

THE LEGISLATURE.
SENATE.
MORNING SESSION.
January 22, 1881.
The Senate convened at 9 a. m.
Prayer by the chaplain.
Journal read and approved.
BILLS ON SECOND READING.
H R No. 78 was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.
S F No. 37 was read and referred to the committee on judiciary.
The resolution of Mr. Howe, offered yesterday, on the subject of postage stamps and papers, was called up, and on motion, was laid on the table.
Howe introduced a resolution to amend the standing rules of the Senate in trials of contested election cases, which was laid over under the rules.
On motion, the Senate took a recess until 12 m.
After recess the Senate adjourned until 3 p. m. on Monday next.

HOUSE.
JAN. 22, 1881.
The House assembled at 10 o'clock.
Prayer by the chaplain.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
A communication was received and read from Mr. Church, proprietor of the Opera House, stating that it could only be had from 12 to 1 o'clock and from 4 to 6 p. m. to-day.
The House accepted the proposition and took recess until 12 m.
After the joint convention the House was called to order and on motion adjourned until 3 p. m. Monday.

SENATE.
LINCOLN, January 24, 1881.
The Senate convened at 3 p. m.
Prayer by the chaplain.
Journal read and approved.
Teft, by consent, offered the following, which was adopted under the suspension of the rules:
Resolved, That the secretary of the joint convention be directed to make a certificate of the election of C. H. Van Wyck as United States senator; and the result of the vote and the declaration thereof by the President of the Senate, also unite in said certificate, which shall be given by the said secretary to the governor of Nebraska.
Gere, from the committee on finance, ways and means, reported back H R No. 78.
On motion, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, for the consideration of the bill.
Teft in the chair.
After discussion, the committee arose and reported the bill, recommending that it do pass.
The bill, on motion, was then passed by the Senate—yeas 21, nays 2; absent and not voting 7.
I. D. Evans was announced as the clerk of committee on finance, ways and means.
M. W. Bruce as clerk to the committee on education.
J. W. Pearman as clerk to the committee on privileges and elections.
Taylor offered the following:
Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns to-day it be until Tuesday, Feb. 1st, at 3 o'clock p. m., provided the House adjourn for the same time.
Gere offered the following as a substitute:
Resolved, That the House concurring thereto, that the Senate shall adjourn to Feb. 1st, at 3 o'clock p. m.
The substitute was adopted.
Gere moved a suspension of the rules and that a committee of ladies now in the chamber be allowed to present certain petitions they wished and make such explanations as they desired.
The motion prevailed, and Mrs. De Long addressed the Senate in a few forcible and well placed remarks, urging upon legislators the importance of the subjects in which they were interested—temperance and equal suffrage. The right to vote belonged to the people; the genius of our institutions recognized no special laws for any one class of our people—rights were equal, or should be. We wish to be placed on an equal footing with the rest of mankind, and if our petitions are not answered by this legislature we will petition the next, and the next, and so continue until you do give ear to our supplications for right and justice.
The petitions presented were from citizens of Antelope, Dodge, Saunders, Stanton, Washington, Cass, Richardson, Johnson, Buffalo, Lancaster, Cheyenne, Madison, Polk, Saline and Boone, and signed by upwards of two thousand names for the submitting to the people a prohibitory amendment, and over two thousand names for the submitting to the people the proposition for free suffrage.
Howe offered a resolution inquiring of the attorney general his opinion as to the law by which members and employees of the senate are allowed postage stamps, newspapers and newspaper wrappers at the expense of the state.
A motion to suspend the rules for the consideration of the resolution was lost.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.
JAN. 24, 1881.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
The House assembled pursuant to adjournment, at 3 o'clock.
Prayer by the chaplain.
Messrs. McClure, Graham, Kloeppel, Dowdy, Reed, Montgomery, McKinnon, Silver, McShane, Sears,

Jackson, Bolln were excused.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.
Filley presented a petition from 2382 citizens of Gage county asking for the submission of a prohibitory clause in the constitution.
Cantlin presented a similar petition from 120 citizens of Dodge county.
Correll a similar one from 887 citizens of Thayer county, all of which were referred to the committee on constitutional amendments.
Correll offered a resolution requesting the committee on public lands and buildings to prepare a bill providing for the transfer of certain lands appropriated for works of internal improvement and undisposed of, to the school lands.
Whedon offered the following, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the secretary of state be and is hereby requested to furnish this body two dozen extra chairs, the same as has been furnished to the Senate.
Kaley offered the following, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the secretary of state be and is hereby requested to report to this house the number of rooms rented for the use of the committees of this house, from whom the same are so rented, and for what committees and the rate and terms upon which the same are so rented.
INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.
Daly introduced a bill for an act to amend section 1 of an act to provide for the organization of new counties and to locate the county seats thereof.
Slocumb introduced a bill for an act to amend sections 25 and 30 of an act entitled an act concerning counties and county officers.
Correll introduced a bill for an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of medicine in the state of Nebraska.
King introduced a bill for an act to establish a home for the friendless in the state of Nebraska, and provide for the location, erection, and government of the same.
Fredericks introduced a bill for an act providing suitable rooms in the capitol building for supreme court rooms.
Dew introduced a bill for an act to appropriate the matriculation fees of the University of Nebraska for the use and support of its library.
Moore of York introduced a bill for an act entitled an act to amend chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes.
BILLS ON SECOND READING.
H R No. 108 read and referred to committee on miscellaneous subjects.
H R No. 109 read and referred to committee on federal relations.
H R No. 110 read and referred to committee on cities and towns.
H R No. 111 read and referred to committee on roads and bridges.
H R No. 112 read and referred to committee on claims.
H R No. 113 read and referred to committee on finance, ways and means.
MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.
Mickey offered the following:
Resolved, That both houses of the legislature, the Senate concurring, adjourn at 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, January 25, until Tuesday, February 1st, at 3 o'clock p. m.
Ransom offered the following as a substitute:
Resolved, That with the consent of the Senate, when this House adjourns it adjourn until Tuesday, February 1st, at 1 o'clock p. m.
Several amendments were offered and being discussed when the House was informed that the Senate had passed a joint resolution that when it adjourned it adjourn until 3 p. m., Tuesday, February 1. The resolution was concurred in, and the adjournment of Mr. Ransom was passed.
Kaley offered the following:
WHEREAS, There was donated to the state by the general government 13,285 acres of land for the development of salt springs within the state, and which for want of legislation are not utilized;
AND WHEREAS, The Governor in his message strongly recommends the appointing of a special committee to enquire into the condition and value of said springs, and recommends such measures as may be thought advisable, therefore be it
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of this House to examine into the condition and value of said springs and also the lands appropriated to the state for that purpose, to make proper chemical tests of the density of the water, and volume of the flow, as well as all other facts necessary to a full understanding of the interest of the state in this important matter, and for the purpose of fully carrying out the provisions of this resolution said committee shall have authority to hire conveyances to examine said lands and springs and make such other expenditures as may seem best to said committee to fully ascertain all the facts necessary to advise this House in the premises.
Resolved, further, That said committee report, at the earliest practical moment, its finding in the premises, and accompany the same with such recommendation, either by bill or otherwise, as to them may seem best for the interest of the state.
On motion of Kyner, the resolution was laid on the table for future consideration.
On motion at 5:20, the House adjourned.

Taking a penny that does not belong to one removes the barrier between integrity and rascality.
Prayer by the chaplain.
Never send your guest who is accustomed to a warm room, into a cold, damp bed to sleep.

The Irish Land Question—Its Rights, Its Wrongs and Its Remedies.
I agree that Ireland should be governed by English ideas, but the ideas should be those of the people of England and not of a selfish and unpatriotic clique, spoiled by centuries of ascendancy and irresponsible power. Reviewing the condition of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, large estates were given to English gentlemen as settlers; these were obliged to have English tenants on the principle of the modern advertisement,—"No Irish need apply." The conquest of Ireland so reduced the ancient Celtic race that the English settlers outnumbered them. It is important to bear this in mind, for English people were accustomed to talk of Paddy as being so very different from an Englishman, while many of those who were accused of such atrocities that have been committed lately were the actual descendants of Englishmen or Normans settled there, as their names unmistakably indicate. Their descent at that early period, the curse of absenteeism, commenced by the granting of large estates to persons who would not reside in the country. At that time the Celtic population was confined to a limited area, their places being filled by English and Scotch settlers.
The uncertain, unsmooth and rotten land system established in the time of Elizabeth, had caused chronic discontent in Ireland, and when Cromwell turned his attention to Ireland he was in a very bad temper, and he acted in a very thorough but very cruel manner. Cromwell whipped the whole country into through the subjection; he determined there should be no intermingling of blood, and he set apart about a fourth of Ireland, the county of Connaught, into which all the Irish people should retire.
(To be continued.)

Mountains in the Ocean.
Geology teaches that the continents of the world were once beneath the ocean. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that there are inequalities in the bottom of the ocean like those on the land.
The recent deep sea soundings confirm this opinion and reveal mountains and hills, valleys and table-lands. The greatest depth reached in sounding is 27,000 feet, which exceeds the height of the loftiest mountain in the Himalayas.
Some of the mountains in the sea are steeper and more abrupt than any on the land. In the British Channel the depth changes within ten miles from 600 feet to 12,000 feet, and it is very common, within a few miles of the coast of continents and islands, for the depth to change suddenly from a few hundred feet to many thousand.
In other cases, as in a large part of the bed of the Atlantic between Europe and the United States, there are plateaus extending hundreds of miles with very slight undulations. We shall soon know the shape of the ocean floor almost as well as of the earth's surface.

Poverty and Debt.
Poverty is a bitter draught, but may, and sometimes with advantage, be gulped down. Though the drinker makes very faces, there may, after all, be wholesome goodness in the cup. But debt, however courteously it be offered, is the cup of a siren, and the wine, spiced and delicious though it be, an eating poison. The man out of debt, though with a flaw in his jerkin, a crack in his shoe-leather, and a hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him; but the debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf upon a holiday—a slave, to be reclaimed at an instant by his owner, the creditor? My son, if poor, see wine in the running spring; let thy mouth water at the last week's roll; think a threadbare coat the "only wear"; and acknowledge a white-washed garret the fittest housing place for a gentleman; do this, and flee debt. So shall thy heart be at peace, and the Sheriff be confounded.

Rest Better than Physic.
Rest would cure half the accidents that horses receive, but people will not give it time because it costs money. A pet horse of mine had a very bad sprain consequent on a groom's disobedience. His leg was almost as useless as though it were broken. He was seen by many veterinarians and pronounced incurably injured. I was advised to sell him or kill him. I did neither. I had his plates taken off, put him into the largest loose box I have—one eighteen feet by thirteen feet—with straw up to his knees, and then, giving him no treatment except cold water bandages, kept him doing nothing for a year, gently walking him about the soft paths of my woods when it was fine weather. He recovered entirely after twelve months' rest, and now he is ready to jump over the moon, and the only hard task is to make him not gallop.—Whitehall Review.

Man believes that to be a lie which contradicts the testimony of his own ignorance.
A friend cannot be known in prosperity, and an enemy cannot be hid in adversity.

Crops in Connection with Corn.
Western farmers are averse to planting beans and pumpkins on the same land with corn because they rely entirely on horse implements to cultivate it. Eastern farmers, however, expect to realize about half as much from the beans and pumpkins raised among corn as from the corn itself. When corn is planted in hills four feet apart, it is plain that some other crop can be raised on the uncultivated land. If no crop can be produced with a view of harvesting it, one can be raised that will be valuable for feeding on the ground or for ploughing under for a fertilizer. A crop of fat turnips may generally be raised between the rows of corn by simply scattering the seed when the ground is worked the last time. Sheep that have been educated to it will eat them off on the spot where they grow, or the roots may be pulled out and fed to them in the pasture or yard. For feeding cattle after the frost has killed the grass in the pasture, fat turnips are excellent. If turnips are fed to milk cows immediately after milking, their flavor and odor will not appear in the milk drawn twelve hours afterward. Cattle and sheep that have a liberal supply of turnips late in the fall will be likely to go into winter quarters in a very good condition. If fall rye is sown among corn when it is cultivated the last time, it will generally obtain a good growth before the occurrence of frost. If there is little snow it will make good winter pasturage. The green rye will afford a desirable change from dry corn fodder when both are eaten by stock in the same field. If the snow is deep during the winter the rye will be preserved till spring, when it may be eaten off by stock or ploughed under for manure. The growth of rye among corn will serve to keep the land free from weeds which often cover the ground after the cultivation stops.

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Temperance lecturers love to dwell on the fact that a father's intemperate habits often affect the future lives of their offspring, and none believes more strongly in this theory than a Boston wife. Not long since her husband asked why it was that the baby was always waking up during the night and screaming as if it saw snakes and lizards in the room. "I guess it is the effect of some of your old drinks, John," was the quiet reply.

A little oil cake or meal given to the farm team about the time when shedding the winter coat will be of great advantage. It will act as a gentle laxative and stimulant, and render more active the various secretory organs of the system, and better fit the heavy and arduous labors of the season. An occasional teaspoonful of spirits of nitre will not come amiss to act as a diuretic.

At Carson City, Nevada, the other day, Rev. Willis offered the Lord's Prayer in the Senate. When he had finished Doolin leaped over Hammond and remarked: "He stole that prayer, and I'll bet on it. I heard the same ideas expressed in Eureka at a funeral over two years ago."

A small child being asked by a Sunday school teacher "What did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red sea," answered, "I don't know, ma'am, but I guess they dried themselves."

The happiness of the tender heart is increased by what it can take away from the wretchedness of others.

Intellectual pride is less outraged by the obscurities of faith than by the authority with which it is clothed.

The loud tones in which some persons appeal to reason imply that reason is a great distance from them.

It is good in a fever, and much better in anger, to have the tongue kept clean and smooth.

The trouble with many communities is, that their dead men refuse to be buried.

The more we help others to bear their burdens the lighter will be our own.

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"SQUIRE N. C. SCOTT, Sylvania, O., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer for 15 years with Bright's Disease of the kidneys. For weeks at a time I was unable to get out of bed; took barrels of medicine, but they gave me only temporary relief. I wore two of Prof. Guilmette's Kidney Pads six weeks, and I now know I am entirely cured."
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