Congressional.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 28.—Edmunds, by request, introduced a bill authorizing the President to provide suitable police regulations for the government of the various Indian reservations, and for the punishment of murder and other crimes committed thereon—referred. The House amendment to the bill making the 23d of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, was agreed to, and the bill passed. Dawes, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported adversely on the memorial of the Missouri Legislature, asking for the removal of the National Capital to a more central portion of the Union. The committee were discharged from further consideration. Paddock, from the public lands committee, reported favorably on the bill to extend the time of pre-emptors on public lands—placed on the calendar. Davis, of Illinois, presented a memorial asking congress to provide for an industrial bureau, whose duty it shall be to obtain and collect accurate statistics of all the country's interests which may employ labor. Mitchell submitted a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to inquire into the expediency of authorizing railroad companies operating inter-State railroads to construct and operate lines of telegraph for commercial purposes and connect with other lines, that competition in telegraphic communication may be encouraged; agreed to. The Senate resumed unfinished business, being the bill to pay Warren Mitchell for cotton taken by the government. The Senate refused to order its third reading; yeas, 17; nays, 30. Edmunds moved to take up the resolution declaring the validity of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution; agreed to. Edmunds said he did not desire to occupy the floor this evening, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

The legislative appropriation bill was reported and referred to the committee of the whole. The bill to restrict immigration of Chinese was taken up and passed—yeas 155, nays 72. The bill provides that no master of a vessel owned by any citizen of the United States shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding fifteen, with intent to bring them to the United States, under penalty of $100 for each passenger in excess of fifteen, such penalty to become a lien on the vessel. The House then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. The appropriation for mail transportation by railroad was increased from $8,715,000 to $9,000,000, and the appropriation for transportation on steamboats from $750,000 to $900,000. The committee rose without final action. Durham introduced a joint resolution calling on the Secretary of State for a detailed statement of the expenditures made by the government at the Paris Exposition; passed. Hewitt (Ala.) from the committee on public lands, reported a bill creating an additional land district in Idaho; passed. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.—The Senate bill promoting the efficiency of the chaplains of the United States was passed. It provides that no person under 35 years of age nor over 35 be appointed and also limits the number to 30. The Senate bill increasing the pension of Dr. Mary Walker to $30 a month, and the House bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Mrs. Eliza P. Anderson, widow of Gen. Robert Anderson of the United States army, passed. The Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being Edmunds' resolution in regard to amendments to the constitution. The Vice President laid before the Senate a bill which passed the House yesterday, to restrict Chinese immigration, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the Senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened, Allison was appointed a member of the Judiciary committee, in place of Christiancy. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. Foster submitted an amendment repealing the proviso making an appropriation for postal transportation by railroad for the fiscal year ending June, 1879, which forbids any increase in the postal car service beyond what existed December 1st, 1878; adopted. Several other amendments were acted upon, after which without final action the committee rose, and the House took a recess until evening for the consideration of reports from the committee on commerce. In the evening a bill was reported and passed from the committee on commerce affixing a penalty of $300 for the violation by any sailing vessel of the laws in regard to lights and fog whistles, and a penalty of $500 for such violation by steam vessels. The bill authorizing the Chillicothe & Des Moines Railroad to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington was passed. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, January 30.—The resolution of Edmunds declaring the validity of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution was taken up, and Morgan advocated his substitute of January 20th. He argued that the constitutional amendments had been solemnly ratified and there was no necessity of bringing this matter back to the attention of the Senate to declare by resolution that the amendments were valid. The amendments were a part of the Constitution and as valid as any other part of it. Was that not enough? What more could we ask? Before Morgan concluded his speech the Senate went into executive session. Burnside moved to amend the bill recently reported by him from the joint committee on army organization, by withdrawing certain portions to be referred to the committee on military affairs, leaving the balance of the bill to stand reported by the committee. Agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be printed, as it was proposed to amend it. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The postoffice appropriation bill was passed, after many of the amounts were increased. A motion to go into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill was defeated by a vote of 113 to 123. A resolution was adopted that on Monday, February 10th, the sessions of the House shall commence at 11 a. m. A number of bills were introduced and referred. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 31.—Voorhees, from the committee on pensions, reported a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to report the additional clerical force necessary in the pension office and pension bureau of the Surgeon General's office to secure to applicants prompt examination of their claims, and speedy and efficient transaction of business of pensions—agreed to. Shields was elected a member of the committee on railroads, and enrolled bills, in place of his predecessor Armstrong. Saunders, from the joint committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War Department, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and submitted a report, accompanied by a bill, to enable the President temporarily to transfer the body, control, and management of certain Indian tribes from the Interior to the War Department, and for other purposes; laid on the table. Saunders gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. Morrill, from the committee on foreign relations, reported adversely on the House joint resolution in relation to expenditures at the International exposition in Paris—indefinitely postponed. The Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

Conger, from the committee on judiciary, reported back the bill in reference to the proceeds of sale of captured and abandoned property; ordered printed and recommitted. Senate amendments to abolish the United States volunteer navy were concurred in. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, the pending bill being the so-known as Fairfax's minority bill. Mr. Potter opposed the bill as a war claim. A motion to report the bill to the House was defeated by a vote of 76 yeas to 78. Mr. Boone submitted a report from the committee appointed for the purpose of examining the practicability of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, in favor of the transfer. Voorhees submitted a conflicting report on the same subject. The reports were ordered printed and referred to the Union of the whole. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 1.—McCreery, from the joint committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, submitted a report signed by four members of the committee in favor of the transfer. Mr. Hoar, from the committee on elections, presented a minority report in favor of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the several States from disfranchising citizens on account of race; ordered printed. The report is signed by Hoar, Cameron of Wisconsin, and Mitchell. Edmunds called up the Senate bill to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and Colorado. The object of the bill is to secure titles to lands derived from the Spanish and Mexican governments. The bill was discussed and finally laid aside. Consideration was resumed of the resolutions of Edmunds declaring the validity of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, and Morgan favored his substitute. Hoar took the floor, but yielded for a motion to go into executive session. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following bills were introduced: By Cutler, an appropriation of $100,000,000 for payment of arrearages on pensions. By Burchard, authorizing the issue of four per cent bonds to the amount of $40,000,000, the proceeds of sales of which shall be devoted to the payment of arrearages on pensions. By Hurlbert, to establish a National Board of Agriculture. By Clark, for the relief of persons whose lands have or may be washed away or submerged by the Mississippi river or its tributaries. By Jacobs, extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to secure uniformity in the standard of value, was defeated, and also a motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution setting apart Wednesday, Feb. 12th, for reports from the committee on ways and means and making the sugar bill the special order for February 8th. Burchard moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the issue of four per cent bonds to the amount of $40,000,000, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be applied to the payment of arrears on pensions. The vote was taken, and resulted—yeas, 140; nays, 81. So the motion to suspend the rules was defeated, being less than two-thirds affirmative. The House then commenced the memorial services in respect to the late Terrence J. Quinn, Representative from New York. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and eulogies were pronounced. Adjourned.

FOUND AFTER 27 YEARS.

A Charley Ross Mystery Cleared Up After the Lapse of a Quarter of a Century.

Springfield (Mass.) Union.

A romance in real life, stranger than any fiction, has recently had its denouement, one of the parties most interested being a resident of this city. This is a widow lady, whose name we are not at liberty to make public for the present, who has recently discovered the whereabouts of a long lost daughter, stolen from her twenty-seven years ago, when an infant. The lady, though a resident of Springfield for some years past, is a native of Hartford county, Connecticut, and went with her husband, after her marriage, to western New York, which was then a good deal of a wilderness as compared with its condition now. Her first child, a girl, was born there, and she was on her way to rejoin her husband, after a temporary separation, when the infant was stolen from her, during a long stage journey, and she has never seen the child since, though, as noted above, she has recently discovered that she is alive, and living in Wisconsin, where she is married and has three children.

The anguish of the mother at losing her first born can be conceived but not described. A long fit of sickness followed, and after her recovery all possible search was made for the missing babe, but without success. But the mother never gave up hope of hearing of her child, and after twenty-seven years had elapsed, her faith and patience have at last been rewarded. It seems she always suspected a man who carried her some fifteen miles by private conveyance to meet the stage, when on her way to join her husband, of stealing the child, with the intention of adopting it as his own. She now knows that he was the abductor. He gave it to an accomplice who took it some fifty miles across the border into Pennsylvania, where it was placed in a family, with a sum of money sufficient to provide for its wants for some time. His evident intention was to reclaim the child when he could do so without suspicion. But the time never came when he dared do it, and the little girl grew up as the adopted child of the family, finally married the younger brother of the master of the house, and removed to Wisconsin, where the family is prosperous and happy. Communications have been established for some months now between the mother and daughter, and photographs exchanged, which would leave no doubt of the relationship, if any had existed before. They propose to have a meeting soon, near the scene of their tragic parting, more than a quarter of a century ago. What a meeting it will be!

Public Speakers and singers will find "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* are effectual. 25 cents a box.

Sodom and Gomorrah.

From "Syrian Sunshine" in T. C. Appleton.

The Nile is a sacred river and the Tiber is famous, but the most sacred and most famous river of the world is the Jordan. From the beginning to the end, it has that mystical character which befits such lofty pretensions; its life is the most vivid and complete, and its death the most sudden and mysterious that can be imagined. It is torrential, and it leaves the flanks of Hermon and the many fountains of its tributaries with an eager precipitation, as if it bore a mission. From its greatest height, some hundred feet above the sea level, it leaps downward till it disappears in the Dead sea, some thirteen hundred feet below it. It hides itself among oleander, tamarisk and willow, and many an unfamiliar oriental tree, as if wishing to keep from profane eyes the secret of its errand. It does not stop long to overflow its banks and fertilize the valley; for it has a purpose too mystical to waste itself even upon acts of beneficence. It is only willing to become a living barrier between the desert tribes and the favored nation which loved it. No boat lives on its bosom. No fishermen dwell by its margin; but it moves one headlong column of sacred waters from its cradle of snow and cloud, high in the heaven, till it dies in a fatal lake marked by the finger of God, and forever a subject for man's curiosity and reverence.

It would seem a thing apart and not to be confounded with vulgar waters which lose their personality in the bosom of the mighty sea, but exhaling to heaven like some holy messenger who perished in the fulfillment of his duty. Its birth and its death alike separate it from its sister rivers of earth, and only the voiceless mounds of perished and nameless cities, tribes stationary, as if bidden to halt by some supreme destiny of the past, or the awed and questioning stranger from the many Christian lands whose baptism drew its authority from the first sprinkling of its waters, are seen upon its banks.

And then we wandered through many whispering reeds, through a kind of jungle where sterility and the river had fought for mastery, and which showed traces of both; a tangle of bushes as it were fighting their way up, and great spaces of barrenness which the summer would scorch to lifelessness.

And at last the Dead sea. Though we know that it is of volcanic origin, and fed by mines of salt, the imagination now, as ever, is content to see in it a thing accursed. There was a fresh breeze; and a reluctant lift and heavy tumblers of its tiny breakers made them unlike other waves, but rather like those of Dante's infernal sea. There was a breath heavy with doom in the air, and we were fortunate it was not more stifling. Was it the breath of those lost or tortured there? And beneath that saline sheet did we not see, as in the picture of Delacroix, the agonizing and twisted figures of the condemned?

We did not bathe in the Dead sea. Others have done so, and report of its buoyancy the same tales that are told of our own Salt lake. There is a whimsical coincidence in the geographical relation of the Dead sea and the home of the earlier prophets and Mr. Brigham Young's personal continuation of the old dispensation, with a private Dead sea of his own in his immediate neighborhood. The poorest swimmer keeps his head above water; and persons have said to me that their legs seemed to fly up from under them. All speak of its waters as refreshing after the great heat of that tropical valley. Birds are said never to fly over it, which is the merest superstition, for they are really often seen to do so. This lake certainly has a brand upon it, as of divine vengeance. The waters are heavy with sin, the shores around blasted, and the very site of destroyed cities upon its banks unknown. And here are still seen, the apples of Sodom, smooth and pretty to the eye and touch, of a pale yellow, like a small orange, but within, as Josephus says, still retaining the ashes of Sodom in living perpetuity of the divine punishment. They are like little oranges to the eye and touch, but when pressed are like oak-apples, and explode like these, a puff of air leaving the shell hollow with only a slender pouch holding fine filaments like silk, which the Arabs use as matches for their guns.

Russia is essentially the land of horses. Compared with other countries in Europe, Russia has one horse for every three and a half persons. Austria one for every ten, Prussia and Great Britain one for every eleven, France one for every twenty-seven. The United States has one for every four in population.

A correspondent wishes to know how to keep milk from becoming bitter in cold weather. If the milk is scalded when strained, it will not become bitter, and it will not injure it for cream nor for any other purpose.

Quicken the Circulation.

Don't let the blood stagnate in your veins. You can prevent its doing so by increasing its volume and purity, by stimulating the digestive organs, and encouraging assimilation, with that matchless vitalizing agent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People not afflicted with any organic or inorganic disease, grow wan and haggard simply because their blood becomes watery, deficient in nourishing properties and so meager in quantity that the extremities are very imperfectly supplied with it, and the superficial circulation extremely feeble. Hence the bloodless appearance of the countenance. But when the Bitters are used to enrich and quicken the blood, the rosy hue of health returns to the cheek, the frame acquires substance as well as vigor, the appetite improves, and no digestive qualms interfere either with its gratification or the subsequent tranquillity of the stomach.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on your harness, will make the leather look new, and keep it soft and pliable. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy a Barnes Wire Check Rower when purchasing in the Spring—you will have no stretching and drawing up as with a rope.

For a pamphlet on Electric Treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

About organs, this fact is conclusive: Mason & Hamlin Organs have taken the highest honors at every World's Exhibition for twelve years, and no other American organs have taken the highest award in any case.

A million bottles of Compound, a doubly concentrated extract of pure [illegible], will produce more hair on a million bald heads, proves to some thing that to other preparations never discovered will do.

HUMOROUS.

An Irish gentleman having purchased an alarm-clock, an acquaintance asked him what he intended to do with it. "Och," answered he, "sure I've nothing to do but pull the string and wake myself."

Can you tell why a watch is an image of modesty? We will save time by telling you why. It always holds its hands before its face, and, however good its works may be, it is always running itself down.

Did the prophet Isaiah ever eat at a railroad station? It certainly looks so, for how could he describe it so literally if he had not? "And he shall snatch on the right hand and be hungry; and he shall eat on the left hand and not be satisfied."

A miser's character described in two lines: "You who are acquainted with Mr. Y., can you tell me the reason why, being so rich, he always takes a third-class passage to go to his villa?" "Oh, it is very simple. It is because there is no fourth class."

Henry was sitting in the parlor with Laura, and in attempting to turn the gas down dim he extinguished it. "Thereof he exclaimed. "The gas has gone out." "Yes," murmured Laura, "and I wish somebody would follow its example." Then Henry went out too.

'Bus stops. Smiling young lady enters; every seat full; an old gentleman rises at the other end. "Oh, don't rise," says the lively girl; "I can just as well stand." "You can do as you please about that, miss," says the old gent, "but I am going to get out."

A lady entered a shop lately and requested to see some lavender kid gloves, whereupon she was shown several different shades of that color. Being a little overcome with so great a variety, she asked: "Which of those pairs is the lavenderest?"

A lady taking tea at a small company, being very fond of hot rolls, was asked to have another. "Really, I cannot," she modestly replied; "I don't know how many I have eaten already." "I do," unexpectedly cried a juvenile upstart, whose mother had allowed him a seat at the table. "You've eaten eight; I've been counting!"

A Rutland lawyer, in referring to some prisoners, addresses the jury as follows: "I tell you their knees shook as shook the knees of Belthecser, when Paul said unto him: 'Thou art the man.'" And a Biddeford advocate, blushing at the conduct of his opponent's client, shouted in open court: "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Jerusalem."

Harvard Lampson: Scene—London Book Shop. Bookseller—What sort of books do you want, sir? Biggs (of Wisconsin)—O, such books as a gentleman generally has. Bookseller—And how many? Baggs—Wal, my library is twelve by fifteen, and I want it full. Bookseller—Will you have them bound in Russia or Morocco? Baggs—O, don't send so far! Have them bound in London.

A wee friend of ours thinks herself quite as smart as her brother, though she has seen but her fifth winter, while he is passing through his eighth. He is doing his 'first lessons' as a 'primary,' and the other day returned from school not a little puffed up with knowledge. 'Marion,' he asked, in that style which a big brother assumes when patronizing a little sister, 'Marion, do you know that the earth turns round?' 'Of tos I does,' answered Marion, resenting the imputation of ignorance; 'that's the reason I tumbles out of bed.'

H. Baldwin, of Monroe City, Ind., writes under date of Dec. 31, 1877, that his wife used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with wonderful results. It effected her entire cure, after several physicians had failed. The many similar letters positively affirming that the Favorite Prescription had cured the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, induced Dr. Pierce to sell it under a guarantee. Ladies need no longer submit to useless and painful local treatment, as the Favorite Prescription is a safe, sure, and speedy cure. Hundreds who had been bed-ridden for years have been restored to perfect health by its use.

Can't French Good

No man can do a good job of [illegible] a good sermon, try a lawsuit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths and Proverbs," other column.

Mother when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, it regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by Druggists at 25 cts a bottle.

Females that are liable to suppression by taking cold, or irregular or painful Menstruations, should always keep Carter's Compound Extract of Smartweed on hand, and its use will convince them that it is Nature's Remedy for those complaints. Ask your druggist for it.

Why be distressed with headache, low spirits and nervousness, when Ellert's Dandelion Liver Pills will surely cure you?

Eschere's Liver Medicine for Liver Complaint and Constipation. Sold by druggists. Price 75 cents.

Neuralgia cured in one minute by Ellert's rational application. Price 50c; sold by druggists.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is true in mending clothes, it is in getting stuck through the winter. A [illegible] and sure help is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It restores the sick, strengthens the weak, improves the appetite, and will put [illegible] in a thriving condition, for [illegible] valued qualities in grass, [illegible] grain.

Man with all his [illegible] things most foolish, [illegible] hath for his life, but [illegible] to his health. [illegible] steals his purse, [illegible] and sold and [illegible] such a sure remedy as Tarr and Wild's [illegible] It performs [illegible] trial, and is [illegible] diseases. It [illegible] babe to remove [illegible] stowed by its [illegible] used it will [illegible]

Parrish, the German Wonder [illegible] and make the [illegible]

For every [illegible] book. Uncle [illegible] in the Solon [illegible]

Paragon [illegible] count [illegible] flour, [illegible] dose, [illegible]

If you are a man of business, weakened by the results of your labors, worn out, nervous and sleepless, use Hop Bitters.

If you are a man of business, suffering over your mistakes and blunders, use Hop Bitters.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take Hop Bitters.

If you are married or single, and are young, suffering from your folly, or imprudence, take Hop Bitters.

Whenever you are sick, whenever you are weak, whenever you feel that your system needs invigorating, tonic or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.

Have you dyspepsia, biliousness or nervous complaints, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you take Hop Bitters.

If your kidneys are weak and you suffer, take Hop Bitters. Your druggist keeps it.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

HOP BITTERS.

Dr. Shorey's KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR!

A Specific in the cure of all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate, Diseases of the Urinary organs, Incontinence of the Urine, Bloating, Urine Deposits, Gravel, Diabetes, Stone in the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of the Kidneys and Bladder, Pain in the Back, Loins and Kidneys, Brown Deposits, Ropy Urine, Bloody Urine, Dribbling, Inflammation, Frequent Desire, Scanty Urine, Incontinence, Retention of Urine, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflammation, Weak Kidneys, Pain in the Back, Bright's Disease, Albuminous Urine, Pain in the Bladder, Brown Deposits, Ropy Urine, Bloody Urine, Dribbling, Frequent Desire, Scanty Urine, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of the Kidneys and Bladder, Stone in the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Albuminous Urine, Pain in the Back, Loins and Kidneys, Brown Deposits, Ropy Urine, Bloody Urine, Dribbling, Inflammation