FEELINGS OF A MAN DURING A BATTLE.

Takes Your Weight in Lead to Kill You -- Familiarity with Danger Under Fire of Shot and Shell Increases Courage and Lessens Fear,

bellion, have or had a realizing sense

When a boy, I fancled, like most the more vivid and impressive, perhaps, because our country then en-loyed profound peace, without the least The second day I civil war, at which the north was surprised, although it had no reason to be; impartial observers having regardmy chance to see something of war. and as military correspondents were in active demand, I attached myself to a New York paper in that capacity and was assigned to the southwest for ser-

For the first ten months, in my department, the unionists had very little We were entirely new to war. We considered skirmishes noted battles, and those who had been in two or three ranked themselves as veterans. I had been in several campaigns without any positive results, though I had had the satisfaction of hearing many guns fired in anger, accompaby a few casualties. But we were humiliated by the fact, after being with had been disposed of, the army five or six months. I was Several times I fire independent, and could go where I pleased, as I soon learned, having a roving, exclusive, unconstrained, free- still missed. I tried harder and harder, and-easy command of pleased me. To be military correspond- be anything of a shot. At last I fired ent in the southwestern armies, as they once more, after preparing myself for then were, and to be in the twenties, too, was not quite devoid of compen- that I had succeeded. The interval of sation, as things go.

The first time I was fairly under fire

is62.

The siege lasted three days, though generally reported as but two. During not wish to disturb the faith of the Illinoisan. So I replied: "I shouldn't wontroduced to the music of musket and minie-rifle balls and cannon shot; acting as amateur sharpshooter, and winning a reputation I did not deserve. and having served as aid for General Grant, bearing important orders in a crisis of the battle.

Comparing notes with many a volunteer officer afterward as to his early sensations under fire, I found that theirs were substantially the same as Before any actual experience a man's notions are usually exaggerated, alarming, chaotic. He is inclined to think that he will never survive his first engagement; that every shot strikes somebody; that each explosion After he has been awhile among the bullets, whizzing above him. to the right and left of him, and doing no apaprent damage, much less inflicting visible death on all sides, he is likely to reconsider the question somewhat calmly, perhaps to underrate the peril. He may remember then the declaration that weight in lead, discharged in the form of bullets, is required to kill him. Very soon the declaration seems monstrously untrue. He cannot understand what a vast amount of ammunition is wasted on every field.

Raw recruits burn powder at a prodigal rate, and do very little else. To use up their cartridges quickly is their proof of valor and efficiency.

They enjoy firing their piece, though they fire it in the air. The sound and smoke of the field are to their minds what mainly constitutes the battle. cool soldier seldom knows if he has killed anybody, such is the excitement, confusion and uproar of an engagement; but the untried soldier is prone to imagine he has slain many. after the latter has learned that the firing of the average musket is commonly harmless, he believes that his own is a dealer of destruction.

It is hard, if not impossible, to tell just how men feel in the midst of hostilities, so differently are men constituted. But, as a rule, the longer they sion, their nervousness. No one can calculate time on the battlefield. A minute may seem an hour, and an hour a minute. The excitement is intense. A man is keyed up to his highest, even though unconscious of it. He lives days and weeks, sometimes, in an Fighting is the hardest of hard work: it is exhausting. The enlisted man is not long actively employed at any time, because he cannot bear the strain. After an hour or two, at the most, he is relieved and fresh troops areb rought up. The highest officers, who mainly observe and direct, who be cool and calm, feel the pressure, too. Only a certain amount of perfect rest, of oblivious sleep, can restore them; and every great general must have the power of snatching rest and sleep under the most adverse circumstances.

No new soldier can think much, the enlisted men least of all, when under The rage of battle, the fury for conflict, possesses and absorbs him. The wild beast is in most of us; it is roused to excess by the clash of arms, by the roar of guns. No doubt fighting is at once natural and unnatural. lost our best, our highest selves in warfare. He who has gone through a battle is never quite the same afterward. He sees himself and his fellows in a new light, aften at the worst. But he rarely regrets the experience; it so strange, so tumultuous, so peculiar, and so illuminating. And he is almost certain, so perverse are we, to long for more experience of the same baleful

I remember that, on the first day at Donelson, another correspondent from New York and myself were in a sparse wood, not far from the breastworks, looking around for adventure. We were on fot, having marched from Fort Henry, eleven miles distant, across the neck of land separating the Tennessee from the Cumberland river. Many us had come without horses, tents or provisions, expecting to take before breakfast, and we were sur-before breakfast, and we were sur-prised to find a formidable fortified better and higher, is needful for the prised to find a formidable fortified better and higher, is needful for the long, hard battle of life, whose grandprovisions, expecting to take Donelson strength of the place.

Men who have never seen a battle. While in the woods some field pieces are generally very desirous of seeing opened on the fort, which we could no all the more desirous, perhaps, the see for the intervening trees. The less their prospect is. As a rule, they emy's batteries immediately replied want to take part in a battle, if not Grape and canister rattled all around for the cause it represents, for the us, cutting off the twigs and boughs of sake of the experience, which they the trees over our heads, and giving u are apt to to be singularly anxious to a vivid sense of war. We saw that the share. Very few of our rising genera- locality was the reverse of safe, but we tion have any personal acquaintance stood in the open, trusting to luck. It with war, which may account for the a few minutes a middle-aged Germaeagerness of many to participate in the officer, who had seen service in his Spanish conflict, before it is too late, own country, stepped from behind i The older and passing generation, who tree and insisted on our seeking similar wer alive at the outbreak of the reshelter.

"There is no courage," he said, "I of the horrors of a long and terrible exposing yourselves needlessly. You strife. soldiers. I have boys, that fighting must be romantic battles, and I have learned prudence. and attractive. And the fancy was As the firing continued and the iron hail still fell all around us, we followe

The second day I was nearing th likelihood of its interruption in an fortifications, where hostilities were ordinary life-time. Some years later very active. There I fell in with a comthe firing on Sumter brought on the pany of Birge's Illinois sharpshooters vainly trying to pick off a confederate gunner, whom we could not see, as he was behind the breastworks, but whose ed it as inevitable for years. That was position we could determine, we though by puffs of smoke from the vent.

He had his cannon trained on some of our men and appeared to be doing them harm, as he fired steadily at regular intervals. I was very anxious to silence him, and expressed my anxiety. 'Do you think you could?" asked one of the sharpshooters, "Here, take my

I accented the rifle, got down behind a log, as was the sharpshooters' custom; leveled the piece, and waited for the puff. Sharpshooters on the other side were pitted against ours. Every few seconds a bullet whistled near my head, or struck the log with an ominosu thud that sugested sudden morsteadily, though slowly, learning the tality. Birge's men often drew the martial trade. I had often heard the fire of the confederates by exposing a Birge's men often drew the whistling of bullets and the bursting cap or a bit of an old garment, which of shells, but not in very dangerous was always duly punctured. And the proximity. Still, as I was forced to rebel yell not infrequently denoted admit to myself. I had not been fairly, that the enemy had been deceived into fully, squarely under fire, and I felt thinking that another odious Yankee

Several times I fired at the invisible gunner, and the familiar puff at the regular interval indicated that I had which though I did not privately assume to several minutes. I had a faint hope the puff passed. The sharpshooter loked at me significantly, and said: "I was at Donelson, fought in February, guess you've fetched him this time.

der," looked wise, and withdrew to another part of the field before my rep-utation had been shattered.

My limited experience as a sharp-shooter had benefited me. It had greatly steadied my nerves, and I felt I was gradually getting used to be under fire.

The third day I borrowed a musket as I had done before on several occasions and did such service on my own account as I felt inclined to. Strictly speaking, I was not right in so acting, for a military correspondent is supposed to be a non-combatant. But I was liable to be shot at any time, of a gun is followed by the death of a purity of a gun is followed by the death of a purity.

After he has been awhile business. I felt, if I should be hit, that business. I felt, if I should be hit, that I made upon the batteries in Charleston I would have the satisfaction of know- harbor. In the Indian Territory there ing that I had shot at the enemy re- were 40 battles, and in Florida there peatedly. Such a thing would not have en allowed in the Army of the Poto-Nor was it allowed in the army of the Tenessee, but if not winked at, it was not forbidden. Each and every man in that field had the broadest liberty, if he did not abuse it, so long as he kept out of trouble. The freedom of correspondents under Grant delightful, and they never clashed. On the third day, on the left, several

got inside the entrenchments, a confederate battery opened on them, and there was fear lest they might eventu. ly's raid) 1. ally be driven back, though they stood their ground firmly. Several subordibatteries saw the peril. We know that a union battery was needed to counteract the confederate guns. But where could it found, and who could order it up? volunteerd to perform the service, and knowing where a Missouri battery and General Grant had been, a little while before, horseles sas I was, I started on a run to hunt them up. Grant, on being found, listened intently to message I brought, and sent an order by me to the captain of the Missouri battery to hasten to the place indicated. The circumstance so flattered me that I ran back, over a mile, thro are engaged the less they feel. Every a fire of shot and shell, never heeding, added moment reduces their apprehen- never thinking of it. I was big. for the moemnt, with my own importance with the responsibility of my mission, which was faithfully discharged, and the Missouri battery rendered good service.

> It is plain from what has been written that courage, as clearly compre hended, is chiefly the result of familiarity with danger. Experience and observation both teach this. Bravery and courage, used indiscriminately regarded generally as synonymous, are very different. Bravery is much the rarer; courage much the higher. One is inherent, temperamental; the other at firs unusual, in a sense accidental. It is difficult to understand why courage is so much praised, so universally, indeed, by none more than the Anglo-Saxon to whom it is particularly at tributed. One might think it a gife, an exceptional endowment, from the encomiums constantly bestowed upon it. But it is common enough, and it may be taught by discipline and example. The man of thought, of culture, of character, may be spontane ously timid; but his qualities, natural and acquired, enable him to conceahis timidity.

> The most ordinary mortals, without education, intelligence or pride, may be drilled into courage. raw recruits, who, yielding to panic, ran like hares at the first battle of Manassas, afterward proved themselves heroes. Having grown used to danger, they despised it, as men are apt to do We soon learn to discriminate between actual and aparent peril. What we have often escaped from we come time to disregard. Soldiers eventually grow almost unconsciously into fatal-They are disinclined to thought ists. which is troublesome, profitless and undesirable in their calling. They determine to do their duty and let result take care of themselves. Determination ultimately settles into something like instinct and becomes the ruling power. Physical courage alone

ways spiritual.

BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The interest in war reminiscence cre ated by the present difficulty with Spain has influenced me to contribute something to the numerous articles that have already appeared, but upon a subject not heretofore touched upon. Thro courtesy of Captain L. M. Kelley the obliging deputy commissioner of pensions, I was permitted to unearth certain facts relating to the civil war that will absolutely distinguish it as being a conflict truly titanic; and at the same time it may furnish a surprise to those who are only familiar wit the great battles. Captain Kelley, by way, is a gallant union soldier, and participated in many of the hard fought battles that engaged the armies of the west. He entered the ser-vice as a private and emerged from the conflict as captain of company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois infantry. A vast number of engagements were fought in states where only a few are ever spoken of and of the actual number but little is known. For instance, should a civil service examination require an applicant to name the state in which the greatest number of battles took place, he would naturally reply Kentucky or Tennessee, while as a matter of fact more battles were fought in In Missouri than in any other state. Texas the fewest took place of any of the seceding states, while Florida and Maryland came next in the as-cending scale. The actual number of engagements that occurred in each state will doubtless surprise those who have not investigated the matter. As Virginia was the great theater of that struggle we hear oftenest of Bull Run. the Seven Days' battles, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Petersburg and the Valley campaign, but by actual count taken from the records, 627 battles were fought in that commonwealth during the civil war. In Missouri the greatest prominence is about to invade Cuba, because the given to the battles of Elk Horn and commanding officer felt some doubt as Wilson's creek, while as a matter of fact, 417 engagements took place al-Tennessee is famous is the together. scene of the battles of Murfreesboro, Mountain. Chickamauga, Lookout Franklin and other important struggles, but at the close of the strife 378 engagements were put down as her In Arkansas, one of the border states, there was much hard fighting. Pea

the other engagements that occurred in that state, and we have a total of 284. Louisians comes next in point of numbers, with 181, among those being the battles of New Orleans, Pleasant Hills and the siege of Port Hudson as events that will live in history. Georgia, the route of Sherman's march to the sea, furnished many of the notable hattles of the war, among them Atthe total being 162. In Kentucky there were 153 battles during the war, that general's shoulders are broad, of Perryviwe being perhaps the most | In Washington the chief important. In Alabama there were 105 engagements, notable among them being the bombardment of Mobile and battles around Selma and Montgomery. Next on the list comes North Carolina with a total of 102 battles, among them Bentonville, Wilmington and Greensboro. In West Virginia 88 engagements took place. In South Carolina, where the first gun of the war was fired, there were 75 battles, including the capture of Columbia and the numerous bombardments of Fort Sumter and the assaults that were were 39, the most important being the battle of Olustee. Maryland is famous strategic importance because the battle of Antietam took place within her borders, but there were also 38 other engagements. There were 22 engagements in Kansas during the war, and in Texas 2. Gettysburg, the great est battle of the war, was fought in Pennsylvania, but there were six other engagements in the state which have been overshadowed by that more western regiments scaled the breast-works at Donelson. After they had important event. In Ohio there were

> and in the District of Columbia (Ear-According to the above figures, and they are taken from the records, the total number of battles that fought between the union and confederate armies from April 15, 1861, to April 9, 1865, is 3,125. This period embraced the four years of the civit strife. To give an idea of how this compares with other struggles in which the United States has been engaged, it may be here stated that more bat-tles took place in West Virginia during the civil war than were fought in the entire country during the revolutionary war or during the war with Of course, there were numerous battles of greater importance during the latter conflicts, but by count the number of engagements by comparison is in West Virginia's favor.

engagements, in Indiana 5, Illinois 1

His Holy lerror.

It was certainly the greatest battle that had ever been waged on the sea. The admiral, by his scientific tactics and superior knowledge of naval war- avenue car with George M. Snow of fare, had sunk or destroyed every vessel belonging to the enemy, whose loss of life, too, was enormous. They were absolutely demoralized, and quickly capitulated.

Moreover the victors suffered no loss of life whatever. It was undoubtedly the most extraordinary affair that had ever taken place since the world began to revolve.

Amidst the hush following the end of the strife the conquering admiral was seen suddenly to shudder violently and

then to turn pale. "Cut all the cables that connect the harbor with the rest of the world!" he cried, in stentorian tones, that nevertheless shook with emotion.

It was done immediately, but everybody wondered at his agitation. He who had been the coolest all during the fight now trembled like an aspen

And so the squadron rested upon the

heaving billows day after day, doing nothing. It was suggested by several some communication with home, but the admiral refused vehemently, his pallor increasing at each suggestion of the sort. No. he would not!

At last one of the captains, a personal friend, ventured to remonstrate "Why do you not send home news of our glorious victory?" he asked anxjously. The admiral shook his head and gazed with a troubled look far out onto the horizon.
"No, no!" he said, "and yet-I sup-

pose it is my duty. But, no! How-how can I bear it?" "Bear what?" asked the captain, won-

"Bear the puns on my name the newspapers will print when they get the news!" burst out the admiral, drops of perspiration bedewing And it was long before he could be

reconciled to facing the ordeal.

AMUSING EFFECTS OF THE WAR SCARE.

Rigid Surveillance of Strangers in Washington -- Officials as Watchful as the Old Maid who Looked Under Her Bed Every Night.

burgiar she was sure would one night manner, for this is a time when not be found there, ought to have lived in only persons of evil design must be Washington in war time. She would watched, but when "cranks" are liable then have found something actual for to be attracted to the seat of power. her imagination to exercise itself upon. in the ubiquitousness of the secret service operatives. We have no Seward in civil prisoners; but any one is liable to constant esplonage and summary arrest as a suspect, and the authorities are in no mood to make light of what

Washington is, of course, not only place where this state of things exists. The precautions taken everywhere by the government to prevent that he is to be admitted, the guards untowar daccidents and defeat the permit him to pass in, and, if he is a machinations of the public foes assume as many shapes as Proteus. The sudden suspicion aroused in the mind of Commodore Schley against the Cuban refugees whom Consul Dent had introduced to him as a pilot able to take his fleet safely through the tortuous channel into Santiago harbor, has not laid Mr. Dent open to any charge against his loyalty and good faith, but it can hardly fail to be annoying, for it puts him at least in the light of possessing indifferent judgment of human nature. News comes from one army headquarters on our southern coast of the dismissal of an ex-filibuster who had been engaged as a guide to a force about to invade Cuba, because to the man's sentiments. The capture of the incriminating letter written by Carranza in Canada shows how far the ramifications of our secret service extend at a critical time like this.

The telegraph censorship has been a delicate task in more than one sense. It is all very well to assert the abstract principle that an officer should do his duty unquestioningly when the welfare of the country is at stake; but the in all. Vicksburg was in the fury of a long siege, and the battles of Corinth, Holly Springs and Jackson also took place in Mississippi; add to the freedom is the common boast of the gate on the treasury side, was looking country. It has been noteworthy that in the other direction; but suddenly every officer who has been able to shirk the direct responsibility of saying "no" to the newspapers or their correspondents in the field has tried to foist it off upon General Greely, who has thus been compelled to pose as a Spartan judge and issue prohibitory mandates in defiance of the love of inlanta, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree dividual liberty which he cherishes to Creek, Resaca, Savannah and Ringgold, a very uncommon degree. But this a very uncommon degree. But this has to be done by somebody, and the

In Washington the chief outward signs of an era of uncommon tension are to be found in the increase of the police force at the White house and the extra care excreised about the admission of visitors to the department buildings. On enter'ng the grounds of a police officer, and passes from the

War.

With the breaking out of the war a

southern bureau or department was es-tablished in the office of the New York

comes there obviously for an honest of vigilance on the part of the police. GETTING WAR NEWS.

Herald. It was the duty of the chief of information, of whatever character, that came from the south. Of the instructions issued to correspondents the principal one was to obtain rebel newswere to be spared in their acquisition. Contrabance and deserters, abandoned camps and villages were searched for Many were obtained, and are The chief of this bureau compiled for these paper lists, or rosters, of the military forces of the secessionists. Occasionally these, in an incomplete form, would be published, but finally a very full roster of the whole rebel army made its appearance in the Herald When a copy of this paper, with this wonderful array of names and figures. reached Richmond it created a verita

> attaches of the Herald rode in a Fourth the Tribune as a fellow passenger. "If anything were wanting," said Snow to the aforesaid attache, show the intimacy between the rebels in Richmond and the office of the Herald in New York, the list of the rebel

ble commotion in the war office of that

of furnishing the information, were placed under arrest. On the evening of

its appearance in New York one of the

Several of the clerks, accused

army, as published this morning, is that thing. "What do you mean," asked the Her-

ald attache. 'What do I mean? That roster of the rebel army could only have been obtained from the rebel war office. That quite enough, I should think, plied Snow, with a touch of professional jealousy.

'Why, Snow, you don't mean to say that the Herald obtained the list direct from the war department in Richmond? That information was wholly made up from advertisements and local news paragraps of the southern newspapers which were run through our lines. "Nonsense," said Snow, "Don suppose the Tribune and Times "Don't you

have done the same thing?"

"'Let us know,' said the Tribune on the 9th of June, 1862, 'from what source and through what channels the Herald has twice procured for publication the alleged muster rolls of the rebel ar-Let us see by what means Herald has been supplied with rebel newspapers."

pers were obtained. On one occasion a union prisoner was

Herald correspondents were confined der General Hood.

This soldier, on his arrival in New The last on the list prior to Admiral York, called at the Herald, cut off one

The timid spinster who never went to purpose, but quick to detect the visbed without looking under it for the itor with the furtive eye or flighty

At the state, war and navy building the most rigid rules prevail regarding visitors during the closed hours-that the state department with his "little is, before 9 in the morning and after bell" at hand, and our fortresses are 2 in the afternoon. Then the ordinary garrisoned with something else than pass is of no avail. A special card is required, and this is issued only persons who are personally acquainted with Custodian Baird, and whom he knows to have legitimate business at would ordinarily be trifling evidence for the department. Any one else must conviction. his name and the nature of his errand are conveyed to the officer whom he wishes to see. If the officer sends word stranger, furnish him with a messenger to guide him to the room where he is to have his interview.

At the other government buildings the old passes are still in force for the closed hours, for newspaper correspondents, attorneys, etc.; but no matter what the hour he calls, even between 9 and 2, the unfamiliar visitor is scrutinized by the doorkeepers, who must be satisfied from his appearance that he is a safe person to be allowed to roam about.

Occasionally funny things happen. One of the best known and most re-spected members of the treasury staff has been accustomed for some to buy the fresh eggs for his home table of a clerk in the department who lives out of town and has a little poultry yard. The clerk brings in eggs three times a week, and the purchaser, who lives near the department, carried them in a paper parcel or a basket when he goes home at the luncheon One day his most convenient receptacle for his eggs happened to be a little leather reticule with a somewhat uncertain handle. He was going home as usual at noon, and took a short cut across the White house grounds. was just after some sensational articles suggestive of dynamite plots had appeared in the yellow journals. As he entered the grounds a new police-man, who had been stationed near the turning, the officer caught sight of the gingerly carried reticule. In an instant he shouted an order to halt. The unconscious civil servant passed on, and the officer shouted again, at the same time making a significant gesture with his club. This time the order was un-derstood and the man halted. The offi-"What have you in that cer came up. bag?" he inquired.

"Only some things I am carrying was the answer. home." What kind of things?"

'Oh, some household supplies." The officer was not convinced. "Let

me see them.' By this time several passers-by had been attracted to the incident surrounding the executive mansion, the gathered around. With many blushes stranger finds himself under the eve the innocent gentleman gently opened the reticule, and the officer took a causupervision of one guardian to another tious peep inside, evidently expecting all the time he remains there. On entering the horse during the open hours pression of his face when he saw inthe same thing is noticeable. Always stead a dozen cream-colored eggs, was one, and usally two, guards are on a study. Without exchanging a glance duty at the front door, ready to inter-cept any suspicious looking person. Inside the lobby, as soon as the visitor reticule might be closed, turned on his is out of reach of one officer, he comes heel and strode majestically away, within reach of another. These are all courteous, attentive men, willing to lzing Washington during the present

give proper information to anyone who crisis, it will not be because of any lack

THANKS OF CONGRESS.

During the Four Years of the Civil Is an Honor Seldom Conferred and What it Means.

I have received several inquiries as to the effect of the vote of thanks by congress to Admiral Dewey, his offithis bureau to collect and file away all cers and men for their gallant victory at Manila. The impression seems to prevail in some places that the vote carried with it a seat in congress. This papers. Neither trouble nor expense is a mistake. The privilege of the floor, which is a greater honor, is the right to enter the house of representatives at pleasure, except when the latter now in the office library of that jour- body is in secret executive session. It is conferred by law upon the president and the members of his cabinet, justices of the supreme court of the United States, ex-members of congress who are not interested as agents in pending legislation and those who have received by name a vote of thanks from congress. Persons not entitled to the privilege are compelled to enter the galleries to hear the proceedings and to send their cards to members they want to see.

A vote of thanks by congress is an

honor seldom conferred. During the civil war it occurred only 12 times. It was first given on December 24, 1861, to Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, his officers and men for their gallant conduct at the battle of Springfield, On March 3, 1863, Major General William S. Rosecrans was thanked by congress for the gallant conduct of his officers and men at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Major General Ulysses S. Grant received the honor and a medal on December 17, 1863; General Nathaniel P. Banks on January 1864, for services at Port Hudson; Major General Joseph Hoeker, George G. Meade, Oliver O. Howard and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, all in one vote on the same day as General Banks, for skill, energy and endurance in covering Washington and Baltimore, and for skill and heroic valor displayed at Gettysburg Major General W. T. Sherman, his officers and men twice received the honor the first time on February 19, 1864, for gallant and arduous services in marching to the relief of the Army of the 'umberland, and again on June 10, 1865, for gallant conduct in the movement through Georgia. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey, Fourth Wisconsin volunteers, thanked on June 11, 1864, for distinguished services. Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, on January 24, 1865, was mentioned for unsurpassed It is fair to suppose that the Herald gallantry and skill exhibited by his did not tell the Tribune how these pa-Major General George H. Thomas on March 3, 1865, received resolutions for released from Libby, where several the signal defeat of the rebel army un-

Dewey was Major General Winfield of his hollow military buttons and Scott Hancock on April 21, 1866, for his presented it to the editor. "You will services with the Army of the Potomac find a letter in that." said he. On tak- in 1863. When peace was restored on in 1863. When peace was restored on ing it apart a letter was found, written May 30, 1866, "the officers, soldiers and on tissue paper, describing affairs in scamen of the United States, by whose Richmond, which made three-fourths valor and endurance on land and on of a column in the Herald. No one sea the rebellion has been crushed," reknew how that intelligence reached the ceived a joint resolution expressing the gratitude of the nation.

SURVEILLANCE IN PARIS.

More curious than all its strange callings and its strange customs in the police system in Paris. When an Eng-lishman gets to his hotel he remarks, probably to his wife, "Well, now, Martha, we can do as we like. No worry about what Mrs. Brown would say if we had met her at Brighton. Here we are free, and nobody knows who we are or cares who we are." But before he has time to dress for dinner the police know that he is in Paris and his name is inscribed at the prefecture. Every hotel must keep a register of all foreigners and hand it over daily to the special officers who are sent around to collect. In the case of the English or American citizen little interest is taken unless their expenditure is iceably extravagant, and then a friendly interest is taken in them, and their description sent to Scotland yard. It is almost impossible to conceive

the thoroughness of the French police

spy system. You never know who is a mouchard in France. The waiter who serves you, the man who shaves you, the coacher who drives you, are as likely as not to be in the police pay. They know everything and they know everybody. Here is an instance that occurred to a friend of mine only the other day. He received from the prefecture an order to appear on the following day, So far as he knew he had done nothing particularly out of the way, and even if he had done it unintentionally, The magistrate invited him into his private room and put him at his ease at once by explaining that the affair did not concers his personally, but he wanted some information on two or three of the English colony with whom he was associated. The answers were perfectly satisfactory and, in leaving, he turned to the magistrate and said, laughingly, "Why don't you ask ma something about myself?" "But I know all about you," he replied. "Would you like to know what you did on any parti-cular day within the last threa months?" My friend replied at random: "Take last Friday week. I haven't the remotest knowledge as to what happened." The magistrate turned over his dossier and replied: 'You got home half-past two in a cab that you had taken at Madeline. You rode out on your bicycle at half past 9. You lunched at the Cafe de l'Esperance," and so on throughout the day he recounted everything that had passed. There was no reason to have made the inquiry, as there was not the slightest mark on his dossier, but it suited the police to know just how he passed his time.

A casserole—that is to say, a mouch—

ard who has, by some indiscretion, let his connection with the police become known, and is accordingly valueless— once told me a lot about the working him that it seemed to me thoroughly impossible that I could have my footsteps dogged during a whole day without becoming aware of the fact. He answered: "Naturally. This, for in-stance, is how I should have acted if I had wanted to find out all about your movements. When you left this cafe I should have followed you until such time that I know you had noticed that I was at your heels. Then I should have passed the signal." "To whom?" I suggested. "Have you ever noticed." he said, "that around all the big cafes there are men offering novels out of date, but who are always scanning closely the faces of those on the terraces? Well, I should have passed the signal on to one of those men. He would have followed you in a cab, if necessary, and on seeing you enter a cafe would have followed on the pretense of selling wares, and handed you on to another of the band. And so it would have gone on. After all, are the French police wrong? The foreigner comes here and inscribes his name at the prefecture of police. We are not like you in England. We have only just enough money for our own poor, and we do not encourage the out-of-works of the world o come here. Neither do we want to harbor crimnals. Accordingly the police trace the man, and if he is honorably earning his existence he is left alone; but if there is a shadow of suspicion against him, his dossier gets heavier every day, and one morning he finds that he has forty-eight hours in which to quit the country. II is owing to to quit the country. II is owing this system that the police find comparatively easy to arrest criminals. the vilest class of ruffian and the and the painted woman meet in the night cafes are all useful-the women especially, Your own servant may be spying on you. Your concierge certainly hestitated for a minute, and then said to me in a semi-whisper. "Watch that gentleman in front with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole." I looked at him, but noticed nothing particular, except that he seemed very intent in his newspaper.
"That's a mouchard," he continued.
"I'm prepared to bet he has heard

every word that has passed. If you had eyed him as closely as I have you would have noticed that he has been looking at the same paragraph for over an hour." The man paid for his drink and went out. Next morning, I suppose, his report was sent in. The ruses of these men in finding out persons who are "wanted" have no limit. Only the ther day the English police had sent over the description of a man they would like to put in the lock. spoke French without the slightest accent, and as it was certain that he would be disguised out of all recognition, the task was a difficult one. One afternoon two of these detectives noticed a well dressed man and sus-One of them took off his pected him. overcoat and hung it up side by side with his. A few minutes later they got up to leave and the wrong coat was put on. In the most fluent and polite French the suspected man pointed out the error. The mouchard took it off and looked at the name of the maker and saw that it was a London firm. They had found their man,

An Idiot Who is a Genius,

Jeptha Palmer is an idlot and a genius. Although 50 years old, he has to be cared for as if he were a child, but he can make wonderful machinery, construct musical instruments, play upon them and compose music, He lives near the village of Fairmount, in the Georgia mountains. He

is poor and helplessly ignorant. When he was a child he could not ask properly for food or find his way from the barn to the house. One day, horsepower wheat thresher brought to his father's farm, and he examined it closely.

He announced his intention of making a thrasher himself-and he did. He completed a model of pine bark, with strings for belts. He made a clock of wood, with stone weights. a pounding mill, using a dammed-up Spring to give the power. Musical instruments he made and played upon them with marvelous skill.

He has built an organ; he has composed waltzes, marches and song music which critics call remarkable,

Miss Addie Lake of Elizabeth, N. J., now Mrs. Cecil Stanley Newberry, a soldier's bride, had said her last goodbye to her warfaring lover when he snatched her from a moving train and carried her off to the regimental chap-