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THE XLIVth CONGRESS.

SENATE—*Thursday, April 20.*—The bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver was taken up, and Senator Bogy spoke in favor of making silver a legal tender for all amounts and receivable in payment of duties at the custom house. Senator Sargent introduced a resolution favoring negotiations to be entered upon with the Chinese government to effect such treaty changes as will lawfully permit restrictions upon a great influx of Chinese subjects to this country—ordered printed and to lie on the table. Senator Boutwell, having called up the House bill to authorize the committee on internal revenue to designate and fix points at which collectors and supervisors of internal revenue shall hold their offices, submitted an additional section, abolishing the office of supervisor of internal revenue from and after the first of July next, and providing that the powers and duties of supervisors, except the power to suspend collectors and other officers, shall be conferred upon revenue agents, but the pay of such agents shall not be increased. The bill was laid over. Senator Booth, from the committee on pensions, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 4,698 of the revised statutes so as to allow a pension of $37 per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg in lieu of the $14 per month now allowed—placed on the calendar. After some unimportant business the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lawrence introduced a bill to limit the power of courts to punish contempt; also to enlarge the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Singleton, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and moved that they be concurred in—agreed to. Mr. Young offered a resolution in relation to the condition of Mexico, and the outrages committed on the persons and property of Americans—referred. Mr. Cox, from the committee on rules, made a report on the case of Charles H. Smith, journal clerk, who issued a circular seeking business in the collection of additional bounty claims, severely reproving his action. Mr. Wells reported back the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill, which were variously disposed of. Mr. Cate offered a resolution in regard to the newspaper charges relating to the official conduct of B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in the case of the remission of forfeiture of the barque Mary Merritt, seized in Milwaukee in June, 1869, for violation of the custom laws, and instructing the committee on expenditures in the treasury department to inquire into the circumstances and ascertain on what ground the judgment of forfeiture was remitted, and for what purpose—adopted. The bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department was taken up, and several amendments adopted, but without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

HOUSE—*Friday, April 21.*—Mr. Knott introduced a bill to regulate the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases—referred. Mr. Burchard, of Illinois from the committee on ways and means, reported the bill concerning corporations engaged in the business of distilling. After discussion the bill passed. Mr. Kasson moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the resolution in respect to the allegations against the official conduct of Secretary Bristow was referred to the committee on expenditures in the treasury department and that it be referred to the committee on ways and means. He also moved that the investigation be made public. The vote was taken separately on the latter motion, and there appeared no quorum for voting. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Messrs. Townsend of New York, and Hancock, favored the bill, and Messrs. Tufts and Evans spoke against it. The bill passed—yeas, 139; nays, 94. Adjourned.

HOUSE—*Saturday, April 22.*—Mr. Faulkner, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill in regard to citizenship, and to define certain rights of the United States citizens in foreign countries and the duties of diplomatic and consular officers, and addressed the House in explanation. He offered a substitute, that he would have an argument printed in the *Record*, and then the House, after reading the bill and substitute, and argument, would be able to vote intelligently. Mr. Reagan objected to the sections of the bill which permitted aliens to hold real estate in this country, and which provides how marriages in foreign countries, between a United States citizen and an alien may be contracted and solemnized. Further consideration of the bill was postponed until April 26th, and then the House took up the bill reported by the chairman of the committee on the Freedmen's Bank to amend the charter of that institution. Mr. Bradford offered a substitute for the first three sections, and supported it by a long speech. The substitute requires the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint good and competent men to take charge of it and wind up the affairs of the bank, the Secretary to retain general supervision without acting. Mr. Stevenson introduced a bill to abolish the Board of Health of the District of Columbia. Adjourned.

HOUSE—*Monday, April 24.*—Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to increase the circulation of national bank notes, to relieve national banks from tax in circulation, to liquidate the national debt, and to strengthen the public credit—referred. Mr. O'Brien introduced a bill to reorganize the navy. Mr. Faulkner, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a joint resolution requiring the President to take such steps as may tend to obtain the early release of Edward P. M. Condon from his imprisonment in England—passed. The House then considered the business of the District of Columbia. Mr. Gibson offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of nine to examine the New Orleans Custom House and other Federal offices there, and to sit during the Congressional recess. Mr. Buckner reported a bill to regulate government districts, but yielded to Mr. Blaine, who proceeded to make a personal explanation in regard to the newspaper charges connecting him with the Union Pacific Railroad. He made a lengthy statement, claiming that he had nothing to do with it. After Mr. Blaine's speech the House resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia business, but without action adjourned.

SENATE—*Tuesday, April 25.*—The bill appropriating $25,000 to survey the Austin, Topoterumpo & Pacific route was indefinitely postponed. The Senate refused to recede from its amendments to the consular appropriation bill, and asked for a conference committee, which was appointed, consisting of Senators Sargent, Frelinghuysen and Withers. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked by the House. Senators Morrill of Maine, Allison and Davis were appointed members of this conference committee on the part of the Senate. The committee on finance reported back with amendments the concurrent resolution to secure uniformity on gold coin moneys and accounts between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and recommended its adoption. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and on motion of Senator Bogy, the bill and pending amendments were ordered to be printed. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Harris, chairman of the committee on elections, called up the Illinois contested election case of Lemoyne against Farwell, but the House decided not to proceed with the case in preference to the legislative appropriation bill. The District of Columbia tax bill, providing a tax of one and a half per cent on all property, real, and personal, was passed. Mr. Lawrence, from the judiciary committee, submitted a resolution in relation to Pacific railroads, proposing a bill to require them to create a sinking fund to pay, at maturity, the principal and interest of the subsidy bonds issued to them by the government. The report embraces the discretion of the legal right of Congress to require this sinking fund, its necessity and justice—ordered printed and recommitted. The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative and executive appropriation bill. Several amendments were considered. The consideration of the bill was interrupted to allow Mr. Lord, chairman of the impeachment managers, to present the rejoinder to demurrer filed by Wm. W. Belknap. The paper was read, and it is to the effect that the House of Representatives in the name of itself and all the people of the United States, say that the first replication to the plea of Belknap to the articles of impeachment and the matters therein contained, are in matter and form sufficient in law for the House to maintain its articles of impeachment; and that the Senate, as a court of impeachment, has jurisdiction to hear, try and determine the same; and that as Belknap has not answered such articles of impeachment, or in any manner denied the same, the House of Representatives pray judgment thereon according to law. The paper was approved by the House and the clerk was ordered to file it with the Secretary of the Senate. The consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was then resumed, the question being on an amendment to increase the compensation of Territorial judges from $2,500 to $3,000. When the vote was taken it was found that a quorum was not present, and it was agreed that the amendment should be offered in the House and voted on. After disposing of six pages of the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE—*Wednesday, April 26.*—Senator Morrill of Vermont, called up the bill to establish an educational fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education; and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of the national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. Senator Maxey of Texas, submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute. It gives the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the support of common schools, the endowment of colleges, etc., distributing the money among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia according to their population, leaving the control of the schools and colleges to the States and Territories. The bill and substitute were laid aside. Senator Sargent submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how many persons are now employed as revenue or internal revenue agents, giving the date of their respective appointments, the rate of compensation and expenses paid to each, and also to inform the Senate whether there are any cases where special rewards have been paid to or received by any of such agents, whether moneys have been disbursed by any such agents, whether any, and if so which of them have been or are now under the direction of any person other than the Secretary of the Treasury and not a subordinate of the Treasury Department, and if so, by virtue of what statute or other authority—agreed to. The Senate then took up the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, and, without action, went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE—The Speaker appointed the following conference committees: On the deficiency appropriation bill, Messrs. Wells, Atkins and Hale; on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, Messrs. Singleton, Randall and Waldron. Mr. White offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing inquiry into the truth of the charges of newspapers that the clerk of the House and subordinates were lobbying against reductions in the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. White also read a letter addressed to himself containing a vague charge of poisoning against the engineer of the House, the writer of which was subsequently appointed assistant engineer—referred. On motion of Mr. Banning, the bill for the reduction of the army was made the special order for Wednesday, May 3d. Mr. Gibson offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a select committee to make a thorough investigation into the condition and management of the Custom House and other government offices at New Orleans, and to suggest the necessary changes and reforms, with power to sit in New Orleans, to report to the present session, and that the proceedings of the committee be public. The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. After proceeding until eight pages remained to be disposed of the committee rose. Mr. Wells from the conference committee on the deficiency bill, made a report recommending that the Senate recede from three of its amendments, and that the House concur in three others of its amendments—report concurred in. A resolution was adopted calling for information as to the sale of commissary articles, and as to the amount of post funds at the Military Academy at West Point. Adjourned.

Anecdote of Poe.

While Mr. Thompson was conducting the *Southern Literary Messenger*, Poe was a regular visitor to the editorial sanctum, or, rather, he was an exceedingly irregular dropper-in, his normal condition being, so to speak, always abnormal, if judged by the ordinary human standard. Generally under the combined influence of poetical frenzy and of strong alcoholic stimulant, he was likewise celebrated for a perpetual impecuniosity. Money seemed to drill holes through his pockets, and, by some curious inversion of the laws of nature, the hard cash he was able to obtain underwent a summary process of liquefaction. Like an excellent sponge, he was always absorbent and soon dry.

One day, entering Thompson's room, Poe requested a small loan, saying that he had received a sudden call to Philadelphia, and was out of funds. "Would Mr. Thompson oblige him with five dollars?"

The editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, accustomed to Poe's peculiar ways, met the demand with easy grace and open hand for which he was noted, and Poe, bowing his thanks, retreated toward the door, but pausing at the threshold, he carelessly flung to Thompson a small bit of writing, with the remark: "By the way, Thompson, there is a small thing I knocked off last night; it's not much, but you've been very kind to me, and perhaps you can make room for it somewhere in the magazine." Saying which, he turned and left.

Thompson opened the paper and found the manuscript of "Annabel Lee," one of the most charming of love songs. It appeared in the next number of the *Southern Literary Messenger*. Thompson, I believe, still preserves the autograph copy as a memento of Poe.—*Washington Chronicle.*

In the English House of Commons the bill for removing the electoral disabilities of women was rejected—239 to 152. Jacob Bright, Henry Fawcett, Forsyth, and other well known Liberals, supported the measure. John Bright, however, strongly opposed the bill, in the interest of the women themselves, as he considered the principles of the bill untenable, and contradicted by universal experience.

A theatre was burned at Rouen, France, on the night of April 25th, and a number of persons perished in the flames. Eight bodies were removed from the ruins next day. Four soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded in endeavoring to save lives. About fifty persons were badly injured. A leading singer entered the burning building in search of her husband and perished in the flames. Twelve houses adjacent to the theatre were also burned. Total loss, $400,000.

Dispatches from Paris indicate that communism is again breaking out. At a meeting Dr. Robinet and others made violent speeches, going so far as to justify the commune. On account of the inflammatory and illegal character of the proceedings, the government instituted proceedings against the organizers of the meeting. One of the journals of Paris is to be prosecuted under the laws for publishing Dr. Robinet's speech.

An exciting controversy has been going on in England as to whether Easter Sunday this year should have been on the 9th or the 16th.

Forty-nine thousand barrels of petroleum were shipped from the oil regions during March.

GENERAL NEWS CONDENSED.

The Lewiston (Me.) Savings Bank has suspended, owing to a protracted run.

Barney Williams, the well known Irish character actor, died in New York, April 25th.

The Metropolitan Hotel at Long Branch was burned April 25th. Loss, $70,000.

The Oregon State Democratic convention, April 26th, nominated L. F. Lane for Congress.

Dom Pedro and party arrived in San Francisco, April 25th, and took apartments at the Palace Hotel.

The House Territorial Committee have agreed to recommend a bill admitting New Mexico into the union of the States.

John R. Dolan, convicted of the murder of Jas. H. Noe, in August last, was hanged in the Tombs in New York, April 21st.

Lambert's large vinegar factory at Louisville, Ky., was damaged by fire, April 18th, to the extent of $3,200; insurance, $1,700.

The extensive brewery of Heims Bros., in East St. Louis was totally destroyed by fire, April 20th. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $25,000.

James E. Toner, member of the bar at Suffolk, Mass., has been sentenced to the State prison for five years, having been convicted of blackmailing.

Thirty thousand people attended the Hippodrome in New York on the last Sunday of Moody's labors. The Emperor of Brazil was present in the evening.

A spark from a passing engine, April 20th, at Lima, Ohio, burned Theo. Meyer's warehouse with 7,000 bushels of grain. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

Patterson & Timberman, of Keokuk, have made a large shipment of lard to New York via the National line. There were 400,000 pounds, occupying twenty cars, and valued at $40,000.

On the morning of April 21st, a man named Wm. Cooper, in St. Louis, shot a lady named Mollie Dean, and immediately after shot himself. Unrequited love is supposed to have been the cause.

Six men were hanged at Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 21st, on the same scaffold that was used for the execution of the six on the 3d of September last. They had all been convicted of murder.

On the morning of April 19th two men entered a bank at Baxter Springs, Kansas, presented pistols at the head of the cashier, went through the safe, and escaped into the Indian Territory with $3,000.

On the night of April 18th, two Swedes, named Burgeson and Linde, at Oneida, Ill., while under the influence of liquor, drove the wife of the former from her home, and then murdered her son, aged 5 years.

The Ballou Manufacturing Co., of Woonsocket, R. I., have made an assignment. The indebtedness exceeds $1,000,000; the liabilities probably exceed the assets from $150,000 to $200,000.

The Republican State convention of California was held, April 26th, and appointed delegates to the National convention. The twelve delegates chosen are all credited as for Blaine, except two who are for Bristow first.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention was held at Lincoln, April 19th. Resolutions were adopted in favor of hard money reform. The delegates to the National Convention were not instructed, but were understood to be in favor of Tilden for President.

The Republican State convention of Massachusetts was held in Boston, April 26th. Delegates for the State at large to the National convention were chosen, as follows: R. H. Dana, jr., J. M. Forbes, E. R. Hoar, and Paul A. Chadburne. Delegates not instructed.

Orders have been issued to the commanding officer at Fort Laramie to, as far as possible, protect travelers between that point and Custer City. Serious trouble is apprehended from roving small bands of Indians, who will not attack large well-armed parties.

The women journalists of the United States, including correspondents as well as publishers and editors, will have a department in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The autographs and photographs, as far as they can be obtained, of women eminent in literature, will be on exhibition.

News from the seat of the Indian troubles in the Big Horn country is to the effect that the Cheyennes have broken up into small bands for marauding purposes. A party of miners had a fight with one of these roving bands, April 20th, in which one Indian was killed, and two miners wounded.

On the 23d of April, Judge J. E. Carson, of Crab Orchard, Ky., was shot and killed, it is alleged without provocation, by one John Smith. The latter was brought before a court for trial, but not being ready, he was granted further time. While leaving in charge of an officer the sons of the deceased attempted to kill him.

The Cook County, Chicago, Savings Bank has suspended as a bank of deposit, and will immediately wind up its affairs. Its liabilities are $80,000; deposits, $60,000, which the directors have loaned it. Its assets are $150,000, which are of some account. There are 600 depositors, mostly Scandinavians, who the directors affirm will receive nearly if not quite dollar for dollar. The bank had been in a feeble condition for some time.

Governor Hayes, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation for circulation in the Tuscarawas Valley coal regions, where a strike is now pending, declaring most emphatically that order must be restored, and that those desiring to work must be allowed to do so; and that whenever the civil authorities inform him that they are no longer able to protect peaceable miners, he will at once order the military to the scene of the trouble.

Steps are being taken by the Attorney General to take possession for the Government of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas. Judge Pierrepont will move for the appointment of a receiver for these lands. It is understood that threats have been made against persons attempting to take possession for the government, and in this event it is certain troops will be brought into requisition to enforce a decision of the court.

During an altercation between John Lockwood and John B. Geobel, April 26th, at Peoria, Ill., Lockwood knocked Geobel's wife down and was proceeding to pound her, when Geobel with a shot gun blew the top of Lockwood's head off. Geobel surrendered himself and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. Lockwood was a noted river pirate just released from jail.

In the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis Judge Dillon has overruled the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of McKee, and sentenced him to two years in the county jail and to pay a fine of $10,000. A stay of commitment was asked until the petition sent to Washington asking for remission of the imprisonment part of the sentence could be heard from, and the court granted a stay of two weeks, requiring the defendant to give an additional bond of $20,000.

Mr. Milligan, of Scranton, Pa., arrived at Ft. Laramie, April 20th, and says that on the 17th his party was attacked by Indians near Cheyenne river ranche, about fifty miles from Custer. A few of the party escaped to the ranche. Mr. and Mrs. Metz, of Laramie City, were killed. A colored woman was taken prisoner. A man named Simpson was also killed. The bodies were buried the next day. Three men were wounded, Grichan, from Missouri, mortally; Felton, from Missouri, and C. W. Bergesser, from Virginia City, seriously it is feared

FOREIGN NEWS.

A London dispatch of April 20th, says that Lord Littleton has committed suicide.

The political correspondence of Frederic the Great is about to be published in 30 volumes.

Ex-Queen Isabella has written a letter to the Pope offering to intervene with her son, King Alfonso, in connection with religious questions.

Several firms engaged in the grain trade in Glasgow, Scotland, have recently failed. The liabilities of one firm are $500,000; the others unknown.

The Chamber of Commerce of Amiens, France, announced the death of A. T. Stewart by public hand bills, the deceased being gratefully remembered on account of his charitable deeds in 1870.

The Hungarian ministry demand further concessions from Austria, and refuse to accept compromise. If neither cabinet recedes, a change of government is inevitable. The situation is becoming critical.

The Northern European Powers have intimated to the Porte that if a massacre should follow the arming of the Mohamedan population, a military expedition, composed of Austrian and Russian troops, into Turkish territory will certainly be undertaken.

The French ministry of foreign affairs is considering a commercial treaty with the United States. It is proposed to place French silks and wines on an advantageous footing as to tariff in the United States, while France, in return, is to subject American cotton to only a small import duty.

The revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Dominique, the late President, has fled. Vice President Rameaux and Lorgretta, the general in command of the government forces, have been shot. Baron Canal, who was exiled from the country is now in Port an Prince, and it is presumed he will take charge of the government.

Quintana has resumed his position at New Laredo, Mexico, with about 60 men well armed and mounted. An order was issued to American merchants to appear before the military commander immediately, failing in which he threatened action. When this was made known to Gen. Lebarra he sent to Quintana an order not to force American citizens or other foreigners to pay any forced orders for money.

A Co-Operative Experiment.

In *Scribner* for May, Charles Barnard has a paper on "Some Experiments in Co-operation," in which he speaks as follows of the Springfield (Vt.) Industrial Works, a successful Co-operative enterprise:

At the benches are young men and women in about equal numbers, distributed according to the demands of the work or their own ability. Precisely as in any manufactory, there is a regular system of work and a perfect subdivision of labor. By the peculiar method of selection, each one has the work that the majority think he or she is best suited to perform consistently with the best interests of the establishment. On going through the various departments, one cannot fail to notice the quiet and order that prevail. There is a rigid adherence to business that is positively refreshing. Persons familiar with working people in mills and shops can readily recall that calmness of manner, and ingenuity in doing nothing with apparent energy that characterize some of the workers. Not a trace of this can be seen in the Industrial Works.

The sun goes down, the lamps are lighted, and the work goes on without a pause. It is hammer, hammer, hammer, with all the regularity and twice the energy of a clock. The whirling shafts spin steadily, the shavings fly from the planers, the paint brushes slip along quickly in nimble girl fingers It is work, work, work with a jolly persistence. The six o'clock bell rings, and no one seems to discover it till the reluctant engineer turns off the water, and the clattering machinery runs slowly and finally stops, as if it also held shares in the company.

We may join them at their liberal table; forty or more young men and women in good health and the best of spirits. They are well dressed, intelligent, with manners self respectful and courteous. After supper some amuse themselves with books, music, and games, and some return to the shop for extra work. All are apparently contented and happy, and all, without exception, are making money at a rate seldom equaled by people in their position.

Lady Byron and Her Husband.

Lady Byron, who was a highly esteemed friend of mine, spoke to me upon the subject of a new and cheap edition of her husband's works about to be published, and likely to be widely disseminated among the young clerk and shop keeper class of readers, for whom she deprecated extremely the pernicious influence it was calculated to produce. She consulted me on the expediency of appending to it some notice of Lord Byron written by himself, which she thought might modify or lessen the injurious effect of his poetry upon young minds. "Nobody," she said, "knew him as I did" (this certainly was not the general impression upon the subject); "nobody knew as well as I the causes that had made him what he was; nobody, I think, is so capable of doing justice to him, and therefore of counteracting the injustice he does to himself and the injury he might do to others in some of his writings." I was strongly impressed by the earnestness of her expression, which seemed to me one of affectionate compassion for Byron and profound solicitude lest even in his grave he should incur the responsibility of yet further evil influence, especially on the minds of the young. I could not help wondering also whether she did not shrink from being again, to a new generation and a wider class of readers, held up to cruel ridicule and condemnation as the cold-hearted, hard, pedantic prude, without sympathy for suffering or relenting towards repentance. I had always admired the reticent dignity of her silence with reference to her short and disastrous union with Lord Byron, and I felt sorry, therefore, that she contemplated departing from the course she had thus far steadfastly pursued, though I appreciated the motive by which she was actuated.—From Mrs. Kemble's Gossip, in the May *Atlantic.*

The Cure for Strikes.

This is the war between labor and capital: Capital continually withdrawing itself from healthful work because it is afraid of losing its price, continually at difference with its one friend, without whom it must perish; Labor striking, demanding shorter time, more wages, dictating imperious rules about piece work and apprentices, quarreling with its one friend, without whom it must die or seek the poor house. To adjust these differences is the problem of the day.

One way out of the difficulty is to make the laborer a capitalist. The savings bank is the chief aid in this direction. Let the worker put a part of his earnings in a bank, and he becomes a capitalist in a small way. He learns to view the subject of interest and dividends with the eyes of a lender, and he is straightway jealous of his capital and its rights. He joins the other party, and, belonging to both, he the more readily sees that it is for the interest of both to work together. Education is offered as another solution. Give the workingman a business education, and he learns to see and understand the laws that govern the movements of wages and interest. Finally, comes the idea of co-operation—the giving the laborer a share in the guidance and profits of the work, the union of capital and labor in any particular undertaking. Co-operation is, in theory, the most sensible and the most just solution to this question that has been offered. In practice, it has been attended with every imaginable degree of success and failure. It has been repeatedly tried in every branch of business, both here and in Europe. In a certain way, it is already in active operation through the agency of savings banks, loan, friendly, and building associations, and insurance companies. But, as these are usually managed, they are not wholly co-operative in a commercial sense. In the case of savings banks, the laborers contribute to the capital and have no control over it, while capitalists manage the funds for a salary, or an extra dividend, or other consideration, over and above the interest paid to the real owners of the money.—Charles Barnard; *Scribner* for May.

Stanley the Explorer.

A Liverpool correspondent of the New York *Herald* interviewed Lieutenant Cameron as to his explorations in Africa. In the course of the conversation he asked:

"Did you hear anything of Stanley?"

"Yes, I heard of him several times. Of course he was away to the northward of my most northerly point. Poor fellow, he has a desperate class of people to deal with, and any one less determined than he would have been swept out of existence long ago. Several traders whom I saw at Nyangwe spoke of him. They had heard of him at Mtesa's. He was described as a short, heavy-set white man, in white clothes—in fact I am absolutely certain from many other facts stated by them that they were speaking of Stanley."

"The headmen and Portuguese traders of the Lualaba region are deeply interested in Stanley's trip, and frequent inquiries were made for him in Nyangwe. If he is fortunate enough to get through to that point from the Albert Lake region he will find very good friends, who will furnish him provisions and all necessary outfit. Dugumbe, the head man of the settlers at Nyangwe would do anything for him in his power. With his aid, Stanley can get boats and practically solve forever the great Congo-Lualaba question. I do hope nothing will happen to the intrepid fellow. I heard many rumors about the desertion of his men and the desperate straits to which he had been reduced; but such reports are always in circulation, and there was no means of either verifying or disproving them. I can say only this, that if his men have lost heart and begun to desert the case is very serious. It will not do any good to knock a few of them on the head. The rest will simply sit down and shake their heads, but go further they will not. I can tell you, from the bitterest of experience, that it is a dreadful position to find one's self in—alone in the wilderness, among human wild beasts, hundreds of miles between you and succor, and starvation staring you in the face. But I have only looked at the very worst side of the picture. I have hope that Stanley will come out all right, and I am sure that in the bottom of my heart I hope so."

"What did you do with the men whom you brought through with you from Zanzibar to the West Coast, Lieutenant?" I asked.

"I sent them around the cape in a schooner, and they are probably at home by this time."

John Gutenberg at Court.

In 1465 Adolph made Gutenberg one of the gentlemen of his court, "for agreeable and voluntary service rendered to us and our bishopric. The nature of the service is not explained, but it is the common belief that the archbishop intended to recognize the utility of Gutenberg's invention. Very comforting it is to learn, from the document certifying his appointment, that the man who had invented an art which promised to renew the literature of the world, and had made Mentz famous forevermore, was thus rewarded by the first ecclesiastical dignitary of Germany: "by accepting him for life as our servant and courtier; by clothing him with a court suit, as we clothe our noblemen; by the annual gift of twenty mout of corn and two voer of wine, free of tax, on condition that he shall not sell it nor give it away." How delightful it is to be told by one of the dry as-dust chroniclers of Gutenberg's life, that there was no reason why Gutenberg should not have been happy. Was he not provided with everything for a comfortable old age? He was allowed to follow the princely court. He had free stable and fodder for his horse. He had ineffable pleasure in wearing an aristocratic mantle known as the *tabard*, and—could anything be more satisfactory?—he could carouse at court—could, if he chose, go with an empty and return with a full cup. Think of it! the man who had printed two Latin Bibles and a Latin dictionary and many books of religious character—the greater part of whose life had been spent in solitary studies over the secrets of mechanics—whose thoughts and aspirations were far above and beyond his fellows—was to find his pleasure in sitting down at a table between the mandlin Baron Schlangenbad and the driveling Count of Pumpernickel, and in listening to the profound remarks of the Orics and Bobadils of a German principality!—Theo. L. DeVinne, in *Scribner for May.*

HUMOROUS.

The latest in the form of a parting salutation, is: "Well, if I don't see you agin, hello."

An inebriated Irishman, on being kindly questioned in a very narrow lane across which he was reeling, as to the length of the road he had traveled, replied: "Faith! it's not so much the length of it as the breadth of it that tired me."

"I make it a point, madam, to study my own mind," said a gentleman to a lady who had exhibited some surprise at an opinion he had expressed. "Indeed," she replied, "I didn't suppose you understood the use of the microscope."

"Now, young man, house-cleaning has arrived, and if you take down and put away the dining room stove pipe, you will find it much the cheapest way of getting a new spring coat.

He was a timid fellow, but fond of borrowing John Phœnix's jokes; so when she asked him how he felt, he averaged himself according to the Phœnix plan of being very definite and he said he felt about "eighty-eight per cent." "Indeed," she said, with a demure look, "are you never going to part?"

"I reckon you ain't from these parts," said a native to a Brooklyn man who had just emptied his glass for the twelfth or thirteenth time at a Boston bar. "Whazzer mean by that?" asked Brooklyn, with a gleam of true inwardness in his watery eyes. "Well, you've got such an almighty thirst that I kinder thought you must have past most of your time in the desert."

When is a lady's dress like an unfortunate bull fighter? When it is gored. And when is it like a partisan? When it is biased. And when is it like a toper? When it is full. And when is it like the sails of a ship? When it is trimmed. When is it like a season of the year? When it is lent. When is it no longer fit for use? After she has once worn it out.

The boys of Detroit seem to be going down hill in their morals of late. Sunday, one of the legion, who has always been noted for his respectful demeanor toward the great public, observed an old citizen yawning and gaping on a street corner, and said to him: "Better not open your mouth too wide." "Why?" was the surprised query. "There's a law agin opening a saloon on Sunday," continued the sinful child, as he slid for the middle of the street.

The libellant's counsel in a divorce case in England recently, while cross-examining the correspondent concerning a certain affecting leave taking with the respondent at a railway station asked: "Did you not place your hand in his, saying, 'Meet me in heaven, George?'" "Would you have had me ask him to meet me in hell?" flashed back the lady. When the roars in the court room had subsided, the lawyer repeated: "Did you, or did you not ask him to meet you in heaven?" "Yes, I did," was the next retort, "but I hope you don't call that an improper assignation?"

Under a new law allowing women to vote for school officers in Minnesota, about 250 of that sex went to the polls at a school election in Minneapolis. They were very courteously treated by the men in attendance, and the ballot boxes were decorated with flowers to celebrate their first exercise of their new political privilege.

On the 22nd of April the explosion of powder during operations in the railroad tunnel near the Neath Glamoran, South Wales, caused the roof to fall, burying all the workmen. Thirteen dead bodies and a number of wounded were recovered.

Timothy Babcock's brick gas fitting and machinery shop in East Rock Island, was burned on the night of April 19th. Loss, on building, $8,000; on patterns, $12,000; on fixtures and machinery, $20,000. Insurance, $7,000.

Mr. Lippincott, the discharged chief clerk of the land office, is pronounced by those who know him to be one of the most accomplished, witty, and intelligent gentlemen in the government service.

The amount of cotton shipped from Bryan, Texas, during the past cotton season was about 17,000 bales.