



THE HERALD

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STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

February 4. Senate went into committee of the Whole with Chapin in the chair. Also S 45, and recommended its indefinite postponement. Agreed to. Also S 41, providing for a vote upon a constitutional Convention, with amendments. Ordered engrossed for a 3d reading to-morrow.

HOUSE

February 4. Permele offered the following which was adopted. Resolved, That the clerk be instructed to request the return of S 2, an act to incorporate cities of the first class in the State of Nebraska with a view to amend.

Tullis gave notice of a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to purchase certain books for the state library.

Tullis introduced House bill 101 an act to lease certain Saline Lands to one N. Atwood for the manufacture of salt.

Church 103 an act to incorporate subordinate lodges of Masons Good Templars, and Odd Fellows. Referred to committee on Incorporations.

Parmele H 105, an act to provide for the relief of the proprietors of Hotels, Inns, Boarding Houses and Restaurants. Referred to a select committee of Parmele, Barnard and McCaig.

Parrie H 106, an act to regulate the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Referred to special committee of Parrie, Blakely and Stewart.

S 3, an act to provide for the sale of lot 1, in block 57, in the town of Lincoln. Referred to committee on Ways and Means.

S 7, a joint memorial and resolution relating to certain claims of the State of Nebraska, against the general government. On motion of Hill the further consideration of this bill was indefinitely postponed.

H 100, an act to establish and maintain an asylum for the deaf and dumb in the State of Nebraska.

Griffin, in connection with the reading of the bill, presented a memorial on the subject from the Young Men's Christian Association of Omaha, which was read. Also a letter to that Association from W. H. Fren of Indiana.

On motion of Griffin the blank appropriation was filled \$5 000 and the bill was referred to Judiciary committee.

H 21, an act to provide for the Registry of School Lands, for the control and disposition thereof, and for the safe keeping of the funds derived from the sale and lease of said lands. The clerk read an amendment reported by the committee, to whom it was referred as a substitute for the same. Made a special order for to-morrow afternoon in committee of the Whole.

H 34, an act to amend section 11 chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes, entitled Agriculture. The clerk read an amendment reported as a substitute for the bill. Amendment was adopted. Ordered engrossed for a 3d reading to-morrow.

H 61, an act to amend section one of an act entitled an act to provide for the appointment of clerk of the District Court. Read a 3d time and passed.

H 66, an act to amend section 11, chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes entitled Jails. Reported by the special committee with amendments. Amendment adopted, and bill ordered engrossed for a 3d reading to-morrow.

S 87, an act to encourage the growth of timber, fruit, shade and ornamental trees in the State of Nebraska.

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S 87, an act to encourage the growth of timber, fruit, shade and ornamental trees in the State of Nebraska.

ding for the distribution of printed copies of State Board of Agriculture. Read 2d time by its title and referred to Committee on Expenditures.

BILLS ON 2d READING. Senate went into committee of the Whole with Cunningham in the chair, on bills on 2d reading.

Committee rose and reported back Senate 35, an act to dispose of the State public improvement lands with substitute for section 1st, and recommended its passage, as amended, and that it be engrossed for a 3d reading to-day.

Reavis moved that the report be adopted, and bill engrossed for a third reading to-day, which was objected to. The President decided the motion out of order, as all reports lie over one day under the rules.

Reavis appealed from decision of the chair. Those voting to sustain the decision were: Chapin, Gere, Goodwill, Hathaway and Porter—5. Those voting to reverse the decision were: Ashton, Barnum, Cunningham, Majors, Reavis and Stevenson—6. Decision was reversed. The motion was divided. The report was adopted and on motion of Chapin ordered engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Senate took a recess till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Senate 58, an act to provide for the enumeration of inhabitants and the registration of births and deaths in the State of Nebraska. Passed.

Senate 69, an act to restrain bulls from running at large. Passed.

Senate 64, an act to punish offenders against chastity, morality and decency. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Senate 8, relative to female suffrage. Referred to Judiciary committee.

BILLS ON 3d READING. Senate 61, an act to locate the county seat of Seward county. Passed.

Senate —, resolution recommending electors to vote for or against Constitutional Convention at next general election of members of Legislature.—Passed.

Gere of special committee reported back Senate 63, an act to authorize the Governor to convey lands on Salt creek for mill purposes with amendment and recommended its passage.

Adjoined.

HOUSE. February 6, 1869. Mr. Furay offered a petition praying for a general herd law.

Barnard offered the following which was adopted. Resolved, That the joint branches of the Legislature adjourn on Monday at 12 o'clock, midnight, Feb. 15, sine die.

Brewer introduced House — an act to change the passage of the North channel of the Platte river. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

Blinley introduced House 118, for the building of a bridge across the Big Blue river. Referred to committee on public lands.

BILLS ON 2d READING. House 50, 61 85 and 91, by motion of Barnard, were indefinitely postponed.

House 27, an act to restrain stock from running at large in the State of Nebraska. Barnard moved the indefinite postponement of the bill which was lost.

On motion of Stewart, ordered engrossed for a 3d reading at 11 o'clock on Monday.

House 96, an act to provide for the enrolling and mustering into service and paying of the militia of the State. Read 3d time by its title and passed.

Senate 42, a Joint Memorial and Resolution praying Congress to grant land to aid the construction of a Railroad from Yankton to Columbus, U. P. R. R. Read 3d time and passed.

House 107, an act to transfer certain records from the county of Cass, to the county of Saunders. Read 3d time and passed.

House 92 an act to amend section 2, chapter 4, of the Revised Statutes entitled Precincts. Read 2d time and passed.

House 60, an act to aid in the construction of a bridge across Blue river. Reported by the committee on public lands without amendment. Ordered engrossed for 3d reading to-morrow.

On motion of Stewart the House took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. On motion of Stewart, House 95, an act for the revision of the school law was recommended to a special committee of Church who immediately reported it back to the House, where it was read a 3d time and passed. The title was amended so as to read "an act to provide a system of Public Schools."

Next is Hon. T. B. Stevenson of Nebraska City, under the medium size, with a slight stoop, and scarcely perceptible impediment in his speech, clear headed, and watchful of the interests of his constituency, he is par excellence the economical man of the Senate. He votes consistently and persistently against all appropriations and expenditures which are not essential to the actual welfare of the State, and defines his position in that clear, logical way, that points to him as a rising man in Nebraska.

Hon. Wm. F. Chapin, sits next to the Senator from Ohio, always busy with his pen or pencil, constantly at work. He will drop either and take part in debate with an earnestness scarcely to be expected from his apparent pre-occupation; but Chapin's ears and eyes are ever open and watchful. He is acknowledged the best parliamentarian in the Senate.

Next comes Hon. Thomas J. Majors of Nebraska whom the writer scarcely recognized from the fact of his well known ambrosial locks having been curtailed of late to an extent which completely changes his appearance.—He is one of the best workers in the Senate and follows a bill through with an energy which always gives it success. Having seen Tom riding down upon the "grey backs" with his mouth blackened with cartridge powder, his long locks streaming in the wind, shouting and animating his boys on the other side of Mason & Dixon's line; the contrast as he sits now, with Senatorial toga over him, is so striking, that your correspondent would scarcely recognize him, but for the old time warm grasp of his hand and the honest heart springing laugh. Nemaha will never suffer while she is thus represented.

Tom made a flank movement on the Lincoln Monument appropriation, and retired in good order, leaving his mark in the shape of a pithy speech marking the soldiers of Nebraska. This so far is the only oratorical effort of which the Senate has given birth to.

Hon. C. H. Gere represents Lancaster on the left of Majors. Mr. G. is a worker—quiet, unobtrusive, and watchful; whenever he moves, he moves to count—and gives promise of being well known in Nebraska for his intrinsic merit. He has taken his seat from the representative of Democracy Mr. Guy C. Barnum from Platte and the representative of the soldiers, Tom Majors. Mr. Gere is the editor of the Commonwealth of this place, and one of the best men in the Senate.

Mr. Barnum on his left has the sole enjoyment of representing the Democratic party in this body, which defunct party has no very unanimous thing of it, in this Senate. Mr. B. is a very solid man, he is not a specimen of lengthened sweetness long drawn out, a good solid chunk of democracy which now-a-days is by no means particularly odorous. His pet measure is "a general herd law," and he never fails to introduce "the poor man" to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. N. Bar S. Porter from Dakota surrounded the gentleman from Platte on the left. Mr. P. is one of the most strenuous advocates for economy in the administration of State affairs; and a rising man in Nebraska politics—quiet and gentlemanly on all occasions; no member looks after the interests of the State more watchfully than the gentleman from Dakota.

Hon. E. E. Cunningham from Richardson occupies the next seat, and is a perfect contrast to his colleague Hon. Isaac Ream. Mr. C. is bland—his remarks are pointed, clearly defined, and trenchant, while throughout his oratorical efforts his eye beams with kindness and his face expresses only good feeling for his fellows. Mr. R. has dark hair and highly colored complexion, his head rests well back on his shoulders and the upward cast of his eye and nose in debate forcibly recall the "defunct animal" in that road bill of his. Both of these gentlemen appear to be lawyers, though to look at them we cannot help feeling that they have chosen different roads to the goal of success.

Next on the left of Mr. Porter, sits Dr. Goodwill from Washington county. The Dr. has taken this position near Mr. Ashton, to the end that he may act as obstetrician to that gentleman's speech when the time for delivery gets around. The Dr. is one of those quiet unobtrusive men whose real worth can only be estimated by a longer acquaintance than your correspondent has had the good fortune to enjoy.

Next on the left sits the Senator from Cass, Mr. H. D. Hathaway, the proprietor of the Plattsouth Herald, dark haired, dark eyed, medium size, with a quick retentive manner. He represents the interests of his constituency with a watchfulness quite praiseworthy. He is a strong advocate of reform and retrenchment, he believes in Burton's Tobacco Antidote, and never makes a speech.

On Mr. H's left sits the President of the Otoe County National Bank Mr. Ashton, a gentleman over six feet, with peddles in proportion, which he occasionally hangs over his desk in a manner quite refreshing for no chance. He is a regular attendant, always at his post and votes in a systematic manner on every question. We incline to the belief that he is pregnant with a

big speech, and we look to see him delivered ere long.

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THE SHOSHONE FALLS

The Shoshone Falls are situated about seven miles from Desertation, on the stage road from Salt Lake City to Boise City. The river for many miles, both above and below, passes through a volcanic valley. It has cut a perpendicular canon through the layers of lava to the depth of 1,000 feet.—The canon is generally about half a mile wide. At the point where the falls are located it is nearly a mile wide. Viewed from below it appears circular, like a vast amphitheatre, with the falls in the centre. The different layers of lava, resemble seats in tiers ranging one above another to a height of 700 feet above the head of the falls. In the narrowest part the water is 200 or 300 yards wide. About 400 yards above the main falls are five islands, at nearly equal intervals across the river, dividing the stream into six parts. As the water passes between the islands it is precipitated 25 or 30 feet. The falls differ essentially from each other in the islands, the water unites and passes in an unbroken sheet over the great fall; the descent is about 200 feet. The semicircle at the head of the falls is apparently perfect, and the leap as clear as that of Niagara. Enormous clouds of mist and spray arise, radiating with rainbows. At the foot are rushing showers of spray, from among which the water beaten into foam, dashes furiously away. Occasionally can be seen through the flying mist the immense sheet of water standing out in bold relief from the rocks, showing that with proper appliances it is practicable to get behind, as at Niagara. A few hundred yards further down the water swings slowly around in a huge whirlpool and then disappears in the black canon below.

The delicate prismatic colors of the rainbow and the graceful evanescent forms of the mist contrast strangely with the iron-black surface, hard outlines, and awful forms of the overhanging basalt. The sound of the rushing water resembles that of an orchestra, the small falls giving the high notes and the great fall the bass, producing a combination not possible to obtain from a single cantata. At Rock Creek station, 20 miles distant, it can be heard distinctly,—no continuity but at intervals, like the surf.—When the notes strike in unison they can be heard at a greater distance. In the winter this mist rises like the smoke from a volcano. A few diminutive pines grow among the rocky declivities of the canon. The plain produces only sage brush. The hostility of the Indians renders a visit to this interesting region somewhat hazardous, unless with a party of six or eight men, well armed and on the alert.

That the American people sometimes respected honor in a way by following item which appeared in a late number of the Pall Mall Gazette: an amusing incident occurred at the opening of the French Chambers on Monday. A newly appointed attaché at the American embassy came to witness the ceremony, being unknown to the police, was stopped by two officials at the door, who asked him his name. The attaché answered something in English and attempted to pass on, but the officials refused to admit him to the room. He understood that he was the two officials by the collar and knocked their heads against each other two or three times. An officer now came up and asked the attaché for his card, which he immediately produced, and had a remarkable effect on the conduct of the policeman, who immediately turned the hard usage they had received. They bowed profoundly, and with much embarrassment allowed the attaché to his seat.

POLITICAL RELIC.—Our old radical friend W. H. King, from Pennsylvania, called yesterday and left with us an curious relic of the last campaign. It is a heavy coat, cut like a military one, on one side the words "Grant" and on the other "Colfax." Last fall, during the body contended campaign in Hollidaysburg, Pa. when ingeniously was brisk in donning "defunct" and "appliance" for the procession, the relic of that live-manufacture town constructed a new cutting machine, and put it on a wagon. The machine power was derived from the wheels of the wagon, and as the vehicle moved in the procession the nail factory was in operation, making hundreds of small nails with the words "Grant" and "Colfax" impressed by the same motion that severed the nail from the plate.—Manna

Freight for Salt Lake is now sent from New York to the end of the Pacific Railroad without change of cars—2,500 miles New York "Red Line" cars are sent west of the Rocky Mountains. America has now the longest line of continuous railroad track in the world.

Gov. Wise thanks God that he is delivered from the sin and curse of slavery.—Oh Wise that thou art—thank God that he did not pay for your faculties when you raised your executive hand to prevent the blessing threatened through John Brown. Wise is opposed to negro suffrage, and the movement of other native Virginians to restore the State.

General Lee, when some one spoke disparagingly of General Grant's abilities in his presence, shrugged his shoulders and said:—"At all events he seems to accomplish whatever he undertakes?"

Dr. McBride has been found guilty of dealing faro at Lexington, Ky., and fined \$500. In default of payment, he was sent to the workhouse to work out his fine at 50 cents per day.

SPEECH OF COL. MAJORS

Lincoln, Neb. Feb. 4th, 1869. To-day, the Senate being in Committee of the Whole House, has among other bills, a bill to appropriate five hundred dollars to the Lincoln Monument Association. Mr. Majors moved to amend by striking out "Lincoln Monument Association," and insert "Nebraska Soldiers' Monumental Association," and in support of the amendment, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman:—The financial condition of the State of Nebraska is such, that we should be very careful in making appropriations for any purpose, and while I would like to vote for the bill under consideration, yet a sense of duty to the humble martyrs of this State, compels me to offer an amendment to this bill.

What I may say upon this question, I hope may not be misunderstood for I do not desire to be understood as opposed to the recognition of our peaceful, valuable and almost superhuman efforts of that assisted martyr and patriot, Abraham Lincoln, in his successful efforts to sustain for the people of these United States and their posterity, that great and priceless boon, American Liberty, and human equality—upon which alone, true and just governments are established, and upon which ground alone, they can stand.

Yet gentlemen, while this is true of that sainted patriot, I cannot forget that even from the State of Nebraska, in 1861, when the volcanic eruption of Southern injustice, so long repressed, burst upon us and threatened to engulf our free institutions forever, and fasten upon us inevitably the shackles of slavery, there arose from this men, bold, brave, true and almost unnumbered patriots, between two and three thousand patriots, to the call of their country.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, you will remember, in 1861, when all was peace and quiet at the residence of our country, many, the sound "to arms," was heard. That mighty emblem of prosperity, equality and liberty, the stars and stripes, was unfurled, and, as one man, Nebraska arose in her might, with the proud and patriotic determination, that the glorious emblem of peace and prosperity, which had hitherto floated triumphantly in the field and at the masthead, should still float undaunted and untrammelled over the land of the free, as it had hitherto, over the bosom of the sea.

Mr. Chairman, when I consider the disinterested patriotism, and self-sacrificing efforts of those unthought of, and secluded heroes, who left all that was near and dear to them, and when I remember with what bright hopes I have seen these men engage their country, only aspiring to be true to their country and God, fall with the shout of liberty upon their lips, by the leaden messengers of death, directed by the hand of treason, I say when I remember these things, I cannot consent to cast my vote for any proposition which will in any wise have the appearance of forgetfulness for our own heroic dead.

If it were possible to draw aside the veil that now separates us from that eternal and glorious rest, prepared for the faithful, I imagine you would see that the same great Omnipotent arm, that encircles the pure, spiritual form of Abraham Lincoln, also encircles the equally pure form of that by the world—unnoticed private, who fell with his face to the enemy, covered with glory.

When I look at the picture of equality as recognized by Omnipotence himself, I cannot consent, in justice to my own feelings of right, to pass over the dead hero of Nebraska, although a private, to do honor to the ashes of our lamented martyr, Abraham Lincoln. But we are here, insist, and urge upon you gentlemen, the propriety of justice before generosity.

Charity begins at home! If after we have duly shown respect to the ashes of our heroes by erecting to them a monument, it is thought we are financially able to contribute something to the Lincoln Monumental Association, then gentlemen, and not until then, can I consent to vote for this bill amended.

At the conclusion of Mr. Majors' remarks, several Senators addressed the committee and urged him to withdraw his amendment, assuring him that whenever a bill was introduced to appropriate money to erect a State Monument in memory of the glorious dead of Nebraska, they would vote for, and use their influence for that appropriation.

Mr. Majors, with these assurances on the part of the Hon. Senators, withdrew his amendment, and then the bill was agreed to.

An appropriation for building the Boston post office was omitted from the list of appropriations for public buildings sent from the Treasury Department to the Capital through the negligence of a clerk. It is to be regretted that such negligent acts are not more numerous.

One of the House committees will soon report a bill in relation to the seal, fisheries of Alaska, which provides for giving the contract out to the highest bidder; also, for a tax of \$1 50 for each seal killed, besides a royalty to the Government at \$3.

Most people take one another by the hand, but barbers take folks by the nose. To them people's faces are a handy business. In their hands only, it may be added, is shaving an honest thing; and the closer they shave the more faithful they are.

A refinement in language is cultivated not only in the streets, but in the parlors of New York. "Pickled Pig's Ankles," for instance, are announced on a window placard in Bleeker street. Common people used to call them pig's feet.

A firm in Battle Creek, Mich., has been engaged for some time in shipping threshing machines to California by way of New York.

It is proposed to make a new county on Long Island.