The Emporia News.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT

EMPORIA, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS,

BY THE NEWS COMPANY.

JACOB STOTLER. ALEX. BUTTS
FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

Terms—$1.50 per Year, in Advance.
All time not paid for in advance is at the rate of $2 per year.

Entered at the post office at Emporia as second class matter

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1881

More than 1,500 new buildings have been erected in Kansas City this year.

It is intimated that the star routers don't think much of the President's message.

The United States leads every other country in the world in the production of cotton and cranks.

The Mormon church is equipping 100 missionaries to gather in recruits to the harem which the United States is keeping in Utah.

Seventeen congressional seats will be contested in the present house of representatives. All but two of the contestants hail from the southern states.

The Atlanta exposition threatens to result in the transfer of Georgia to the line of tariff states. A happy Democrat will soon become a great curiosity.

Judge Porter, in a letter to a friend in Chicago, expresses the opinion that Guiteau's plea of insanity will be brushed away like a cobweb before the trial is over.

If Guiteau is acquitted and allowed to go free, his next venture in the "removing" business will probably result in a funeral from the residence of Emery Storrs, of Chicago.

Danford, it seems, is finally out of the woods. It is asserted that, with the possible exception of Father Baker, he is in possession of more practical knowledge on the subject of forestry than any man in Kansas.

If Guiteau escapes the legal halter the country should "chip in" and raise funds enough to set him up in the banking business at Caldwell. There is more than one way of skinning a cat.

The President moved into the executive mansion Monday. It has undergone a thorough system of repairs since the death of President Garfield, and lacks nothing in the way of the most complete appointments with the possible exception of a suitable mistress.

General Keifer, the nominee of the Republican caucus for speaker of the house, was promptly elected to that position Monday upon the opening of congress, having received 148 votes, five more than were necessary for a choice. Two of the Virginia Readjusters voted for Keifer.

St. Louis Republican: The Kansas plan for securing safe banking would undoubtedly work better in practice than any system of bank examiners. We fear, however, it would raise banking to the grade of extra hazardous occupations and turn a number of talented gentlemen, of scientific habits and religious inclinations, to safe employments.

"General Keifer is doubtless a gentleman of tolerably fair attainments, but it appears, after all, that he owes his success to a fortunate accident of birth rather than to any exceptional qualifications possessed by him for the position of speaker. I see now that my mistake was in not taking the precaution to be born in Ohio."—Frank M. Hiscock.

Senator Davis stated positively Monday night that he would not vote to turn out any of the officers or employes of the Senate. The impression prevails in the House that Judge Kelley will be appointed chairman of ways and means; Hiscock, appropriations; Kasson, foreign affairs; Robinson, naval affairs; Cutler Crapo, Massachusetts, or Townsend, Ohio, banking and currency, and probably Dunnell, public lands.

Gath remarks that Mr. Charles Nordhoff, who has become the vice-editor of the Herald, began newspaper life in Indiana. The general tendency of the New York press is toward the western journalists. Mr. Reid, of the Times; Mr. Ballard Smith the Herald man at Washington; Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Mr. Grosvenor, of the Tribune; Maj. Bundy, of Mr. Field's journals; and Messrs. Schurz and White, of the Post, are instances of western men guiding New York opinion. A close inquiry would show this class to be getting thoroughly distributed through the eastern press.

The forty-seventh congress began its labors Monday. It is understood that a number of bills involving important questions of public policy, among them the Mormon problem, the matter of what constitutes presidential inability, a revision of the tariff, etc., will be introduced after the holidays and the session will doubtless be one of more than usual interest. It is to be hoped for the reputation of the country that its deliberations will be characterized by moderation and dignity, and that the disgraceful scenes enacted in congress under the auspices of Democratic ascendancy, will not be repeated.

Nearly everybody knows Mullett, or has at least heard of him, but very few know what ails him. He was formerly supervising architect of the treasury and while occupying that position suffered from an enlargement of the top end of his person, a disease popularly known as "the big head," which portion of his body became sore and tender soon after he was allowed to vacate his position. Every little while Mullett pops up and exhibits his sores to the public. It now transpires that it is this very Mullett who is the author of the slanders about Senator Sherman.

New York Tribune: With the close of Guiteau's cross-examination we may suppose that the most important testimony in his case bearing upon the motive which led him to commit the crime is before the public, and that the significant evidence yet to be given will be chiefly that of the medical experts who express their various opinions on the question of insanity. Three theories exist as to the assassin's motive: First, that he wished to be revenged on the president for not giving him an office; second, that his purpose was to accomplish a political revolution and bring the Stalwarts into power; third, that the motive was a mixed one combining the two just named. The last theory will probably find the most supporters.

President B. A. Hinsdale, of Hiram, has published a letter in which he says: "Mrs. Garfield has appointed me the editor of General Garfield's works, with instructions to collect, edit and carry them through the press as speedily as is consistent with the completeness and thoroughness. I have accepted the trust, and shall immediately set about preparing the material; in due time the name of the publishers will be announced, and full information as to the time and manner of publication given. The arrangements touching these matters have not yet been made, and cannot be for some time to come. The commission that Mrs. Garfield has given me covers the speeches, addresses and published papers of General Garfield, but has nothing to do with the Life. When the time comes, information touching the Life will be given to the public."

THE MESSAGE.

The message of President Arthur to the forty-seventh congress is issued to the readers of THE NEWS to-day and is worthy of their careful perusal. The document is able and comprehensive, and embraces a careful review of our foreign relations and home affairs, showing undisturbed relations of amity and peace with all nations, a highly prosperous condition of the business interests of the country, and the effective operation of the machinery of the government in all departments of its service.

The appropriate and pathetic tribute to the memory of his lamented predecessor with which President Arthur opens his message is in grateful harmony with the dignity with which he has borne his unsought honors and will tend to strengthen the claim which he has established upon the confidence of the people since his accession to the chief magistracy.

The message sets forth the fact that despite the calamities which have characterized the year which is just drawing to a close, the nation has been blessed with plenteous harvests, its industries have thrived and a general era of prosperity prevails throughout the land. The satisfactory condition of our foreign relations has stimulated commerce between this country and the lands beyond the sea, and the rapidly incrasing demand abroad for American products is proving a fruitful source of revenue to the artisan and husbandman.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury represents a steady and rapid decrease in the national debt, and shows a highly gratifying condition of the public finances. The President, among other recommendations, thinks that the time has come when the people may justly demand some relief from their present heavy burden of taxation and that by the exercise of proper economy in the departments of the public service this may be effected. A revision of the tariff law is suggested, though the most careful consideration of all conflicting interests involved in such a step is counseled.

In reviewing the report of the secretary of war, President Arthur very properly suggests measures for promoting the efficiency of the army by increasing the number of enlisted men to 30,000, the maximum allowed by law, a step which he regards necessary to preserve peace and suppress disorder on the frontier. He recommends legislation to prevent intrusion upon lands set apart for the Indians, and thinks there should be a penalty of imprisonment in such cases.

The message strongly urges upon congress the great importance of a thorough rehabilitation of our navy, a step which it declares every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands.

The president declares that the suits instituted for the punishment of persons accused of defrauding the government in the matter of the star route cases will be pushed with all possible dispatch, and that it will be the aim of the present administration to protect the government from a repetition of such disgraceful swindles in the future.

The development of the resources of the south by means of the industrial interests which are being so successfully prosecuted in that section are noted with apparent satisfaction in the message, and the President congratulates congress upon the era of good feeling that has succeeded the spirit of hostility which for so many years disturbed the relations between the north and the south.

The President concludes his excellent message with the wise recommendation to congress to observe a judicious economy in the matter of its appropriations and expresses the hope that the present session may be fruitful of results which will promote our national prosperity, and unite the whole people in the achievement of the highest and best possibilities attainable under the encouraging auspices of a republican form of government.

A SOUND CHARGE.

For some days past much interest has centered on the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, of New York, charged with the murder of Charles T. Coles, of Miner's theatre, in that city. The defense was conducted on the insanity plea, and the charge to the jury, of Chief Justice Noah Davis, who presided at the trial, seemed so marked in its applicability to the Guiteau case, that the whispered exclamation, "He is charging on the president's assassin," ran through the audience, making, if possible, the attention to the language of the judge more absorbing than it had been before. The chief justice said:

"Insanity is usually spoken of both in common language and in the books as a defense to crime, but it is no defense, because where insanity, recognized by law, exists there can be no criminal offend. An insane person is incapable of crime. He is devoid both in morals and in law of the elements essential to the constitution of crime, and hence is an object of pity and not prosecution, and not of punishment. Therefore, whenever it is established that a party accused of crime was at the time of its alleged commission insane within the established rules of criminal law, he is entitled to acquittal on the ground of innocence, because of his incapacity to commit an offense. However monstrous his physical act may appear, both reason and the law at its revolt against the conviction and punishment of such a person. But insanity is a condition easily asserted, and sometimes altogether too easily accepted. Experience teaches us that it is not safe for us to it that no really insane person is found guilty of crime, should be equally careful that no guilty person escapes under an ill-founded pretext of insanity. It is important that juries in trials of alleged crime should clearly understand what insanity is within the established rules of criminal law. Without such knowledge the administration of justice in such cases would be dependent upon the shifting caprices of judges, or the equally substantial passions or prejudices of juryrs. In this state the test of responsibility for criminal acts where insanity is asserted, is the capacity of the accused to distinguish between right and wrong at the time and with respect to the act which is the subject of inquiry. This rule is stated by the authorities in different forms, but always in the same substance. In one case it was said the inquiry is always brought down to a single question of capacity to distinguish between right and wrong at the time the act was done. In the most authoritative of English cases it is said it must be clearly proved that at the time of committing the offense the party accused was laboring under such defect of reason from disease of mind as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong, and in a very late case in our court of appeals the charge in that language was held to present the law correctly to the jury.

So you will see that in this case the firing by the prisoner of the shot by which the deceased was killed being proved and admitted, the question whether the act was criminal depends on your finding, as a matter of fact, whether, at the time of doing the act, the prisoner knew what she was doing, and that she was doing wrong; or, in other words, did she know that she was shooting the deceased, and that such shooting was a wrongful act? If she did know these things her alleged insanity is not established within the rules of the law, however much you may be convinced that she acted under intensest emotional excitement, or however fully she believed she was justified in avenging her own wrongs, or however much you may think the deceased was deserving of punishment. The doctrine that a criminal act may be excused upon the notion of an irresistible impulse to commit it, when the offender has the ability to discover its illegal and moral duty in respect to it, has no place in law. And there is no form of insanity known to law as a shield for an act otherwise criminal, in which the faculties are so disordered or deranged that a man, though he perceives the moral quality of his acts is wrong, is unable to control them, and is urged by some mysterious pressure to the commission of the act, the consequences of which he anticipates and knows.

If the criminal law has been properly interpreted by the able gentlemen quoted above, the pivotal question in all cases where alleged insanity is set up in defense of crime is: Did the person doing the act, at the time of its commission, have sufficient judgment to know what he was doing and that it was wrong to do it? The fair application of this legitimate test in the case of Guiteau can lead but to one conclusion, and that is the establishment of his guilt. During the entire course of the wearisome trial which is now pending at Washington against the assassin of James A. Garfield there has not been a scintilla of evidence adduced to disprove the almost universal belief that Guiteau, when he shot down the President on the morning of the second day of July, did not fully realize the enormity of his act and appreciate its probable consequences. The cool deliberation with which he planned the murder, and the rational measures taken by him for his subsequent escape, proclaim in the most unmisakable manner his thorough apprehension of the moral complexion of the deed at the time of its commission and brings him within the limit of the law as set forth by Judge Davis and other equally eminent jurists.

It remains to be seen whether Judge Cox, in his charge to the jury in the Guiteau case, will place the same construction upon the criminal code in its relation to the plea set up in defense of the assassin as that employed by Chief Justice Davis; and yet, it would seem that there can be no other tenable interpretation of the law in his case. Any other view would be manifestly subversive of the ends of justice and would open the way to transgressors of all classes for a successful evasion of the law which guarantees protection to life and property, by asserting an irresistable impulse in the direction of crime and by establishing an irresponsibility which, recognized by the courts, would speedily unsettle the foundations of society and substitute anarchy for civil order.

GENERAL KEIFER.

General Joseph Warren Keifer, the nominee of the Republican caucus for speaker of the house of representatives, is a citizen of Springfield, Ohio, and is a gentleman of prominence and influence in the great state which he has had the honor to represent three successive terms in the national congress. His district, the eighth, is composed of Champaign, Clark, Logan, Madison and Miami, and his constituency are among the wealthiest and most intelligent people of the state.

The general's army record is a brilliant one, and this, coupled with his singular urbanity of address, has contributed in no small degree toward the end of his political advancement. Prior to the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was engaged in the practice of law in Springfield, having been admitted to the bar in the year 1858. He enlisted in the Union army in the April of 1861, and very soon thereafter was commissioned major of the Third Ohio Infantry. Shortly after he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the same regiment, and in the following September was appointed colonel of the 110th Ohio volunteer infantry. He was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness and after having served with much credit in campaigns in different parts of the south was appointed brigadier general by brevet November 30th, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia." In 1865 he was appointed major general by brevet "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee." Upon being mustered out of the army after a term of service covering four years and two months, and having been four times wounded, he returned to Springfield and resumed the practice of law.

In 1868 he was elected to the Ohio Senate; he was trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home from its establishment under state authority in 1870 to 1878, when he resigned; he has been a trustee of Antioch college since 1873; was a delegate-at large from Ohio to the National Republican convention at Cincinnati which nominated Hayes; represented his state with much acceptability to his constituents in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses, and was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress by a handsome majority over Chance, his Democratic opponent.

General Keifer's military and civil records proclaim him to be a man of more than ordinary force and ability. He is said to be an excellent parliamentarian, and there is every reason to believe that he will grace the position for which he is a candidate and to which he is morally certain of being elected.

GUITEAU FINISHED.

Judge Porter's conduct of the cross-examination of Guiteau, the murderer, has added to his fine reputation as a lawyer, and received the admiration of all who have followed his work as it has been presented in the newspapers from day to day. To our mind the claim of insanity has been completely exploded by the exhaustive and searching cross-examination, and there is nothing left of the murderer but the two prominent characteristics, insolence and egotism. Often during the cross-examination these were indulged in by him to a degree that seemed almost unbearable, but both the court and Judge Porter seem to have allowed Guiteau the greatest latitude and liberty in his endeavor to fix up his testimony to suit him. His true character, as fixed by Judge Porter, is that of an erratic, pretentious, revengeful, weak fool, and that is all. Says the Topeka Capital: "Unexpectedly to the prisoner, to the court, and the spectators, the witness was dismissed, after he had been trapped into answering one significant question. 'Do you feel any remorse?' Wearied, it may be, with battling against his powerful adversary, and thinking by the plain, direct truth to shorten the ordeal, Guiteau replied in the affirmative, intending to qualify his answer later on. But he was denied this opportunity. Quick as a flash Judge Porter announced: 'That will do, prisoner; your cross-examination is closed!' He had secured from the assassin the one fearful admission most fatal to his pretense of insanity, for the insane feel no remorse."

DR. THOMAS' VIEWS.

In the course of an interview had by a Chicago press representative with Dr. Thomas, recently, regarding his expulsion from the Methodist church by the judicial conference at Terre Haute, the reverened gentleman was asked why his appeal was not heard.

"I do not know," he replied, "because I was not present. I did not wish to attend the judicial conference because of the treatment I received before."

"Do you intend to prosecute the case further?"

"Oh, I have no chance. They have expelled me."

"Could you not take it before the general conference by petition?"

"Well, I had not thought of that. I do not think it is possible to get one. The government of the Methodist church is such that one man has no chance contending with the whole organization."

"The prosecutor stated as a reason why your appeal should not be heard that you belonged to an organization which was opposed to the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist church."

"I think that is true. So far as we have any articles of faith they are simply the Ten Commandments and the teachings of Christ, and by another law than these I have been expelled. We do not believe in trying men for heresy but in treating them as we would have them treat us."

Dr. Thomas stated that he would continue pastor of the People's church, which, for the present, would remain independent of all denominations, but he added that the growing opinion all over the country for the necessity of more liberal views as originating a number of such congregations which, in time, would form one body.

Of Edwin Booth at Mrs. Booth's burial a private letter printed in the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette says: "Edwin Booth stood, with uncovered head, a few paces from the grave, and when he reentered the carriage he was so shaken with emotion and with the bitter cold that he shivered like a man in an ague. We were glad to get him away from this gloomy spot. His conduct and bearing all through this trying ordeal have been marked by great dignity and propriety, and the most perfect taste. If I had not already known the strength and beauty of his character, its simple nobility and thoughtful tenderness, I should have learned it from what I have seen of him in time of trouble. Only those who knew him as I know him can understand aright the calm fortitude with which he has endured trouble, and sorrow, and bitterness of heart, and cruel misrepresentation. No man was ever more true to duty, and that will sustain him against all the detraction in the world."

The Portsmouth (Va.) Times says: "The northern capital that is coming into the south by millions is always directed and often accompanied by men of sagacity, experience and enterprise, who, knowing what they are doing, and how to do it, when they put their shoulders to the wheel have little occasion for calling on Hercules to help them. Such men, with such a spirit, and with such means at their command, are just the men we want to see coming by thousands into the south now to keep up the impetus that has been given to our car of progress. We want them as citizens of a common lineage and a common country with ourselves. We want them to develop and bring out into duty and profitableness the various mineral riches in which the south abounds. We want them to establish manufactories on the borders of our rivers that have been wasting their waters waters so long. We want them to construct railroads throughout the length and breadth of our land. We want them to unite with our own people, heart and hand, for the progress of the south, that they and we as countrymen and kinsmen may prosper in southern progress together."

A FEARFUL SHOWING.

The Alta, published at San Francisco, has the following to say in regard the spirit of peculation which has developed such fearful results in this country within the past ten years:

While we are considering the relations of education to crime, it is worth while to read over the following list of man moth defalcations during the past seven or eight years: Carlston, of the Union Trust company stole, $400,000; Phelps, of the treasury department at Albany, $300,000; E. D. Winslow, Boston, preacher, lecturer, treasurer, $600,000; David Gage, treasurer, Chicago, $500,000; Wardwell, bank cashier, Providence, $20,000; Abraham Jackson, lawyer, trustee, etc., Boston, $300,000; John C. Tracy, bank president, Hartford, $600,000; John Morton, Philadelphia, $1,000,000; Henry Nicoll, lawyer, New York, $200,000; G. Van Hollern, collector taxes, Chicago, $130,000; Oscar L. Baldwin, $2,600,000. This is only a partial list. Many defalcations, smaller in amount, are omitted, and some of the heavy ones also. Each of the eleven men named above was well educated and of high social position and most of them were conspicuous in the churches. It is not only the hoodlum and the uneducated boy who steals and goes to prison. The biggest thieves are those who have stood high in the community." The prison commission are respectfully tendered the question for consideration.

The New York World, in explaining why Judge Porter did not object to testimony as to hereditary insanity in the Guiteau case, says:

Probably Mr. Porter believes that such testimony must be unavailing as against evidence of Guiteau's sanity of which cau at the time when he fired. Judge Porter was on the bench of the court of appeals during the trial at Albany of George W. Cole, brother of Senator Cole, of California, for killing Mr. Harris Hiscock, a brother of Mr. Hiscock, of New York. On that trial the question of insanity was allowed to be raised only in the strictest relation to the exact time of the shooting. The late Judge Harris Hiscock, who presided at the Cole trial, in charging the jury as to this point of time, said of the accused: "Was his reason then dethroned or was it then operative? Was he then able to comprehend the nature of his conduct or not? So long as reason preserves her dominion over his intellectual powers, he is held accountable for his acts and must abide the fate of other criminals."

The New Orleans Times gives this description of a Bourbon Democrat:

Men who have grown up under the shade of Bourbonism are like plants in a cellar. They are pale, and nearly leafless, abnormal, bearing neither bloom nor fruit. But they are ambitious. They spring up briskly in the corner of the cellar, and they push out long, pale stems, which seem to grow with frantic haste toward the light, yet never reach the light. The south is particularly full of these moldy aspirations and fruitless stalks. The stalks will rustle when they hear this, and will feebly brace each other up while they pass some resolutions denouncing such observations as "insidious" in conception and hellish in expression. Nevertheless, they can not be no hope for such shade-grown wretches, unless it be to insert a shovel under them, lift them gently out of their moldy hole, and plant them somewhere in cultivated soil open to the sunshine. Even in that case the seed of them is so depraved that it may take several generations to produce a crop worth the labor expended on them.

The Chicago Times has the following to say in relation to the Danford case:

"Out of their madness and their melancholy those exasperated Kansas depositors who have a delinquent bank president in custody cannot rise philosophically to the contemplation and the realization of the solemn fact that civilization protects swindlers of that kind. These misguided men should surrender the unhappy banker to the officers of the law, in order that he may go his way in peace. It is a crime against a bank president to interfere with his 'busting' process, which includes a safe departure."

HERE AND THERE.

Topeka Capital: If Guiteau is hanged let it be an awful warning to plug'arists.

It is understood that the present six governors of the New England states are all teetotalers. This is bound to make a painfully protracted interval between drinks.

An Ohio girl sued a man for breach of promise, and proved him such a mean scoundrel that the jury decided that she ought to pay him something for not marrying her.

The portrait of Garfield, which is hereafter to honor the 5-cent postage stamps, is said to be a striking likeness of the late President. Mrs. Garfield is much pleased with it.

The editors who ventured the rash observation some weeks ago, that the Ohio man had disappeared from national politics, are canvassing the propriety of soaking their heads.

Look out for war between Turkey and Ohio. Ex-Minister Noyes has rashly disturbed the diplomatic relations between these two powers by the monstrous assertion that Constantinople is dirtier than Cincinnati.

Kasson was a little too far west while Hiscock was unfortunate in hailing from the Atlantic seaboard. According to the revised editions of the best authors, Ohio is the geographical center of the political universe.

A man has been discovered who did not know until last week that James A. Garfield had been assassinated or that such a creature as Guiteau had ever polluted the earth. It seems superfluous to add that he is a citizen of Missouri.

Through trains from San Francisco to New Orleans by the Southern and Texas Pacific route will most probably commence running on December 13th, and regular through business will be established before the end of thirty days.

The "True Messiah" has put in an appearance at Washington, for the purpose, as he alleges, of casting the devil out of Guiteau. As a scheme for the utter annihilation of the assassin this manifestly challenges successful competition.

Beer drinking, according to high German authority, is a science. This admission would be obviously subversive of law in a state which prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors "save for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes."

According to Scoville, the country is to have six more weeks of the Guiteau trial. It would be pretty hard, in the face of this gloomy announcement, to get up a popular scare in these parts over the prediction that the world is coming to an end before New Years.

About the same time that Guiteau murdered the president of the United States, Lefroy murdered Gold on a railway train near Brighton, England. Lefroy is dead. The vengeance of the law follows swifter in England than in this country. The mother country, it seems, "holds the edge" on her daughter in the prompt administration of justice.

A dispatch from Chicago says that a number of colored ministers who had been attending a convention in that city after boarding a passenger train for home became involved in a free fight and police officers had to arrest them and put them under bonds. The development of a reasonable measure of personal asperity is not a strictly unique feature of discussions relating to theology.

A London female æsthetic thus elaborates upon the legs of Irving, the actor: "Mr. Irving's legs are limp and utter. Both are delicately intellectual. His slight left leg is a poem." As the mistress of genuine picturesqueness of expression, it seems that the author of this observation might give even Mr. Oscar Wilde a tolerably fair start and still walk in ahead of him, and collar the gate money.

The friends of Bookwalter, the late candidate for governor of Ohio, request a denial at the hands of the press of the reporth at shortly after the election he rode on a bicycle from Springfield to Dayton. If the charge is utterly without foundation in fact we should suppose that Mr. Bookwalter could make it pretty warm for the parties who have sought to malign his character by such a base calumny.

Denver Tribune Primer: This is a Boil. It is on the Man's Neck. Would you like to Feel it? If you Do, the Man will Feel it, too. The Boil is a Mean Thing, and it is a Coward. If you Strike it, it will Run. But the Man will not Run. He will Dance and make Remarks. Boils may start Way down near a little Boy's waistband, But they always come to a Head at last.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Ohio man got there.

Danford said, some time ago, that he was worth $75,000 above his debts.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Guiteau's interest in the hemp crop is increasing.

The name of the new speaker of the house of representatives is pronounced as if it was spelled "Kifer."

Dr. Holland's poem, "Bitter Sweet," it is stated, had the largest sale of any poem in this country—250,000 copies.

General Keifer, the new speaker of the house, parts his name in the middle. In all other respects his character is above reproach.

The Republican leaders of Texas have resolved to organize an alliance against the Democracy and support Congressman G. Nash Jones for governor.

Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, would like to see Guiteau perform the feat of standing on the air without feeling what he is standing on.

Ex-Senator Hanibal Hamlin, United States Minister to Spain, visited Presidents Grevy and Gambetta Wednesday, and was received quite cordially. Both of the distinguished gentlemen congratulated him on the part he took in the abolition of slavery in the United States and expressed a hope that the friendly relations now existing between France and the United States would become more friendly.

OVER THE STATE.

The ladies of Wichita have organized a piano club.

It is asserted that Danford is not scared, but he would like to go home.

Fall wheat and rye are in splendid condition in Chase county. But little of the former was sown.

A man named Briggs is confined in jail at Fort Scott, Kansas, on the charge of murdering an infant.

According to the Commonwealth, synthetic Topekans take sorghum and oleomargarine in their mush.

Amid the crash of banks and the wreck of financial schemes it should not be forgotten that Danford is an Ohio man.

Cottonwood Falls has a first-class scandal, in which C. C. Watson and Mrs. Mary Brown are the principals. The latter had the former arrested on a charge of manslaughter. Watson boasted around town that he had divided his caresses between Mrs. B. and his wife, and after that Mrs. B. went off to Wichita and staid awhile for good reasons, and came back and the unlawful intimacy having leaked out, she had Watson arrested. The Leader devoted nearly two columns to the matter, and, according to its account there has been lively times at the Falls for several days. The details are very disgusting, and involve the swinging of revolvers by Watson and his wife, and threats to use them on each other.

THE NEWS.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSIN.

The Prosecution Commence in Rebuttal to Demolish the Plea of Insanity Set up by the Defense in the Guiteau Case.

Address of General Keifer Upon Taking the Chair as Speaker of the House.

Opening of the Forty-Seventh Congress—Keifer Elected Speaker of the House.

SENATE—Senator Davis formally convened the chamber at noon. The credentials of Senator elect Windom were presented and he was duly qualified and entered upon his duties.

Resolutions for committees of notification to the house of representatives and president informing them of the organization of the senate were adopted.

A large number of bills were introduced among them the following: By Garland, for the appointment of a commission to investigate the questions of tariff and revenue laws; by Beck, for retiring trade dollars and recoining them into standard silver dollars; by Miller, of California, to enforce the treaty stipulations relative to the Chinese; by Conger, to promote the efficiency of the life saving service; by Windom, to incorporate the Garfield memorial hospital; by Logan, to place Gen. U. S. Grant upon the retired list of the army. A recess was taken until 2:30 p. m., to await the notification of the organization of the house.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The assembling of the first regular session of the forty-seventh congress had the effect of drawing a vast number of visitors, and at 11 o'clock every seat in the galleries of the house of representatives was filled. Keifer stood for a short time in the rear of his desk, and was warmly congratulated by his colleagues upon his success in obtaining the Republican nomination for speaker. At noon the clerk of the house, Adams, called the body to order and announced the opening of the session. He then proceeded to call the roll. The roll-call showed 290 representatives present, the absentees being Money, Scales, Mills and Deuster. Nominations for speaker being in order, Keifer was put in nomination by Robeson; Randall by House; Ford by Murch; Burrows, of Michigan, by Holman. McCook and Ladd were appointed tellers. The roll was called, and the result was as follows: Whole number of votes, 285; necessary for a choice, 143; for Keifer, 148; Randall, 129; Ford, 8. Those voting for Ford were Brumm and Burrows, of Massachusetts; Hazletine and Jones, of Texas; Ladd, Mosgrove, Murch and Rice, of Missouri. None of the candidates voted. Fulkerson and Paul, of Virginia, Readjusters, voted for Keifer. The result having been announced Keifer was escorted to the speaker's chair by Randall and Hiscock and took the oath of office, which was administered by Kelly, of Pennsylvania, as the oldest member in point of service.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Sherman, Pendleton, Davies, Lapham, Bayard and Morgan, were appointed by the chair on joint committee for the preparation of a memorial upon the death of the late President Garfield.

A large number of bills of a private nature, mainly for individual relief were introduced and referred.

On the conclusion of the morning business the chair announced that Morrill's tariff commission resolutions were the next business in order and asked leave of the floor to that senator, who declined to speak at this time and the senate adjourned.

The Inevitable Ohio Man—Keifer Nominated for Speaker of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—From the eighth to the sixteenth ballot there was practically no change, but on the sixteenth ballot several votes were changed, General Keifer receiving large accessions of strength from previous adherents of Hiscock, Burrows and Kasson, sixteen from Hiscock, ten from Burrows and six from Kasson. The result of the ballot was announced as follows:

Keifer, 93; Hiscock, 18; Kasson, 10; Reed, 11; Burrows, 1; Orth, 8; Dunnell, 3. Total, 144. Hiscock thereupon moved that

GENERAL KEIFER'S NOMINATION

be made unanimous, which was immediately done, the chair appointing Hiscock, Reid and Kasson as a committee to notify him of the caucus's action.

Representative Keifer, who had withdrawn from the hall during the progress of the last ballot, soon re-entered it with the committee, and was greeted with long and continued applause. On being

ESCORTED TO THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR

he feelingly expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the Republican members of the house of representatives, and congratulated them, upon his part, upon the spirit of kindness and good will which had characterized the canvass for the nomination. He went on to say he was partisan only in one sense, being a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, because, he believed the best interests of the country are bound up in the ascendancy of these principles, and if the choice of the house should again be entrusted to the house of representatives he would, to the best of his ability, endeavor to discharge the duties of the high office of speaker, uninfluenced by partisan considerations, and do justice alike to

ALL PARTIES AND ALL SECTIONS

General Keifer's address was received with great applause.

Candidates for the clerkship were then placed in nomination, and balloted for as follows: Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, 92; J. H. Ramsey, of South Carolinia, 42; Dr. B. R. Beck, of Pennsylvania, 1; Frank C. Horton, 3; E. M. Johnson, of New York, 1; J. P. Dawson, of California, 3. McPherson was thereupon declared the caucus

NOMINEE FOR CLERK.

One ballot also sufficed to terminate the contest for the position of sergeant-at-arms. Col. Geo. H. Hacker, of Vermont, (late assistant secretary of the Republican national committe,) received 80 votes and is thereby the caucus

NOMINEE FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Seventeen votes were cast for Dawson, against Geo. F. Dawson, of California, who had 28; Greenbury L. Fort, of Illinois, who received 11, and Burns, of Pennsylvania, who likewise received 11.

The first ballot for

DOORKEEPER

resulted in the choice of Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, who received 123 against 18 for Delos Lord Archer, of New York, and three scattering. Mr. Brownlow is nephew of the late Wm. G. (Parson) Brownlow. He is now editor of the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Herald.

Captain Harry Sherwood, of Michigan, was nominated by acclamation for

POSTMASTER,

and the same compliment of a unanimous choice was bestowed upon Rev. Frederick D. Power, of Washington, by selecting him for

HOUSE CHAPLAIN.

Mr. Power is pastor of the Campbellite church, in this city, which was attended by President Garfield.

On motion of General Henderson, of Illinois, seconded by U. P. Graff, of Iowa, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

OLD SOLDIERS TO BE RETAINED.

Resolved, That the following named honorably discharged Union soldiers, minus a leg or an arm, or both, and now borne on the soldier's role of the house of representatives of the United States, be retained by the doorkeeper of the house on said roll, subject, however, to dismissal for just and sufficient cause: D. H. Decker, both arms off, of Ohio; John Ryan, one leg off, of Pennsylvania; James J. McCornell, one leg off, Indiana; Hugh Lewis, one arm off, of Wisconsin; John Bonne, one arm off, of New Jersey; Captain J. W. White, one arm off, of Ohio.

Three of these soldiers are Republicans and three Democrats. The caucus then adjourned *sine die*, after a continuous session of seven hours.

THERE IS NO DOUBT

the Republican nominees will be elected Monday, as the one hundred and forty-six votes cast in the caucus to-day, if not then augmented by that of Representative White (who is expected in the meantime), will certainly be reinforced by two Virginia Readjusters, and in all probability by several Greenback members.

Keifer's Speech of Acceptance—Election of House Officers, etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Speaker Keifer, when the applause had subsided which greeted his appearance at the speaker's desk, spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—I thank you with a heart filled with gratitude for the distinguished honor conferred on me by my election as your speaker. I will assume the powers of this high office with, I trust, a due share of diffidence and distrust of my own ability to meet them acceptably to you and to the country. I believe that you as a body and as individuals will give me a hearty support in the discharge of my duties. I promise myself faithfully and assiduously to the work before me. I invoke yours and the country's charitable judgment on all my official acts. I will strive to be just to all, regardless of party or section. Where party principles are involved I will be found to be Republican, but in all other respects I hope to be able to act free from party bias. It is a singular fact that at this most prosperous time in our nation's history, no party in either branch of congress has an absolute majority over all other parties, and it is, therefore, peculiarly fortunate that at no other time since and for many years prior to the accession of Abraham Lincoln to the executive chair has there been so few unsettled vital questions of a national character in relation to which party lines have been closely drawn. The national prosperity of the people is in advance of any other period in the history of our government. The violence of party spirit has materially subsided and in a great measure many of the reasons for its existence are gone, while the universal tendency of the people is to sustain and continue to build up an unparalleled history. It should be our highest aim to permanently promote and not cripple it. This congress should be, and I profoundly hope it will be, marked peculiarly as a business congress. It may be true that additional laws are yet necessary to give every citizen complete protection in the exercise of all political rights. With evenly balanced party power, with few grounds for party strife, and with no impending presidential election to distract us from purely legislative duties, I venture to suggest the present as an auspicious time to enact laws to guard against a recurrence of dangers to our institutions, and to insure tranquility at perilous times in the future. Again thanking you for the honor conferred, and again invoking your aid and generous judgment, I am ready to take the oath prescribed by law and the constitution, and forthwith proceed, with my best ability, guided by a sincere, honest purpose, to discharge the duties belonging to the office with which you have clothed me. [Great applause.]

Dibble was permitted to take the oath of office and Speaker Keifer announced the roll of the house complete. All Republican caucus names for house offices, were then elected and sworn by Chaplain Power.

By a special vote Hiscock, Orth and Reagan were appointed a committee to wait upon the president.

The work of swearing in the members was so connected, Alabama being the first state called.

Jones, of Texas, objected to the oath being administered to Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, and asked that he be compelled to stand aside until

Randall asked the reason of this action.

The speaker stated that the matter would be postponed until the oath had been administered to other members.

Randall contended that the gentleman could not be compelled to stand aside but might do so if he desired.

It was finally decided that Wheeler should be sworn in with members to whom there was no objection were sworn.

Springer objected to the swearing of Dr. Cutts, of Iowa, Van Voorhees, of New York, Blair, of Louisiana, and Moore, of Tennessee, in a dramatic manner, which caused a good deal of laughter; also to Chalmers, of Mississippi. All these gentlemen stood aside.

Objections were further made to the qualifying of Wadsworth and Van Voorhees, New York, Dibble and Moore, Tennessee.

After swearing in members to whom there was no objection was concluded, the case of Wheeler was taken up, but as he had a prima facie right to a seat there was no strenuous objections made, and he was allowed to qualify. All objections, with the exception of that against Chalmers and Dibble, having been withdrawn, the gentlemen were sworn in.

After this offered a resolution referring Chalmers' case to the committee on elections, but on motion of Townsend, of Illinois, the resolution was laid on the table, and the oath of office was taken by Chalmers.

Adjourned.

A New Line of Testimony—David Davis Called to the Stand in the Guiteau Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Edward Daniels testified to Guiteau's peculiar religious views and his impression was that he was crazy.

Dr. Kiernan stated that the prisoner was insane when he had subpoenaed several witnesses, whom he would call now. The first name called was

VICE PRESIDENT DAVIS,

and as the names of Speaker Randall and Senator Conkling were called all eyes centered on the witness door, but no witness appeared, and Scoville read a number of newspaper slips found on the prisoner at the time of his capture.

Guiteau interrupted the reading of a hundred of them when arrested. They were taken from stalwart, liberal and half-breed papers. Whenever he saw anything which confirmed his inspiration he would pound and pondered over it.

When an extract from one of the papers was read, referring to the reported bargaining of John Davenport, in New York, concerning marshalships, Guiteau said, "That shows how weak Garfield was, and how determined he was to crush the stalwarts."

Pending the reading of the rest of these slips

SENATOR DAVID