

## NOTES FOR THE LADIES.

Hush Money—Nurse's wages. Generally speaking—woman. Three reckless and desperate girls in Iowa have just married editors. Engaging photographer—"Just look a little pleasant, miss! Think of 'im!"

Celia Logan grows severe when writing about Landseer. She didn't like him a bit.

Large numbers of ladies visit the Washington Treasury Department every day soliciting employment.

The Australian Parliament has voted by thirty-five to thirty-three to let female rate-payers vote.

The Johnstown (Pa.) *Voice* has suspended. That story about a woman hatching out a hen's egg in a demijohn killed it.

Miss Foley, an American girl, who is studying in Rome, intends to make a life-size statue of the Prophet Jeremiah, who is her pet ideal.

Mlle Dejaret is wasting the sweetness of her seventy-four years on the public of Bordeaux, France. She dances as lively as ever.

Miss Clarissa Pettit, of Logansport, Ind., wears a \$800 gold watch on the strength of being the most popular lady in the city, according to ballot.

Nilsson sent back word to the managers of the Industrial Exhibition at Newark that "inasmuch as it was them," she would sing at their concert for \$3,000.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons sold flowers at the Springfield Bazar the other night, and made all the youths in town forget there was such a thing as a panic.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* heads its woman column "Cradle Rockers," and then puts in items about Anna Dickinson and Dr. Mary Walker. Cradle rockers indeed!

The "deportment" professor of a Connecticut female seminary insists that the public shall not be allowed to intrude while the young ladies indulge in their harmless game of leap-frog.

Respect for old age never had a brighter illustration than in the case of the young lady who always refuses to go to the wash-tub when her mother or grandmother is present.

A philosopher remarks that there is something peculiarly instructive in standing upon a street corner in a large city, and watch the men all rushing around trying to make money, and the women floating around to spend it.

The town of Fitchburg, Mass., in its efforts to contribute to the happiness and enjoyment of its people on Thanksgiving, granted marriage certificates at fifty cents each, and the clergymen agreed to perform the nuptial ceremonies at a reduced price.

That dear old lady, Madame Celeste, is actually going to bound upon the London stage again as "Miami, the Huntress of the Mississippi," and to inquire "ware is my 'oss-hand," and to chuck the little girl under the chin and say, "sh, parr chile."

A Catholic lady of Hamburg has bequeathed sixty thousand thalers to the heads of the Jewish congregation in that city to distribute in charities, as an evidence of the faith she has in their uprightness, after investigating through a long life the doctrines and creeds of all nationalities.

Mrs. Livermore says, in her battle-of-money lecture, that the saddest things in our crisis are the revelations that those whom we considered unimpeachable have shown themselves to be dishonest men. Like the over-ripe Bartlett pear, they were bright and golden outside, but inside all was rottenness and corruption.

A correspondent suggests as a remedy for the nervous trouble engendered by two persons sleeping together, that a partition be built lengthways of the bed. This partition might be of boards handsomely painted and touched off with a few happy designs. But it would be cheaper in the long run, we think, to build it of brick, with marble facing, and a granite cap. At the option of the owner of the wall a layer of broken glass could be spread on the top to prevent any climbing over.

A Kentucky druggist's clerk only charged six-pence for the ounce of croton oil which he dispensed in mistake for castor oil, and now the ungrateful widow seeks to extort \$25,000 damages from him.

## PIOCHE NOTES.

From the *Record* of Dec. 4:—

On the morning of Dec. 3, Jane Delano, about forty-eight years of age, was found frozen to death on Hoffman street. She was addicted to intemperate habits.

Night before last was the coldest of the season. The mercury touched twenty-four degrees below freezing point. It was cloudy all day yesterday, and about sundown snow began to fall. Snow continued to come down at intervals until 11 o'clock last night.

It is scarcely necessary to inform Pioche folks that winter is upon us. Yesterday was not excessively cold, yet the day was bleak and dreary overhead. The ground was covered with snow, and every mountain top, in all directions, was capped with the same. The streets were not filled with pleasure seekers, only those on business bent ventured to face the inclement weather. Various sleighing parties were out during the day and evening, and some of the boys amused themselves "coasting" down Meadow Valley and Main streets.

From the *Record* of Dec. 8:—

Yesterday morning all Pioche and the surrounding country was covered with snow to the depth of four inches. The ground being frozen hard and the temperature moderated considerably, it was a fine day for sleighing, and many of our people took advantage of these fortuitous circumstances.

Notwithstanding the apprehensions felt that the late snow storm might stop the cars between Pioche and Bullionville, we are gratified to say that trains have arrived and departed on time, just as they did before the storm.

Staging is becoming very rough, owing to the inclement weather. The roads, however, are firm and hard in the valleys.

The *Record* boasts a new Baxter's patent engine to drive a power press, the latter weighing six tons and 430 pounds, also two other presses for job work, and a thirty-six inch circular saw. Besides the power presses the *Record* office has three Hoe's patent presses, the heaviest weighing 3,500 pounds, and the lightest 2,600 pounds, and a complete newspaper and job office.

Indecorous.—Some people have a very bad habit of behaving themselves indecorously and unceremoniously in meetings of public worship.

For instance, there are those who attend public worship regularly, and as regularly do they enter the building after the services have commenced. The only reason that suggests itself for their doing so is, that they are probably fond of being looked at, or being made the centre of attraction, for they are a point to which all eyes gravitate as they enter. It may, however, be a habit in those persons to procrastinate in all the affairs of life, as well as going to meeting.

People crowding into meeting after the services have commenced has a bad effect in several ways; it disturbs the quiet and sense of rest that should ordinarily pervade worshipping assemblies, besides disturbing the person officiating as preacher or in any other religious capacity at the time.

There are those again who must look at everybody that comes in late, if they have even to put themselves to the inconvenience of twisting their necks around to do it, which also serves to distract the attention from the object for which worshipping assemblies meet.

The whisperers are a serious inconvenience to those who are anxious to listen to and be benefitted by the services. Whispering under such circumstances is very rude, being a decided breach of good manners that is positively inexcusable in grown up people; for children, of course, especially those in whom there is an exuberance of animal spirits, some allowance can be made in the matter.

Still worse than the whisperers are those who, during the service, write on slips of paper and hand them round to those sitting near them. But what of those who get up and flounce out of the meeting house before the services are concluded?

When people go to a meeting of public worship they should consider the object for which such gatherings are convened, and then seek to carry it out.

The same matters will apply, in a great measure, to public meetings of any other description. A little more courtesy and devotional feeling would put the matter right so far as religious assemblies are concerned.

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The following report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the swearing in of the delegates from the Territories, December 1, is from the *Congressional Record*—

## SWEARING IN OF DELEGATES.

Mr. MAYNARD. I suppose it is now in order that the Delegates be sworn in.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was about to call them.

Mr. MERRIAM. Before the Delegate from Utah is sworn in, I have a resolution which I desire to offer.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman objects to the swearing in of any Delegate, he will stand aside until those delegates who are not objected to have been sworn in.

Mr. MERRIAM. I object to the Delegate from Utah being sworn in.

The Delegates-elect from the Territories who were present, with the exception of the Delegate from Utah, then qualified, by taking the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, as follows:

New Mexico.—Stephen B. Elkins. Washington.—Obadiah B. McCadden.

Colorado.—Jerome B. Chaffee.

Idaho.—John Hailey.

Montana.—Martin Maginnis.

Wyoming.—William R. Steele.

District of Columbia.—Norton P. Chipman.

## DELEGATE FROM UTAH.

Mr. MERRIAM. I offer the following preamble and resolution, upon which I demand the previous question:

"Whereas it is alleged that George Q. Cannon, of Utah, has taken oaths inconsistent with citizenship of the United States and with his obligations as Delegate in this House, and has been, and continues to be, guilty of practices in violation and defiance of the laws of the United States: Therefore,

"Resolved, That the credentials of said Cannon, and his right to a seat in this House as a delegate from Utah, be referred to the Committee of Elections, and that the said Cannon be not admitted to a seat in this House previous to the report from said committee."

Mr. COX. I call for the reading of the credentials of the Delegate from Utah.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the credentials.

The Clerk read as follows:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Territory of Utah.

"I, George L. Woods, governor of Utah Territory, do hereby certify that at an election held in and for the Territory of Utah, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1872, for Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, 22,913 votes were cast, of which number George Q. Cannon received 20,969, and Ferry [Geo.] R. Maxwell received 1,942, and that two votes were cast for other persons; and that the said George Q. Cannon, having received the greatest number of votes for said office at said election, is by me hereby declared duly elected Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States from the Territory of Utah to the Forty-third Congress.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Utah to be affixed.

"Done at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on this the 11th day of October, 1872.

"GEORGE L. WOODS,

"Governor of said Territory.

"By the governor:

"GEORGE A. BLACK,

"Secretary of said Territory."

Mr. COX. Will my colleague allow me to way a word?

Mr. MERRIAM. Having moved the previous question, I now demand a vote.

Mr. COX. I would like my colleague to yield to me for a moment only.

Mr. MERRIAM. I do not yield.

The question was put on seconding the previous question, and there were ayes 69, noes 74.

So the previous question was not seconded.

Mr. COX. I do not raise any moral questions here. I do not care anything about Mormonism; but the point is, that this gentleman has a *prima facie* right to the seat, and we are setting a precedent that may be dangerous. I know my friend and I should agree in regard to some practices in Utah, but I hope the House will not depart from the regular, established custom, and break down the *prima facie* certificate of the governor of the Territory. Let us stand on principle. I move that the Delegate from Utah be sworn in.

Mr. KELLOGG. I would inquire if there is any other certificate or credential from the governor of Utah.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed by the Clerk that this is the only credential that has been presented from that Territory.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman from New York [Mr. COX] allow me a single word?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman with pleasure.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. I desire to say to the House that I do not believe that when a man comes here with proper credentials from the proper authority it has ever been the custom of the House, or ever ought to be, that he shall not have *prima facie* his seat, because the moment we break away from that rule, then in high party times the House could never be organized. That is all that any of us have when we come here.

While I do not mean to give any opinion or to intimate any as to the merits of this case, of which I know nothing, yet I will say that here is a case where a man holds from the governor of a Territory the proper credentials, and that Territory is entitled to be represented on this floor until something shall be shown to the House to take away that right. I trust, therefore, that my friend from New York [Mr. Merriam] who offered this resolution will withdraw it, and allow Mr. Cannon to be sworn in.

Mr. NIBLACK. I move that the pending resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. G. F. HOAR. I ask the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Niblack] to withdraw that motion for a moment.

Mr. NIBLACK. I will do so.

Mr. G. F. HOAR. This precise question came up in the last House in the case of Mr. Clark, of Texas. His credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections, and that committee reported that the only question for the House to consider was, whether Mr. Clark's credentials were regular in form, and whether the officer certifying them was entitled by the law of the State and the usages of the House to give him those credentials. Thereupon the House seated Mr. Clark, though, a few weeks after, the committee reported upon the whole case, and the House decided that Mr. Clark was not entitled to the seat he had been occupying, and gave it to his competitor, Mr. Giddings.

Mr. POTTER. There is no question about certificates presented in this case. As appeared by the very proper inquiry of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Kellogg] this is the only certificate presented, and the only pretense that anybody has to the seat. The resolution of my colleague [Mr. Merriam] goes, by way of objection to this gentleman being sworn in, upon the ground that he is guilty of certain practices contrary to the laws of the United States. Now the difficulty with my colleague's objection is, that the statute has prescribed certain qualifications for the office of Delegate from the Territory, but among these qualifications is not innocency in respect to practices to which my friend alludes.

We had that precise question in the Forty-first Congress, when a gentleman from Virginia was charged with disloyalty and other offenses; and it was agreed, almost without a dissenting voice upon this side of the House, that the House had no power to consider or determine as a pre-requisite to admission, whether or not he had been guilty of those or any other offenses, provided he came here with the constitutional requirements in reference to his qualifications; and provided also he brought *prima facie* evidence of a right to a seat, in a certificate from the governor. Were there two certificates here, or any contest about the office, it would then be proper to refer the question to the Commit-

tee on Elections. But when there is no question as to who was elected, we cannot now try or even consider the suggestion that this man was guilty of the offenses charged, because that has nothing whatever to do with his right to a seat here.

Mr. MAYNARD. There is another question in connection with this case to which I desire to call attention. It is that this resolution is introduced with a preamble which asserts certain propositions to be facts. We have no evidence to that effect; we have no documents presented; the mover of the resolution has made no statement upon his own authority or otherwise, and it seems to me that it would be very rash for us to assume the truth of those statements, and to act upon them, so far as to prevent the swearing in of this Delegate.

It is in that aspect of the case that I am prevented from making the motion that I first thought of making—to refer this resolution to the Committee on Elections. I think it very unsafe to adopt a resolution, or any other proceeding, in this House reflecting upon a member of the House, unless we first have some ground laid, either by documentary evidence introduced, or by statements made by the gentleman who introduced the proposition upon his own authority and responsibility.

Mr. NIBLACK. I now insist upon my motion, that the pending resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

There being no further objection, Mr. Cannon again presented himself and qualified by taking the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862.

## By Telegraph.

## FOREIGN.

MADRID, 8.—The minister of war reports that the reserve recently called out numbers forty-six thousand men.

HAVANA, 8.—Captain Jovellar says the entire Island is quiet, and he has no doubt that all will be arranged peaceably and satisfactorily without the slightest difficulty. He now declares that he does not intend to leave Havana nor to transfer his power to General Muero. The feeling among the people of Havana is quieter, and the disposition to comply with the mandate of the home government and the obligations of the protocol with the U. S., without further discussion, is becoming general.

The general commanding at Santiago de Cuba, in the absence of Gen. Burriel and acting without authority, placed 92 of the *Virginians* prisoners aboard the Spanish man-of-war *Bazaine*, and sent them to Cienfuegos; the few remaining prisoners were either too ill to be received, or being youths of tender age, were set at liberty. The prisoners, while at Santiago, were well treated by the authorities and in no way molested by the populace. When the *Bazaine* reached Cienfuegos the commander telegraphed his arrival to Havana. The Captain General answered, ordering the immediate return of the *Bazaine* and her prisoners to Santiago, where they must have arrived by this time.

LONDON, 9.—A fog, almost unprecedented in density, overhangs the city; at this hour, half past three, it is so dark that all traffic has ceased, and the streets are filled with men and boys bearing torches to light pedestrians.

LONDON, 9.—At the election at Exeter to day, Arthur Mills, conservative, was returned, after a sharp contest, by 320 majority.

ROME, 9.—Besides the great consistory on the 22nd inst., another important consistory will be held about Easter.

LONDON, 10.—The steamer *Ambarise* has arrived at Liverpool from Cape Coast; thirteen of the crew died of yellow fever.

London is again enveloped in a dense fog. There were numerous accidents yesterday in the streets and on the Thames, and the hospitals are filled. On the river three persons were killed.

A terrible railroad collision is reported near Birmingham this morning, in which thirty people were killed and injured. A heavy fog prevailed at the time.

A special dispatch says that as Raron Reuter has not begun the internal improvements in Persia within the time fixed the Shah has declared the convention void.