says, and besought his holiness the pope to appoint a patron saint for the lawyers, who had none. The holy father replied that he would be glad to accommodate, but unluckily none of the saints had been in the lav business, nor any of the lawyers in the saint business, so that there was no proper person. The good Breton was much troubled at this; but after a long consultation it was agreed that he should select a patron saint by chance, by walk-ing blindfolded thrice around the church of St. John Lateran, and by then laying hold upon the first statue he could reach, whose original should be the desired patron. This was done, and having clutched a figure the good Saint Evona his bandage, "This is our saint; let him be our patron." The witnesses now laughed, on which Saint Evona, opening his eyes, discovered that he was holding fast the image of the devil, prostrate beneath the feet of Saint Michael the Archangel. The proceedings to se lect a patron saint appear to have been

These expressions, which have become quite usual in trade, have a well defined significance. "F. o. b." means "free on board," and "c. f. i." stands for "cost, freight and insurance." Accordingly a bill of goods purchased in New York to be shipped to Boston "f. o. b." means that they are to be placed upon vessel or cars, as the case may be, free of all charges up to that time; if purchased "c. f. i." the seller must pay the insurance and freight until the goods arrive

Stam and Uncle Sar They have a curious way of deciding They have a curious way of deciding lawfuits in Siara; both parties are put under cold water, and the one staying the longest wins the suit. In this country both parties are got into hot water, and then kept there as long as possible. The result is the same.—Green Bag.

The common notion of the French peasant as a narrow minded, penurious and not too moral person receives no support from Mr. Frederic Harrison, se personal study of French rural life has nevertheless been very considerable. The indomitable endurance of the French race has, he reminds us, enabled France to surmount crushing disasters, losses and disappointments under which another race would have sunk. She bears with ease a national debt, the annual charge of which is more than doution nearly double that of England, with almost the same population—a permanent taxation that exceeds 100 france per head, and is greater than has ever before been borne by any other people. lost over one war a sum not much short of the whole national debt of England, and she has written off without a murmur a loss of £48,000,000, thrown into the Panama canal. If France is thus strong, the backbone of her strength is, in Mr. Harrison's opinion, found in the marvelous industry and thrift of her peasantry.—London News.

STONEWALL'S DEFEAT.

HOW A COLONEL OUTMANEUVERED THE GREAT GENERAL.

Stonewall Is Immortalized, but Col. Nathan Rimball is Only a Territorial Postmaster-The Battle of Kernstown, March 23,

1862-Kimball's Masterly Tactics Copyright, 1890, by American Press Ass HE fame of many leaders in the civil war is yet to be fixed. Where, for instance, will son stand! It ha Jackson by crying up his little vic-tories over the scattered bands of Union troops in the Shemmdoah valley. The other side of his experiences—the adver-side—plays litt

his struggles. His first formidable cam-paign in the valley began with a disaster. He was commander of the department, was met on ground of his own selection by an obscure Indiana colonel, and was round-ly whipped and driven from his position in a total rout. The colonel won a general's star by his victory, and became, later, Brevet Maj. Gen. Nathan Kimball. The prize at stake was the commanding position of Winchester and the control of

position of Winchester and the control of the rich valley of Virginia, and Col. Kimball undertook to defend it without guidance or instructions from his superiors.

On the morning of the battle, March 23, 1862, Jackson sent a message to his chief, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, saying:

"With the blessing of an ever kind Provi-dence I hope to be in the vicinity of Win-chester this evening." He was in that vi-cinity, with his face turned the other way, however, and not "kind Providence," but plain Col. Kimball, U. S. A., commanded the situation.

the situation.

The forces in "Stonewall's" ranks at this time numbered about 5,000 men, and consisted of three brigades of infantry and one of cavalry. The Union forces in the valley at the time consisted of two divisions of Banks' corps, under Gens. James Shields and A. S. Williams. Williams' command

and A. S. Williams. Williams commands was moving out of the valley and Shields' troops were posted around Winchester watching Jackson.

The game to be played was this: The Shenandoah valley, a generally open country, threaded by the Shenandoah river and extending from Stannton, an important extending from Staunton, an important railroad junction, on the south, to the Potomac on the north, and accessible every few miles through passes from the country east and west, offered admirable hiding ground for a body of troops adapted to rapid movements. The valley is broken by several ranges of hills, on one of which stands Winchester, thirty miles up the valley from the Potomac. Twenty miles further up—i. e., south—near Strasburg, the valley is cut across by a fock of the river and Cedar creek, flowing in from the west, and here successive ridges, steep in places, form good battle grounds.

Again, thirty miles south, near New Marextending from Staunton, an important

form good battle grounds.

Again, thirty miles south, near New Market, a pass is formed by two forks of the river, bordered with mountains, the single valley pike being along exposed plains between. Staunton, at the head of the valley, is well covered from attack from the north by streams that wind around it on the north, east and west. Jackson's place of refere would be Streams where would be of refuge would be Staunton, where re-enforcements from other armies could reach him, and the milroads from the south could bring up military supplies. From this point he could play hide-and-seek in and

out and up and down the valley.

When Banks crossed the Potomac early n March, 1862, to enter the valley the Con federates retired before him, Winchester was abandoned and to all appearance Jack-son was concentrating his men at the upper end of the valley. Banks then sent half his men, Williams' division, across the Blue Ridge to other scenes and ordered Shields with the remaining division to

watch Jackson. It was now that the latter formed his plan to retake Winch es-ter. The department assigned to Jackson was the valley district. On the morning of the 22d Jackson was near Strasburg, the second lodg ment up the val-ley from the Poto-mac, and Shields, with three bri-

with three DFI COL KIMBALL gades, one of COL KIMBALL which was led by Col Kimball, was at the first lodgment, Winchester. The cavalry skirmishers of both sides were between. About 4 o'clock that day "Stonewall's" cavalry, under Ashby, advanced on Win chester and opened with cannon. Gen Shields immediately moved out of

his camps and drove Ashby away, but was himself temporarily disabled in the encounter. The troops led by Shields formed part of Col. Kimball's brigade, and on re-turning from the front the general ordered Kimball to advance with all his force and take command at the front. On this inci-dent of the wounding of Shields depended the fate of Jackson in his first independent battle. During the night Shields sent word to Kimball to move forward at daylight and drive off or capture Ashby. The gen-eral believed that the cavalry of the latter was all the enemy on his feort.

eral believed that the cavalry of the latter was all the enemy on his front.

Kimhall went forward promptly along the valley pike leading south and met the Confederates on the hills overlooking the little village of Kernstown, three and a half miles from Winchester, on the low lands of a little stream running at right angles across the main valley. Kimball planted a battery on one side of the pike and disposed his brigade on the other side, and drove the enemy before him into the valley beyond the little stream. In this stroke the Confederates lost the key position, and Kimball secured it.

Gen. Shields now sent word to his subor-

tion, and Kimball secured it.

Gen. Shields now sent word to his subordinate to advance. Col. Kimball sent back answer that he had a strong enemy to contend with and needed re-enforcements. Shields again ordered an advance, even instructing Kimball to send a body of men with cannon to break through the enemy's center, divide his column and capture it in detail. Had Kimball obeyed he would have fallen into the trap Jackson was preparing for him. Kimball rightly believed that his superior, lying in his bed five nilles that his superior, lying in his bed five miles distant, could not know what was taking place on the battlefield, and decided to hold his ground. He now had his own brigade and Col. J. C. Sullivan's also. On learning of Kimball's decision Gen. Shields sent up his other brigade under Col. E. B. Tyler, and left the affair wholly in the colonel's bands. The man who was to be pitted s alast "Stonewall" in the first battle of Winchester had not enjoyed the advan-

Jackson was a West Point officer who had seen much service. Kimbail had been a volunteer captain in the Mexican war, and as colonel in command of the Fourteenth Indiana had made one campaign in 1861.

At midday Jackson had doployed his whole force of industry away the value. whole force of infantry across the valle south of Kerustown, with Ashby's cavalry for a movable column on his right flank. Kimball had his own and Sullivan's brigald deployed along the enemy's front, with the vaic of the creek and the lamiet of Kernstown between. The Confederates spened the battle by attempting to rout Kimball by an assault on his left flank, using the cavalry as flankers, and also to make a show of strength. Kimball sent out single regiments to make a show of strength. out single regiments to meet the attack and repulsed it. Then Jackson resorted to tactics which elsewhere made him famous. Leaving Ashby's cavalry and a battery to keep up a display on the field where his first attempt had been made, he moved all his infantry and three batteries by a conled route far to the left, in order to seize a height along the west side of the valley on the right of Kimball and overlooking at fair range the whole Union position. Mean-white. Askhw made a feint on the left of

ment. But Kinnball believed in Jackson's presence on the field and had proper respect for his abilities. In anticipation of some such maneuver on the part of his opponent, he sent word to Tyler, who was advancing along the valley pike from Winchester, to turn off to the right and occupy the ground that Jackson was almoust nexts. The Conturn off to the right and occupy the ground that Jackson was siming to seize. The Confederate artillery had already taken positions and was cannonading Kimball's lines. The field toward which Jackson's three Confederate brigades and Tyler's Union command were hastening from opposite directions was to be the scene of "Stonewall's" stunning defeat, and a veritable stone wall was there to play its part as a bulwark against the tides of battle. The ground was a pisteau, presenting on its northern edge a line obliquing southeast and northwest to Kimball's position. Along this line was a stone wall, with broad, open fields south of it, where Jackson was advancing, and having on the north a strip of wood, obscuring the view north a strip of wood, obscuring the view toward Winchester. When the Confeder-ate line reached the stone wall and sent

Cimball to cover Jackson's Hanking mov



tage ground. Jackson's infantry and ar-tillery combined now held off Tyler, and his batteries were also playing havoc with Kimball's line the other side of the valley. Kimball's fine the other side of the valley.

Kimball's tactics were at this juncture
unique. He had fought three inferior actions in order to hold the ground he then
occupied, and, with Ashby, and he knew
not how much besides, standing ready to
pounce upon him there, was loth to leave
it undefended. His force was divided into cight regiments, and one by one these regi-ments were moved out by the right flank to the front of the Confederates to assist Tyler in maintaining his ground in front of the stone wall. The effect that this style of fighting had on the southerners is told in Jackson's report. He says that the re-pulsed Union regiments with which he

ught at the stone wall were replaced by fought at the stone wall were replaced by fresh ones drawn from a large reserve.

The Confederate Gen. Garnett, whose brigade was in the center at the stone wall, believed that he was largely ontumbered because he saw six different Union flags on his front. He also saw Union cavalry mov-ing around on his left flank, and this bugaboo was simply a few weak detachments sent out by Kimball as flankers. However, Garnett abandoned the stone wall, and very effort put forth by the Confederate commander and his lieutenant to ward of disaster was unavailing. The Confederate roops on the left of Garnett, Fulkerson's origade, were isolated by Garnett's withdrawal from the line, and the relentless ac-tivity of Kimball's men allowed no respits for the recovery of lost ground. The stone wall became the prize of the Union men, as

did also two of Jackson's cannon.

It was now nearing night, and Kimball's line was very much confused. On his new front there was a wide stretch of open ground, with a wood on the hither side offering a good rallying point for Jackson. But the pet of "kind Providence" had suffered a complete rout; his troops retreated to their trains, and Ashby's cavalry was drawn upon to do picket duty along Kim-

In his formal official report, intended for eyes in Richmond, Jackson wrote that though Winchester was not recovered, and though the contested field remained in pos-

session of the enemy, "yet the most essen-tial fruits of the battle are ours."

This was penned several days after the fact which he made do duty as "essential fruits," namely, the recall of Williams' Union division to Banks' army in the val-ey as a result of the Confederate attack at ley as a result of the Confederate attack at Kernstown. But on the day immediate-ly following his overthrow by Kimball "Stonewall" put upon record another phase of his mental processes at that time. In a dispatch to Gen. Johnston, dated March 24, he appealed for 5,000 more infantry, a doubling up of his force, to aid him against Kimball alone, should the latter advance. He was himself at that moment retreating south, and in the same dispatch to John-south, and in the same dispatch to John-

ston he cried pathelically to his chief, after begging for the heavy re-enforcement to belp him stand off Kimball, "I will try and remain on this side Strasburg."

Just how Jackson could make Kernstown count as an essential gain for his side because it resulted in the return of a Union division to re-enforce Hanks in the valley, when Jackson's own column needed to be doubled in order to withstand Kimball alone, is one of the military mysteries surrounding the fame of this remarkable southern ido! If numbers counted for anything, then the addition of Williams' division to Kimball's would have necessitated the doubling of Jackson's force a second time, and that would have meant the depletion of the Confederate armies outside of the valley.

pletion of the Confederate armies outside of the valley.

Another cause for congratulation, as Jackson reported, was his belief that Kim-ball's losses at Kernstown exceeded his own. In point of fact, Jackson's loss was the greater by over 20 per cent. Evidently "Stonewall" met his peer when accident threwhim afoul of Col. Kimball in his first Shenandcal campaign.

stenandoch campaign. George L. Kilmer.

Cost of Electric Lights From the list of cities in which lights are supplied by private companies we take the following statement of the number of lamps and annual charge per lamp, where the lighting continues all night and the lamps are of (nominal) 2,000 candle power: Alliance, O., 8 lights at \$144; Chattanooga, Tenn., 30 lights at \$121.60; Fall River, 50 lights at \$180; Portsmouth, N. H., 60 lights at \$100; Petersburg, Va., 82 lights at \$96; Binghamton, 90 lights at \$140; Indianapolis, 100 at \$80; Atlanta, Ga., 100 at \$120; Boston, 105 at \$180; Milwankee, 130 at \$150; Reading, 156 at \$146.75; Dayton, O., \$200 at \$150; Poughkeepsie, 212 at \$133; Harrisburg, 270 at \$90; Philadel-phia, 800 at \$177; New Orleans, 11,010 at

\$130; New York city, 1,357 at \$90. In some of these cities the contract has een made with two or three different companies, but in no such case is there any difference in the charge-in other words, competition does not give lower rates. Let us now give the figures obtained from those cities which own their own electric lighting plants. Hunting-don has 50 lights, \$48.64; Decatur, IIL, 52 at \$60; Dunkirk, N. Y., 55 at \$36.50; Madison, Ind., 85 at \$48; Lewiston, Me., 96 at \$42; Hannibal, Mo., 96 at \$52; Chicago, 292 at \$65. Taking an average of the whole of the two tables, from which we have only quoted a portion, we find that the average price paid to private companies is \$195.18, and that the same article furnished by the city itself costs \$52.12 1-2 per light per year.—Engineer-ing and Building Record.

The Sliding Ballway of Paris. The essence of the invention of the sliding railway," which was the sensation of the Paris exposition, is the sub-stitution of a thin film of water, over which the vehicle slides, for rolling wheels, the film being maintained by hydrostatic pressure, and propulsion by successive jets of water under pressure, acting against a rib of buckets extending under the whole train, thus dispensing with all locomotive power.—Christian at

Gen, Sherman recently set the measure of salt that is to be allowed to war recital when the hero is himself holding forth. He says: "I have not 200,000 men in the last three years on whom arned the fate of the war. When you listen to old soldiers it is well to make good allowance. Ten per cent, is not too little. I do not except myself from

A rusty null is a prized relic in the museum of Houlton (Me.) scademy. It is one of the nulls used in building the sea wall at Louisburg, is nearly 150 years old, and comes from the center of the struggle which determined whether France or England should control North

A letter of Lamb's, in which be said, "I am recovering, God be praised for it, a healthiness of mind somothing like brought \$55 at a sale in London.