

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 12. The bill continuing General Shields' pension of \$100 per month to his widow and children was taken up. An amendment by Davis, granting a pension of \$50 a month to Mrs. Fletcher Webster, was adopted. A resolution by Bayard, ordering printed for the use of the committee on military affairs papers and proceedings in the original Fitzhugh Porter case, was adopted. Blaine called up the McDonald bill and replied to Hill's speech of yesterday. The army appropriation bill was received from the house. Withers moved to refer the bill to the committee on appropriations. Considerable objection to the bill being read more than once to-day, it accordingly went over till tomorrow without reference. Adjourned. Beck offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The substitute does not change the amount appropriated, but it is intended to improve the form of the bill; ordered printed and referred to the committee on appropriations. Wallace reported without amendment house bill making appropriations for the judicial department, and said that he would endeavor to call it up for action to-day; placed on the calendar. House. March reported a resolution for investigation of the mode of construction, etc., of public buildings of the government, with power to sit during recess at Washington and other cities. The resolution was referred to committee of the whole. The bill reported from committee on civil service reform, prohibiting officers of claimants against or contractors under the United States from being employed for political purposes, owing to the expiration of the morning hour, went over without action. The house proceeded to business on the speaker's bill when senate bill in regard to jurors in U. S. courts was reached. Herbert, by instruction from the judiciary committee, moved an amendment providing that in selecting names for grand and petit jurors, the clerk and commissioners shall in no wise have regard to political affiliation, but it is intended solely to provide for the selection of persons possessing such qualifications to be entitled to serve, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude; but no officer or employee of the United States or of any state shall be competent to serve. Robinson, representing the minority of the judiciary committee, remarked that as the same provision had been embodied in the judiciary bill passed by the house the other day, no amendment would be offered on the part of the minority. Conger desired to move reference of the bill to the judiciary committee, but was precluded by a call for the previous question. The republican side of the house thereupon, at the suggestion of Conger, refrained from voting, so there was no quorum. After more than an hour spent on call of the house, that ineffectual movement was abandoned and the house adjourned. Senate. WASHINGTON, June 13. The army appropriation bill was read the second time and referred to the committee on appropriations. The legislative appropriation bill was taken up as reported from the committee on appropriations. Windom said that the house legislative appropriation bill was incomprehensible. He preferred the form of the vetoed bill and to test the sense of the senate, moved to recommit the bill to the committee, might be able to report a bill in the usual form. Houston opposed the motion on account of the fact it would cause a tie. Davis, of West Virginia, opposed Windom's motion and a long discussion took place, although a quorum was not present. The tie was broken by the tie vote of the committee was lost—yeas, 28; nays, 32—a party vote, except that Davis, of Illinois, voted yeas. The house supplemental post route bill was amended and passed. On the legislative appropriation bill Blaine offered an amendment to substitute \$100,000 for \$500,000 for wages for transporting the senate mails. There was laughter and confusion, nobody being able to find such a provision in the bill, and Blaine would not tell where it was. Some democrats protested against this obstruction, and Blaine withdrew the amendment and the reading of the bill proceeded. This sort of thing continued until Scalapour denounced this capricious criticism, saying that any man with legal acumen who attempted to consider the bill would be a jackass if he could not find what congress meant by it. Laughter and good humor followed this. Blaine's amendment, appropriating \$1500 for statistics to be collected by the bureau of education, was adopted. The bill was reported to the house, and the committee amendments agreed to. Beck assured Blaine that the bill had nothing affecting the disputed political question. Blaine said that he could not find out himself what it did not contain. The bill then passed. Adjourned. House. Morrison, from committee on ways and means, reported a bill authorizing an advance for \$5000 for wages for casuistry of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation; referred to committee of the whole. Young of Tennessee, from committee on public buildings and grounds, reported a joint resolution for the completion of the foundation of the Washington monument; passed. Motion reported by unanimous consent a bill to allow any telegraph company to land ocean cables on the coast of the United States. This bill was reported by Fernando Wood in the last congress and intended to cut off all class legislation. The bill is subject to the terms of such grants as have been heretofore made by congress for laying and maintaining telegraph cables. The bill passed and house adjourned. Senate. WASHINGTON, June 14. The committee struck out the fifth section, which provides that each member of the graduating classes of the military academies of 1879 and 1880 may elect and receive \$750 and mileage to his place of residence, and thereby become ineligible to appointment in the army, except in the event of war, until two years after graduation, and a clause is inserted in the bill by the committee to repeal the existing law which prohibits any promotion of the corps of engineers to fill a vacancy above the rank of colonel. The morning hour having expired the Missouri improvement commission bill went over, and the senate considered in committee of the whole the supplemental judicial appropriation bill. Wallace explained the bill. The house resumed consideration of the bill prohibiting political contributions by employees of the government. The morning hour was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions, and the bill went over without action. Buckner reported a bill requiring the reserve of national banking associations to be kept in gold and silver coins of the United States in lieu of lawful money; printed and recommitted. The Human Will. One's life is, after all, given somewhat into one's own hands. If you say "I will not," to any destiny that seems to shape itself for you, the seeming destiny is apt to undergo a decided change. There is a great deal in will. It is the men who say, "I will not be poor," who becomes rich; the men who think, "whatever is in me shall come out," who are never overcome by the temptations of vice. Historians have written of soldiers that "did not know when they were beaten," but these were the men who in the end knew they were victorious; and in the battle of life, not to know when one is beaten is a great thing. Disagreeable people are usually so because they make no effort to be otherwise. A man may compel himself to be interested by fighting with an unsocial disposition. It is only the woman who declares herself homely, and makes no effort to dress becomingly, who is ever actually so to others. You may leave the patch of ground at your door neglected, or you may plant it with roses. So may you do with your life; and although, as in your garden many a bud may be blighted, many a rose wither, still it is only by man's own will that he dwells in utter waste. For God is merciful exceedingly, and whose helps himself, He helps. The small boy of a clergyman in Portland, Me., was detected by his mother in the act of "ornamenting" with his jack-knife a costly inlaid table by a deeply-cut carving of his ideal steamboat. A day or two later the lady saw him from the door, looking with admiring eyes at his partly completed work, and heard him sigh: "By George! I wish I had got the smoke-stack on before she licked me." For small wraps the fuchsia are preferred, and these are shown in different shapes.

Prisoners at Libby.

HOW THEY TUNNELLED FOR LIBERTY.

During the winter of 1863-4, there were above 1000 Federal officers confined in Libby prison, at Richmond, Va. In December, 1863, Col. Rose, of the 100th Pennsylvania, conceived the idea of escaping by means of a tunnel. He communicated his plans to some of his comrades, who promised their co-operation in the matter. The great difficulty they found was in getting access to the basement of the building, where they designed commencing operations. They could get access to the first floor of the eastern division, for this was occupied by hospital cooks who were enlisted soldiers who had been captured; but then there was no opening into the basement. There was, however, a large chimney leading up from a fire place in the basement. They finally discovered that they could go down the aperture of the chimney and then reach the basement. At the east end of the building there was a narrow alley, upon the opposite side of which was a lot of considerable size, near the center of which there was an unused stable, this stable being some distance beyond the guards, who were stationed near the building. It was the design of the projectors of the tunnel to open the terminus of it into the stable. The greatest difficulty encountered was at the beginning. They had to effect an opening in the foundation wall which was of stone. To do this, they had no better tools than a few small hatchets, which were used about the prison for splitting kindlings. After great labor an opening was effected. But the tunnel must be walled and arched. The only material that could be found for this was the wooden boxes which had contained articles of food and clothing, sent to the prisoners from their homes. The secret of the tunnel had been communicated to but few, and it was not desired that it should be generally known what they were driving at; but to avoid this, after using their own boxes, they procured the services of the hospital cooks, who would go among the prisoners and beg their empty boxes for firewood. Only one man could work in the tunnel at the same time, and consequently, the work proceeded slowly. Then the tools they had to work with, knives and sharpened sticks, were very inefficient. They had to remain on all-fours or lay flat while at work. They had estimated the distance to be seventy-five feet in order to reach the center of the stable. They measured their work carefully as they advanced, and when they reached the length of seventy-five feet they turned upward, and upon reaching the outside earth found they were correct in their estimate of distances. After the opening was effected in the stable, it was carefully covered with a broad board, until such a time as was thought proper for a number of the prisoners to make their egress. The night of the 5th of February had been fixed upon for fifty of the officers to make their escape through the tunnel. The design was for fifty to go out on that night and fifty each succeeding night until the means of egress was discovered by the confederates. It was thought by those who projected and completed the tunnel, that the matter was not known to above one hundred officers, to whom they had communicated it; but by some means the link leaked out, and was generally known to the officers in prison, and when 9 o'clock had arrived—the hour that the officers should commence their egress—the entrance to the tunnel was crowded. It was designed for fifty to leave that night, and fifty others were selected to mislead the Confederate clerk who called the roll each morning. This would have been easily done if the exact number who left had been known, for the manner of calling the roll was to crowd all the prisoners into the east room and pass them through a door and as they passed through count them; and as there was another door in the same room it was very easy for an officer to pass back through it and fall in and be counted again. The officer who was to count off the fifty who were to go the first night and conduct the deception at roll call the next morning, finding he could not stop the officers when the fifty had gone out, and that so many would escape that it would be impossible to conceal their flight at roll call, made his own escape. The next morning when the roll was called by the usual method of counting, 109 officers were found missing. This created intense excitement among the officers in charge of the prison. All the officers were then called by name with the same result. The prison was carefully examined and the point of egress was not found. The disappearance of the Federal officers was so mysterious that the Confederates were dumbfounded. As soon as their astonishment subsided scouts were sent out in every direction in search of the fugitives. In the meantime a large number of citizens of Richmond reconnoitered the prison the greater portion of the day; but some time in the afternoon somebody happened to enter the old stable and discovered the tunnel. This was a great relief to them. It relieved the guards from the charge of treason, and relieved the minds of the superstitious, who could not shake the belief from their minds that some supernatural agency had been employed in the escape of the prisoners. The Confederate scouts soon began to return with some of the escaped prisoners, and in the course of a few days they succeeded in recapturing 42 of the 109 who escaped, fifty-seven having made their way into the Federal lines. Col. Rose, the projector and engineer of the tunnel, was recaptured and punished for his ingenuity by solitary confinement in a cell for several weeks. The heaviest snorer we have heard of is the man up town whose wife woke him up, during a tempest, saying she wish he would stop snoring, for she wanted to hear the thunder. Persons having letters from the late William Cullen Bryant in their possession or under their control will oblige the family by sending them addressed to Miss Bryant, office of the Evening Post, No. 208 Broadway, New York. We are authorized to state that such letters will be received under whatever restrictions their proprietors see fit to impose; and the originals will be returned so soon as they can be conveniently copied.

sheep language.

The "sheep language" of Scotland and the northern counties of England differs so considerably from the terms used in other parts that we welcome the following definitions given by the editor of the North British Agriculturist: It will be seen that the terms do occasionally crop up in speaking of Colonial sheep. "Gimmers" in Scotland, are females between one and two years; in parts of England, "thieves" is the term applied. "Draft ewes" are those drawn from the breeding stock, and for fattening. "Cast ewes" and "crock ewes" are also terms for draft ewes. The "spot lambs" of the north and "pally lambs" of the south are those drafted away as not desirable to keep. "Shearings" are one-year-olds, after the first shearing. "Half-breeds" are recognized as the crosses between Leicester rams and Cheviot ewes. "Three-parts bred" are the produce of Border Leicester rams and half-breed ewes. The result of crossing Border Leicester rams and black-faced ewes are "crosses" and "grey-faces." Recently Forepaugh's circus paraded the streets of Anderson, Indiana. Mrs. Terry, wife of a blacksmith, recognized in Fred. Knight, the elephant keeper, a long lost brother, supposed to have been dead many years. An affecting meeting took place. Cords with a clasp attached for catching up the demi-train of a dress, that it may be short enough for walking, are now shown in colors to match costumes; price \$2. Black cords are \$1 50. These and the moire, satin and gros grain mantles are made up without lining, and are richly trimmed with three or four rows of scantily pleated black lace, or else very deep fringe.

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