CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Senate.

The credentials were presented of Senator Shields of Missouri. Mr. Shields then took the oath of office.

A large number of bills were offered including one by Ferry to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States.

The bill reported from the committee on naval affairs on Thursday last to abolish the volunteer navy of the United States passed.

Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported back the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons from property injured or destroyed in the war of the rebellion, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; placed on the calendar.

Edmunds said that the judiciary committee thought the resolution as it passed the House was totally inadequate for the purpose indicated by the title. He gave notice that he would call the bill up for consideration at an early day.

After disposing of the morning business and passing several bills on the calendar, a bill to pay Warren Mitchell for cotton taken during the war taken up and a long discussion followed.

House.

Wright's bill, loaning $500 to every man not worth $300, desiring to take advantage of the provision of the homestead law, was taken up.

After discussion, the bill was defeated; yeas, 22, nays, 212.

Senate.

WASHINGTON Jan. 28.

The testimony of James E. Anderson, taken before a committee of the House and affecting Senator Matthews, was received from the House and referred to a select committee appointed last session. Allison, chairman.

A number of bills were introduced and referred.

By Edmunds—Authorizing the president to proscribe suitable police regulations for the government of various Indian reservations and for the punishment of murder, robbery and other crimes committed therein; referred.

Davis, of Illinois, presented a memorial asking Congress to provide an industrial bureau, whose duty it shall be to obtain and collate accurate statistics of all countries and the interests which may employ labor.

A motion of Morrill, to lay aside the calendar and consider the bill to provide for taking the next census, was rejected by a vote of—yeas 23; nays 27.

House amendment to the Senate bill making the 22d of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, was agreed to and the bill passed. The amendment provides that it is to take effect February 22, 1879.

Dawes from the committee on public buildings and grounds reported adversely on the memorial of the Missouri legislature asking the removal of the national capitol to a more central portion of the Union.

Plumb from the committee on military affairs reported favorably on the bill to authorize the Secretary of the treasury to ascertain and report to Congress the amount of money expended and the amount of indebtedness assumed by the State of Kansas in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities; placed on the calendar.

House.

The legislative appropriation bill was reported and referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese was taken up. The bill passed—yeas 155; nays 72.

The House went into the committee of the whole on the post office appropriation bill.

Lutterel made a five minutes speech devoted mainly to an attempt to show that the Republican party had obstructed legislation on this subject by refusing to adopt the amendment offered by him to an appropriation bill, to prohibit the employment of Chinese in the navy yards. He did not state that this was ruled out because it was ruled out because it was new legislation and inadmissible under the rules of the House.

Williams of Oregon, before Lutterel spoke, had, to-day endeavored to offer a similar amendment to this bill, but the Democrats objected to its reception.

After taking up the post office bill, Baker, of Indiana, moved to increase the appropriation for mail transportation by railroad from $8,715,000 to $9,000,000. After short debate it was adopted; yeas 89; nays 26.

Chalmers submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for transportation on steamboats from $700,000 to $900,000; agreed to.

Without final action the committee rose.

Durham introduced a joint resolution calling the on Secretary of State for a detailed statement of expenditures made by the government at the Paris Exposition; passed.

Aldrich asked leave to offer a resolution directing the committee on public buildings and grounds to inquire into the method of constructing public buildings with a view of finding whether any abuses are connected with the same; objected to.

Hewitt, of Alabama, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill creating an additional land district in Idaho; passed.

Scales asked leave to introduce a resolution directing the committee on Indian affairs to investigate the recent escape of Cheyenne Indians from their reservation, and their subsequent slaughter by U. S. forces.

McCook objected.

The session to-night on the levee bill was abandoned and postponed until this day week and the House adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Pension cases on the calendar disposed of, the Senate went into executive session, on motion of Conkling.

In executive session Thurman withdrew his motion that the Senate should consider the New York Custom house nominations with open doors.

Conkling expressed a desire that they should take them up for consideration to-day with final action as soon as practicable.

Matthews suggested that Secretary Sherman's rejoiner to Gen. Authur's reply would probably be ready by to-morrow, and he therefore moved to postpone consideration of the nominations until that time.

Conkling moved to amend by postponing the subject until Friday, and this was agreed to without debate.

After short executive session adjourned.

House.

After a short struggle the Republicans who desired the morning hour, were voted down and by a vote of yeas 118, nays 115, House went into committee of the whole on the post office appropriation bills.

Foster submitted an amendment repealing a provision to the bill making an appropriation for deficiency in the appropriation for postal transportation by railroad for the fiscal year ending June, 1878, which forbids any increase in the postal car service beyond what existed on December 1, 1878; adopted.

Baker, of Indiana, moved to increase the appropriation for route agents from $1,075,000 to 1,125,000; adopted—yeas, 106, nays, 70.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendment increasing from $1,980,000 to $2,000,000 the appropriation for letter carriers was adopted; yeas 137, nays, 92.

The following amendments were agreed to:

Increasing the appropriation for transportation on steamer routes from $5,690,000 to $5,900,000; yeas, 172, nays, 53.

For railroad transportation from $8,715,000 to $9,000,000; yeas, 118, nays, 95. And for steamboat transportation from $750,000 to $900,000; yeas, 120, nays, 86.

The House then, without final action, took a recess until 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for the consideration of reports from the committee on commerce.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Plumb called up House bill providing for payment of counsel fees in the Osage ceded land suits, aggregating $30,000.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired and the bill was laid over.

The resolution of Edmunds declaring the validity of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution were taken up and Morgan advocated his substitute of Jan. 20.

Hill presented a petition from his State praying payment of the balance due on account of the expenditures in the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the various Indian wars; referred.

House.

The post office appropriation bill passed after many of the amounts were increased. The struggle of yesterday for the morning hour was then renewed.

A motion to go into committee on the whole on the army appropriation bill was defeated, 101 to 96, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The motion to go into committee was defeated, but Hewitt changed to negative and moved to reconsider the vote. This was promptly followed by a motion to lay Hewit's motion on the table and that vote was taken.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

A letter from the secretary of the interior regarding the increase of salaries of governors of Territories was referred to committee on appropriations.

Saunders, from 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 able to agree, and submitted a report accompanied by a bill to authorize the president temporarily to transfer the custody, control and management of certain Indian tribes from the interior to war department, and for other purposes; laid on the table.

Mr. Saunders gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

Voorhees from committee on pensions, reported a resolution instructing the secretary of the interior to report additional clerical forces necessary in the pension office, to secure to applicants prompt examination of their claims and speedy and efficient transaction of the business of pensioners; agreed to.

Pruden, assistant private secretary to the president, appeared in the Senate chamber with a message from the president. He was accompanied by a messenger, bearing a huge bundle of documents, supposed to be from Secretary Sherman, regarding the New York Custom appointments; but the bundle was not disturbed in open session.

Hamlin from the committee on foreign relations, reported adversely on House joint resolution in relation to expenditures of the Industrial Exposition in Paris, and it was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Conkling the Senate went into executive session.

House.

Conger, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill in reference to the proceedings of the sale of captured and abandoned property; printed and recommended.

On motion of Whitthorn Senate amendments to abolish the U. S. volunteer navy were not concurred in.

Senate bill for the erection of a military post at El Paso, Texas, was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Covert in the Chair, on the private calendar, the pending bill being one known as Fairfax's minority bill.

White opposed the bill as a war claim.

Huntoon advocated it.

Potter favored the bill. It was not a war claim, and not subject to the objection that it was for property destroyed in the enemy's country. The property lay within the defences of Washington city, and not in insurrectionary territory in the least. It lay in territory excluded by the proclamation of President Lincoln.

A motion to report the bill to the House was defeated—yeas 76, nays 78.

On motion of Burchard the enacting clause was stricken out and the committee, in accordance with the rule, rose and reported its action to the House which by a vote of yeas 121, nays 89, concurred in that action.

A New Mode of Locomotion.

The newspaper carrier who serves papers to the attendants in the permanent exhibition building goes his rounds at the rate of 12 miles an hour. He travels on machines, not unlike roller skates, which are called pedomotors, according to the inventor, J. H. Hobbs, an architect on Walnut street above Fifth. The day is not far distant when the whole of this city will be on wheels, when pedestrians will be skimming through the streets at the rate of ten miles an hour with no more effort than now put forth in perambulating half that distance.

The Pedomoter consists of four tough, light, wooden wheels, supplied with an outer rim of tough india-rubber. These wheels are secured to a frame the shape of the foot, which is strapped to the pedal extremities in the usual manner. Unlike roller skates the wheels of these little vehicles are not under, but are placed on each side of the foot, thus giving the wearer a good standing, as well as a solid footing. The rear wheels are three inches in diameter, while those in front are but two and a half inches. This gives the foot a slight incline, and when in motion has much to do in impelling the pedestrian forward. Extending from the toe, with a slight curl toward the ground, is a piece of casting termed the pusher, which is simply used in mounting an elevation or steep incline. From the centre of the heel a small brass wheel extends backwards, serving as a guide as well as a brake. The whole scarcely turns the scale at a pound weight. In using them no more effort is required than in ordinary walking. The wearer steps with his regular stride, and is amazed to find himself skimming over the road so rapidly with so little muscular effort.

Mr. Hobbs explained the mystery of the rapid movement in this manner: A man whose stride is thirty-two inches will traverse forty-eight inches, or one-half farther, with the pedomotor. This is because the body is in constant motion. For instance, says he, the traveler starts, and while raising one foot to step, he continues rapidly onward until that foot is set down and the other raised to make another step. This gives him more momentum, and away he goes over the two miles in the same time as to accomplish a mile with the feet. No effort of the body is required for their use as in skates. The traveler simply puts one foot before the other and finds himself whizzed along at a lively rate.—Philadelphia Record.

A woman's friendship is, as a rule, the legacy of love or the alms of indifference.

An Old Man with the Bones of his Wives.

Readers of Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," remember the vivid description it contains of the famous Capuchin cemetery in Rome. Not many years ago there lived in an Ohio village an old man who established in his own house a receptacle for human bones quite suggestive of that remarkable place. He had buried three wives, and after the death of the third he became very disconsolate and would not be comforted. At last he conceived the idea of exhuming the remains of all three. Waiting until time had been sufficient for the remains of the last to decay he carried out his project. The bones were all taken to his house and there deposited in boxes. Nearly every day he passed several hours in cleaning, polishing, arranging and rearranging the precious relics. It was his delight, as a writer in the Cleveland Herald relates it, to mix the bones in one box, and then select and point out to his friends the fragments of Mary, the bride of his youth. In each instance he was able to tell which of the other wives the remaining bones belonged. At last the old man himself died and directions for his burial were found among his papers. A coffin was to be made large enough to contain not only his body but also the remains of his departed companions. The bones of his first wife were to be arranged about his head and shoulders, while those of the second and third were to be placed along either side of him, and at his feet he directed that a small silken bag containing an earthy matter, supposed to be the dust of the three wives carefully taken out of the original graves, should lie. At his first marriage he had worn silken hose and knee breeches; at the second the same pair of hose carefully preserved, though covered by the more modern trousers, and at the last marriage the same pair of hose as at the first. Carefully dressed, with those bones around him, and those identical hose on his feet, the old man was laid away in his grave.

Tracking Crime with the Microscope.

H. C. Hyde, President of the California Microscopial Society, in a paper recently read before the society, on the subject of "The Microscope in Medical Jurisprudence," mentions the following cases in which the microscope aided in the detection of the criminal:

Some years ago there was a case of child-murder in France. The child had been killed by cutting its throat, and a knife supposed to have been used in the commission of the deed, was found in the possession of the accused. A careful examination showed what were believed to be blood stains, in a crevice between the blade and handle, which had been overlooked in the cleansing process which the knife had gone through, and the substance was submitted to an able microscopist, who, after a thorough investigation declared that the substance was human blood; that it was the blood from the region of the throat—this fact determined by the presence of the epithelial scales peculiar to the fauces, and, furthermore, there were found fragments of rabbit fur. This array of facts was conclusive of the use of the knife in cutting the throat of the murdered child—the additional circumstances being elicited that at the time of the killing the child had a rabbit-fur tippet about its neck. Confronted with these discoveries, the prisoner confessed her guilt (the unnatural monster was a woman), and was executed.

Another case, which I have met somewhere reading but cannot recall the facts, was where the accused attempted to prove an alibi, and would have been successful but for the fact that his boots were covered with a whitish mud, and it occurred to the authorities to have this mud examined by a competent microscopist. The examination showed that the mud was diatomaceous earth, and identical in its contained forms with a deposit where the crime had been committed. This conclusively disproved the alibi, at least so far as the alibi is concerned. The general result of the case I have forgotten.

Old Si's Gold Piece.

Old Si came in yesterday afternoon and held out his hand with a bright yellow spot shining in the centre of the palm.

"Jess look at dat, now!"

"That is a very pretty gold dollar."

"Now, ain't dat han'som! Hit minds me of 'fo' de wah, when ole Marse Aleck used to gib me one ebery-fust day ob de munf!"

"Where did you get it, Si?"

"Down hyar at de countin' room. Marse Hemfill gib me hit an' I'm a tellin' yer now hit kinder sot me back!"

"In what way?"

"Well, ebber sence freedum I'se bin pine'n jess ter feel er gole doller—jess ter know dat er nigger's han' wouldn't git burnt if hit touched one, but ebery time I see one hit was 'n er bank winder wid a big glass twixt me ad' hit."

"How does it feel now?"

"Well, I dunno. Hit sorter feels awkard like; sorter ez ef hit warn't used to sirkerlatin; sorter got de kramps fum too pertractid laziness?"

"But gold is at par now."

"Whar?"

"At par—equal to greenbacks."

"Dur hit is! I nebber could git de in-turn on dis finances bizness. Jess er week ago de greenbacks wuz down—now dey is up; den er gole doller wuz harder ter git dan er frunt seat at de freemale minstrels—now yer gits de gole doller in pref'rence ter de greenback an' yer don't want hit?"

"Why not?"

"Kase why, dar I'se got de gole doller. Hits a heap littler dan er postidge stamp an' not much thicker, an' dar aint no gum on hit ter make it stick in yer pocket. Gole is moughty good, but gimme de doller what it don't take er two doller pocket-book ter hold, so yer kno' all de time dat hit's dar!"

Who is the greatest liar? He who speaks most of himself.

Bob's Tea-Party.

Robinson Littlefield Slater! Is not that a long name? You would expect to see some grand and imposing person answer to it, and I am sure you could not help smiling when little fair-haired Bob, in his kilt skirts, rose before your eyes.

Rob, or at the most, Robin, seems long enough for such a little fellow, and that is what we call him except when papa says, "little pickle," as he does when Rob is naughty.

"Don't oo mean sweet pickle, papa, dear?" one day asked Rob, with a thought of the peaches he liked to see on the dinner table; and papa had to smile down on the small, pleading face, although he did not like the naughtiness any better for his boy's speech.

"I'm 'vited out to tea," said Robin, with great pride. "Folks think I'm a big boy, and don't ask mamma or anybody to come and take care of me. I'm going all alone to take tea with the free Miss Pendergasts!"

"And are going to be the best boy?" said mamma, kissing him.

"Of course. "Mustn't ask for more 'an free helps of cake, must I?"

"No, indeed," said mamma.

In his new brown kilt," with white collar, and a mite of a red-bordered handkerchief sticking out of his breast pocket, Rob looked attractive enough to kiss, as they received him in a body at their front door.

"Hope you are feeling pretty well," said Rob grandly. "My mamma sent her compligards—no, her regardments to you, and says that if I don't behave you must correct me; only I'd just as soon you wouldn't, you know," added he with great frankness.

For a time, however, there seemed to be no need of correction. Rob submitted to be kissed with good grace, answered all questions politely, looked at the pictures in a pile of old magazines with great interest, and stroked the pet cats so gently as to win the greatest approval.

Each Miss Pendergast owned a cat; Miss Minty's was a huge gray one named Christopher; Miss Phemie rejoiced in a yellow and white Arethusa, and Miss Hetty petted a large black fellow called Dandy.

The cats were wonderfully well-mannered. They sat on the hearth rug during tea, and did not beg for food at all, knowing very well that their turn came later.

"I'd just as soon take another tart," when the last crumb of his third one had disappeared, said Rob. "I'd just as soon eat two more, and I want to be sick and have the doctor."

But the Misses Pendergast wisely did not take this mild hint, and Rob had no more tarts, but was told that he might get down and feed the cats, while the ladies cleared the table and carried the dishes out to the sink in the small back kitchen.

"Shall we leave him in there?" asked Miss Phemie.

"Pretty lamb, he is watching the cats as quietly as need be; let him alone," said Miss Minty, peeping in at the half-open door.

Robin was watching the cats, and meditating on what would never have entered any other head than his—that Arethusa was just the size of Dandy, and very much like him in everything but color.

"They would do nicely for twins if she was only black," mused Rob, his eyes roaming from Arethusa to Dandy and then around the room. A bottle of ink stood on the shelf by the clock; Rob climbed up, took it down, and in a moment had the contents poured over Arethusa's back, and a pair of mischievous little hands were rubbing the black fluid into the white and yellow fur. Such a mess as met the eyes of the Misses Pendergast when they came in. Christopher and Dandy were arching their backs and growling, at different sides of the room, while the inky Arethusa struggled in Rob's grasp, and a black pool was soaking into the neat rug carpet.

"Robinson Slater!" gasped Miss Phemie.

"Littlefield, too,—that's in my name," said Rob, calmly. "Wouldn't you like to have two of your cats twins, Miss Pendergast! Oh!—don't you s'pose my mamma'd like to have me come home now?"

Miss Phemie thought she would, and took him there speedily.

"I was some good," whimpered Rob, as he saw mamma's grave look at the spotted kilt suit and the blackened hands.

"He was a lamb—until after tea," said Miss Phemie, relenting.

"I am so sorry he was so naughty, and he shall make amends, or I will for him," said mamma.

So she send the Pendergasts a pretty red and green carpet next day, to replace the ruined one, and Rob went without pudding, or pennies to buy candy, for a whole month after to help him remember.

He is forgiven by the three old ladies, and sometimes visits them now; but he has never been asked to tea again, and all the cats run away growling when they see him enter the door.—[Youth's Companion.

The oldest inhabitant—a circus joke

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THE FIRST DAY SABBATH: ITS LAW.

Under this title, Dr. G. H. Atkinson has prepared a very able discourse, which will soon appear in pamphlet form, and deserves to be generally read and considered. He traces the law of the Sabbath, the seventh day of rest, under the early Hebrew dispensation; its need to weary man as a day of rest from care and labor, and its dedication to the worship of God. He proceeds to show the interpretation given to the Sabbath by the Savior, that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath; that Christ delegated all power to His disciples and they dedicated the first day of the week to Him, calling it the Lord's Day, observing it upon the day of the week when He was restored to them. He shows, in an interesting series of sketches from Roman history, the writings of Pliny and Trajan, what persecution Christians endured for its observance and how the Christian Church with unanimity commemorated the first day of the week, under the example set by the Apostles. The need of the Sabbath for rest and reflection are well set forth and the fact sustained that the Sabbath question is one of quality and not of quantity. Travel around the world westward and a day is lost; travel eastward and a day is gained. Towards the Polar Circle there is six months of day and six of night. These facts show that the world cannot celebrate the identical day in unison and it follows that identity is less important than the proper observance of some day as the Lord's Day, a rest, a Sabbath. This discourse is calculated to strengthen the Christian's faith in the Sabbath, and satisfy the minds of all that they properly celebrate the day the Savior rose from the grave, and upon which, at subsequent times, he repeatedly appeared to his disciples.—Portland Bee.

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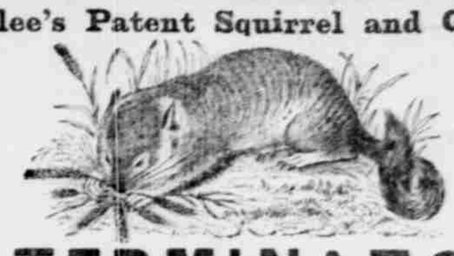

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SCOVILL'S

Blood and Liver Syrup

A PEERLESS REMEDY FOR

Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Chronic Sores, Gout, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum,

And all Diseases indicating an IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD. Cutaneous eruptions upon the face or body do not necessarily indicate the taint of Scrofula, be whether the insidious poison of that dire malady is present in the system or not, certain it is that

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When ordinary medicines utterly fail to arrest the progress of scrofulous and other eruptive disorders, the persistent use of this incomparable depurent secures the desired result. From

THE ARRAY OF PROOF

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Martin Robbins, Jr., writes that he suffered from Scrofulous White Swelling, with twelve running ulcers on his legs, from which more than 100 pieces of bone sloughed away, but by the time he had finished the twenty-fourth bottle of the SYRUP he was completely cured.

THIS GRAND REMEDY

is a compound of vegetable extracts, the chief of which are

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

The cures effected by

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP

Are absolute, and their record is unsullied by failure. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.

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The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

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POINTS TO BE BORNE IN MIND.

Carbolic Salve positively cures the worst sores.
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ranks at the head of all Salves, Ointments, and other Healing Compounds, and has achieved a greater reputation and has a larger sale than any other similar preparation. The most

VIRULENT SORES AND ULCERS

have been cured with wondrous rapidity by the use of Carbolic Salve, and it is prescribed now almost universally by Physicians throughout the country in their practice.

Testimonials from the most respectable sources, medical and otherwise, are constantly accumulating on our hands, demonstrating the sovereign efficacy of

This Great External Remedy,

and that the cures which it effects are as prompt as they are complete. The two following excerpts are all we deem it necessary to insert:

Geo. B. Lincoln, President of the Board of Health, N. Y., writes: "Your Carbolic Salve is an excellent article, and I thank you for it. This is another evidence of the great value of the discovery of carbolic acid."

D. R. LOCKE, Petroleum V. Nasby, of New York, states that he had on the forefinger of his right hand one of those pleasant pets, a "run-round." The finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable. " " " A friend dressed it with Carbolic Salve, and in twenty minutes the pain had so much subsided as to give a fair night's rest. " " The inflamation left the finger in a day."

Henry's Carbolic Salve

is used extensively in Hospitals, and is found to be not only a thorough purifier and disinfectant, but also the most wonderful and speedy healing remedy ever known. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

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This excellent remedy has been well tested by all classes of people for years, and today has a reputation far ahead of anything now before the public.

Rheumatism cured in five days; Lame Back in two days; Neuralgia in one day; Nervous headache in 5 minutes; Toothache 5 minutes; Earache in 5 minutes; Diarrhœa in two days; Sorethroat in one day; Colic in fifteen minutes; Coughs and colds in a short time; Burns without festering; Chilblains and Bunions in a few days.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

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dec 18-f