

**THE SPEAKERSHIP.**

**Mr. Carlisle Chosen, Receiving One Hundred and Six Votes.**

The caucus of democratic congressmen held on the 1st to nominate a candidate for speaker and other officers of the house, was called to order by General Rosecrans. Mr. Geddes, of Ohio, was made chairman; Willis, of Kentucky, and Dibble, of South Carolina, secretaries; Caldwell, of Tennessee, and Stocklager, of Indiana, tellers. Carlisle, Randall and Cox absented themselves from the caucus, and occupied the rooms of the committee on appropriations, committee on ways and means, and committee on foreign affairs, respectively, as headquarters.

**OPENING THE BALL.**

The roll call disclosed the presence of 184 members, and as soon as it was completed, Mr. Dorschelmer, of New York, offered a resolution providing that the votes in the caucus for nominating candidates for the speakership be viva voce.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the result was announced as 104 for the resolution and 80 against it.

Mr. Nichols, of Georgia, offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, providing that all votes be by ballot.

The roll was called on the amendment, and it was rejected—75 to 113.

Dorschelmer's resolution was adopted without debate.

The nomination of candidates for speaker was next declared in order when Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, named John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, nominated Samuel J. Randall, of that state, and General Slocum, of New York, presented the name of Samuel S. Cox, of the empire state. The roll call by states followed and its progress was watched with keen interest. Frequent messages reporting footings of private tally lists from time to time were dispatched to the respective candidates' headquarters. It soon became evident that Carlisle had won the contest.

**CARLISLE HAS TWENTY-FOUR MAJORITY.**

At the conclusion of the roll call the apparent standing of the vote was: Carlisle 104, Randall 52, Cox 31, but the official count showed the exact figures to be Carlisle 106, Randall 52, Cox 30.

**THE VOTE.**

States	Carlisle	Randall	Cox
Alabama.....	3	5	1
Arkansas.....	5	4	0
California.....	2	1	0
Connecticut.....	0	3	0
Delaware.....	1	5	0
Florida.....	1	0	0
Georgia.....	8	1	0
Illinois.....	7	1	0
Indiana.....	7	1	0
Iowa.....	5	0	1
Kentucky.....	8	0	0
Louisiana.....	4	1	0
Maryland.....	0	4	0
Massachusetts.....	1	0	2
Michigan.....	6	0	0
Mississippi.....	5	0	0
Missouri.....	11	0	2
Nevada.....	1	0	0
New Jersey.....	0	2	0
New York.....	0	7	13
North Carolina.....	4	2	0
Ohio.....	2	6	5
Pennsylvania.....	0	11	0
South Carolina.....	4	2	0
Tennessee.....	5	2	1
Texas.....	0	0	0
Virginia.....	1	3	0
West Virginia.....	2	1	0
Wisconsin.....	5	0	0
Total.....	106	52	31

When the result had been announced Governor Curtin moved that Carlisle's nomination be made unanimous, which was immediately done. The chair appointed Randall, Cox and Curtin as a committee to notify Carlisle of his selection by the caucus. Carlisle's entrance with the committee was greeted with long-continued cheers.

**SPEECH OF THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CAUCUS:**—Your committee has just formally notified me of my unanimous nomination to the office of speaker of the house of representatives of the forty-eighth congress, and I am here to thank you very briefly and very earnestly for the confidence reposed in me. If it had been a mere personal contest between me and the distinguished gentlemen whose names were mentioned in connection with this nomination, I should have had little hope of success. They are all gentlemen of great ability, long experience and undoubted integrity, and I assure them and their friends that this contest closes, as far as I am concerned, without the slightest change of the friendly personal relations heretofore existing between us. Gentlemen, I trust you may never have reason to regret the act of this evening, and when the labors of the forty-eighth congress are closed, you may be able to congratulate yourselves. No material interest of your party or country has been injuriously affected by the administration of the office for which you have nominated me—in fact I may go a step farther and venture to express a confident hope that every substantial interest will be advanced and promoted by the united efforts of the presiding officer and the democratic majority on the floor. Such a result will insure a victory in the great contests yet to come and guarantee a long line of democratic executives, with honest, economical constitutional administration of public affairs. But you have yet much other labor to perform, and again thanking you for what you have already done, I shall say no more.

**Death of Judge Savidge.**

**Special to the Omaha Republican.**

**KEARNEY, November 30.**—The death of Hon. Samuel L. Savidge, judge of the Tenth district, has cast a gloom throughout the entire community. All business houses and public buildings and law offices are heavily draped and flags are flying at half mast. The deceased was taken sick while holding court at Plum Creek on November 19th, and was obliged to adjourn. His first attack was inflammation of the bowels, which turned into gastric and typhoid

fever. Despite the efforts of able physicians, he grew worse, and breathed his last at 3 o'clock this morning, retaining consciousness to the last moment and dying calmly. He was born March 13, 1847, at Clinton, Ohio, and went to Minnesota in 1858. He graduated at Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa, in 1837, and immediately thereafter settled in Kearney. Without money, and a stranger, he battled adversity and soon built up a lucrative practice. He married Miss Susan E. Bauman, January 20, 1874, who, with two children, a boy and girl, survive him. Last spring he was appointed judge of this district, and was elected by a large majority this fall.

**THE SLAYER OF CAREY.**

**Convicted and Sentenced to Death—How He Received the Verdict.**

When counsel completed the arguments in the O'Donnell case on the 1st Judge Denman immediately charged the jury saying that the evidence was compact, the question was simply "Was the killing done in self defence?" The jury must decide the case regardless of what they may have read in the newspapers which he thought partially responsible for the shooting of Carey on account of their morbid and sensational paragraphs concerning him. The judge in reviewing the evidence said he found the witnesses agreed with each other that up to the moment of the shooting, O'Donnell and Carey seemed to be friendly. As to O'Donnell's words to Mrs. Carey under the circumstances the judge thought the jury should adopt the version most favorable to the prisoner. It was plain that O'Donnell did not say: "I am sorry, but I had to do it. He attacked me first."

Upon the completion of the judge's charge the jury at 7 p. m. retired to deliberate. At this time O'Donnell stood up in the dock and looked about with great composure. The jury first returned to ask if a man had a deadly weapon in his hand, and another thought he was about to use it against him and shot the former, would it be manslaughter or murder?

The judge replied that it would be neither. But he asked, when was the evidence of any act done by Carey which induced O'Donnell to think Carey meant to shoot him?

When the jury had retired Mr. Sullivan expressed a doubt as to whether the judge had not given a wrong direction to the minds of the jury by his question. Judge Denman asked Mr. Sullivan if he could suggest where such evidence was.

When the jury returned the second time they asked the judge the meaning of "malice aforethought."

The judge carefully defined the law of murder, bearing upon that point as applied to the present case, quoting authorities in support of his definition and application.

The jury again retired, and returned in four minutes with a verdict of wilful murder.

When Judge Denman asked O'Donnell if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him, he made no reply. The judge then passed sentence of death in the usual form. The prisoner now wanted to speak but the judge, however, ordered his removal. The police seized him, when O'Donnell held up his right hand with fingers extended and shouted: "Three cheers for old Ireland!" "Good bye, United States!" "To hell with the British and the British crown!" The prisoner, shouting, cursing and struggling, was forcibly removed by the police, amid the most fearful confusion and slamming of doors. This action by O'Donnell caused the greatest excitement and surprise, as he had previously gained the sympathy of the audience by his good behavior.

**Double Attempt at Suicide.**

**Omaha Herald.**

The report that a woman had made a double attempt at suicide shocked the public yesterday morning. It transpired that Mrs. Wm. Ryan, the woman in question, left her home on Fourteenth and Webster to look after a house, as she and her husband had talked of moving. On her way to the south part of the city she called on Mr. Ryan, who is stationed at No. 2 engine house, and left her purse until she could return. She then visited a Mrs. Cleary, a friend, living on the corner of Sixteenth and Mason streets, who was somewhat surprised to see her. Mrs. Ryan requested the liberty of lying down, as she felt indisposed. Her request was granted and she was shown to a bed-room, where, after being left alone, she tied a rope around her neck and cut her throat. The inmates of the house, hearing an unusual noise, entered the apartment and found Mrs. Ryan with a large gash across her throat and a butcher knife lying by her side.

There seems to be no doubt but that the act was committed while she was laboring under an attack of temporary insanity.

LATER—Mrs. Ryan died from her wounds at 6 o'clock on Friday morning.

It is claimed that while cows giving exceptionally large quantities of milk will sometimes make large butter tests, as a rule the two things do not go together, being inconsistent with each other.

It is estimated that there is one sheep in the United States to every thirty-four acres of territory. In England the rate is one to one and a half acres. And yet we think this is a great sheep country.

The advice of our friends must be attended to with a judicious reserve; we must not give ourselves up to it and blindly follow their determination, right or wrong.—[Charron.

Cash shear—the coupons scissors.

A faux pas—her father.

**Treatment of Typhoid Fever.**

**New York Tribune.**

The academy of medicine held its regular meeting last night. Every seat was occupied, and many ladies were present. Dr. Francis Delafield read a paper on "Typhoid Fever." He said: The mortality tables of the board of health show a yearly mortality of from 100 to 200 cases of typhoid fever. In 1853 to 1856, when typhoid fever prevailed in New York, the mortality from typhoid even ran up from 500 to 600 cases. In 1883, up to October 1, there has been 274 deaths. The disease is most prevalent in New York in August, September and October. Out of 1,305 cases treated in the various hospitals in the city from January 1, 1876, to October 1, 1883, in different years, there was a great variation in the percentage of mortality. The highest percentage of mortality was in 1880, when of the 110 patients treated 30 per cent died; the lowest was in 1879, when only 20 per cent of the 114 cases treated terminated fatally. The disease in New York has followed the ordinary rule of preferring young adults. Of the 1,305 cases treated, 604 were between 20 and 30 years of age. In the different hospitals there are great differences in the methods of treatment. Alcohol in some shape is given by some physicians in every case. In others peptonized milk is used. By other physicians it is rarely used. In some hospitals quinine is given in nearly every instance, in others it is only used when the temperature is above 130 degrees, and in others it is hardly given at all. Opinions differ widely as to its use. General bathing seems to have been abandoned, but sponging the surface of the body with cold water, or cold water and alcohol, is employed to a large extent in some of the hospitals.

Dr. A. L. Lomis said: Dr. Delafield has not given any definition of what is typhoid fever. He has left an open question whether the fever is one of spontaneous development, or whether it depended upon poison which must be developed in a living organism, and which must undergo certain changes before it is infectious; in other words, whether we can have true typhoid fever without having typhoid germs. Some of the wards in our hospitals are in a condition to develop typhoid fever, even if it were of a spontaneous origin.

Dr. F. P. Kinnicut said: In regard to treatment the question of the advantages of alcohol is a difficult one to decide. In some cases restlessness is diminished by its use; but, in a number of apparently equally favorable cases, we see the reverse of this picture. My rule is to withhold alcohol until the third week, and then give it only if it seems necessary. In two cases which I have recently noticed, where large doses of alcohol were given the delirium was strongly marked; on the sudden withdrawal of the alcohol the delirium ceased, and in all other respects the patient showed marked improvement. The best treatment is simply rest in bed, quietude and a strictly regular diet, reserving medical diet only for special symptoms.

Dr. Janeway said that the causes of typhoid fever were many cases difficult to determine. He related the history of investigations after an outbreak of typhoid fever at the deaf and dumb asylum and at Princeton. In both cases the cause of the disease was defective drainage. In the first case the drainage pipe passed within fifteen feet of the well, there were no signs of breakage, and it required the most careful experiments to determine that the water was contaminated.

Dr. T. A. McBride said he had used kairin as a substitute for quinine for the purpose of reducing temperature with good results.

**Used to be One Himself.**

**Arkansas Traveler.**

"I don't want a pussion ter pay all de tention ter der soul. We mus' humber de body a little as we go 'long. It's all right fur yer to sing an' shout, but I'd rather heah de pot' bilin' when I see hungry den ter heah any song yer ken sing. Music's mighty fine an' a pra'ar an' eat, but I'll be dingid ef suthin' ter eat don't hit me mighty natchul at times."

"An' er son, I see aford dat yerself ain't a holy man."

"I kain't hep it. De Lawd gin me a longin' fur meat an' bread jes' de same as He gin me a soul, an' ef He'll only take kere ob de soul I'll promise not ter let de longin' airtir de flesh suffer much."

"Yer ought ter be ashamed ob yerself."

"I kain't hep it, I kain't hep it, but I see quit a longin' ter chaw suthin'." "Quit er puttin' meat in de preacher's mouf when he opens it and see how quick he'll turn loose de gospul."

"Yer oughtn't ter talk dat way."

"He'd drap it like er hot pertater, I tell yer. "Oh, yas, da likes ter sing, and some of 'em ken put up a powerful pra'r, but whenever da set down ter de table, look out. Eat, why dat black slick nigger, what comes home wid yer some times, ken eat more biled co'n den a steer. It's a k'larity eberty time dat nigger opens his mouf, an' greens, he eats greens like a cow eatin' hay. Oh, I uster be a preacher myself. I preached till da quit feedin' me an' den I stopped."

**Is Woman Degenerating?**

**From an English Paper.**

Unquestionably there is a change in progress in the relation of woman to society. The old-time theory by which she was held, treated and governed as a chattel has been practically abandoned in this country at least. Nevertheless there are many relics of this theory which are still cherished in society, and

it will be many years ere they also are consigned to oblivion. It is still a part of the unwritten law that a woman loses caste by earning her own living, unless she makes a grand success, and then society condones her offense as a freak of genius. Nothing is more common than a semi-apology for a woman who works, and if it can be said: "Oh! she didn't have to work; her father was wealthy, but she was so independent," it is universally understood the young woman has not lost all claim to social consideration. It is only those who must work who are regarded as a little "off color" socially. As long, therefore, as this idea prevails, and until it shall be as proper, as necessary and as much expected that a woman shall have occupation to earn her living as it is that a man shall do so, there will be some difficulty in meeting the deterioration theory squarely. For society, as now constituted, will regard the steady progress of women toward equal labor, duty and responsibility with man as one of the greatest evidences of her deterioration, and will treat woman suffrage as of the agents in invading her privacy and destroying her softness, dependence and general usefulness. But the woman of the future will be in every respect man's co-equal worker and friend, and while she will lose nothing of the sweetness she now possesses she will gain immensely in her own capacity for sympathy, labor and recreation. This is one prophecy against another, but it is just as valuable as the other until it is proven false.

**China's Young Emperor.**

A letter in the North China News reports the youthful emperor as very bright and as making rapid and satisfactory progress with his studies. He proceeds to the school room every day shortly after the cabinet council—say about 8 or 9 o'clock—and continues with his teachers of whom there are several, till 1 or 2 p. m. His progress is said to be twice as rapid as Chinese youths, and the plan adopted seems to be more rational. It is not with him a mere question of committing a certain number of characters to memory, but his teachers read over the passages several times and explain to him the meaning of the characters. Being now 13 years of age, having ascended the throne when a boy of 4, he meets his ministers at the council every morning, and in his audiences he is instructed by the western empress, his aunt, the empress regent, what questions to put. No eunuchs or attendants whatever are allowed to be present at these meetings. All state documents are kept strictly private. They are sent sealed to the empress for her inspection, and the emperor takes his with him to his private quarters. At his public interviews he is always attended by his ministers. His father is seldom there, but Prince Kung is always present. The emperor resembles his father, the seventh prince, very much. As is well known, most of Tao Kuang's sons are of a slender build, and rather poor and meager aspect. Their bodily presence is emphatically weak. When the emperor proceeds to the schoolroom or elsewhere through the courts of the palace, those on guard give the alarm, and the eunuchs and others immediately retire within the rooms and draw the curtains. The very dogs have been trained to observe this rule, and on the mention of the word shou they, too, retire into concealment before the august presence of the bodge-khan. The empress is said to be a very able woman, but with a fiery temper. The prince has recently set up a telephone between his palace and his garden, where he loves to sit surrounded by all nature in artificial miniature. In his garden he has a lake with boats, islands, rockeries, hill, etc., and erected in conspicuous places he has foreign representations of wild animals. He lately added some clay deer to his selections. His pleasure grounds are more extensive even than those in the palace, which are not much over an acre in extent.

**Using Good English.**

**Hartford Courant.**

Much is said now of the art of writing in good English style. The masters of the English language are supposed to be in their grave, as indeed many of them are. A somewhat careful and very delightful re-reading of Hawthorne's "Old Home" and "English Note Books," and "Mosses from an Old Manse," has convinced us that no writer of his day or of this time equals him in the purity, felicity and beauty of his style of writing. Of living authors Mr. Matthew Arnold is thought, and justly so, to excel in his written use of good English. He evidently has something to say and simply says it. Is there anything more to be said about style than old Dr. Emmons said to an inquiring student: "Have something to say, then say it."

These things were suggested by two letters in an editorial of the Courant last Thursday morning. One was a letter from General Grant to General Sherman, and the other a letter from General Sherman to General Grant in reply. There is something very noble, very pathetic even in the generous, brotherly sentiment of these letters. Great men make great friends. But—if one will notice—the letters are not less remarkable for their literary perfection. One must go far to find better English. Mr. Matthew Arnold himself could do no better, and would probably not do so well. Not a word but is electric, and no elect word is misplaced. But were these soldiers trying to write fine letters? Did they pause in the duties of war to compose fine sentences? Given a disciplined, something to say, and the simple endeavor to say it, and—what is there more?

Forty students at the Texas university are women.

**Topnoody.**

**Chesham News 27 votes.**

Wednesday morning Mr. Topnoody picked up his paper and after reading the election news he threw it down and said to his wife:

"My dear, Ohio inflated us democrats, but the returns from the November states taste like a whisky sour wit salt in it."

"How do I know how that tastes?"

"Excuse me, my dear, I forgot you were republican in your proclivities."

"That's what makes me so superior to you, Topnoody."

"You may think so, my dear, but your vote can't prove it at the polls, and that's where I've got the bulge on you."

"May be you have, Topnoody, but you don't live at the polls, and where you live your vote ain't as big as a piece of soap after a day's washing."

"Go on, my dear, I'm used to it."

"You don't like that kind of politics, do you?"

"Well, no, my dear, I can't say I do. It is too much like the November returns. There's Butler, too, he's got it in the neck badly in Massachusetts."

"Bah! I hate Butler."

"Of course you do, because he decided that a woman was not 'a person,' under the statutes, and was not eligible to office. You women want the earth, and if a man even asks for a lot to be buried in, you kick about your rights. I like Butler, myself, for his suppression of women."

"Certainly you do. It's natural to like the qualities in other people which we do not ourselves possess. Butler doesn't know you, nor me either, does he?"

"Of course he doesn't. What's that got to do with it?"

"It's got just this much to do with it. If he knew you and knew me, you can bet your last dollar, Topnoody, that instead of saying a woman was not 'a person, under the statutes,' then the statutes were nugatory, void and of no effect in the Topnoody family. Butler may be an old fool in some respects, but he has lived in Boston too long not to know beans when the bag's open and he is looking square into it with his eyes skinned clear back and a full knowledge of the facts of the case falling all around him like rain drops around a man without an umbrella."

Topnoody went down street to talk politics with a better subject.

**Faggot-Voting in England.**

**Fleetwood (Eng.) Chronicle, Oct. 5, 1883.**

An extraordinary case of faggot-voting came to light in the Revision Court at Oxford last week. Rev. Washbourne West, bursar of Lincoln College, claimed a vote for the city. Objection was taken to the claim on the ground that the reverend gentleman did not occupy the house which conferred the franchise. As, however, Mr. West States that he owned the house and had used it during the year, the objection was overruled. But the interest in the claimant did not rest on the immediate cause of his appearance in the Revision Court. Mr. West is a remarkable person, apart from Oxford altogether. It appears that he enjoys the distinction of being "one of the largest faggot-voters in England." Not only is he qualified to vote in numerous constituencies but he spends much time and money in exercising the privilege. It was admitted that he had voted seventeen times at the last election, and then was obliged to miss seven places in which he was entitled to perform the same operation. Altogether Mr. West owns no fewer than twenty-four votes. Indeed, he claims to be represented in the House of Commons by as many as sixty-four members of Parliament. Gross as this abuse of the electoral franchise is, it is difficult to see how it can be avoided so long as the suffrage is not residential. Let us hope, however, that the new Reform bill will put an end to the proceedings of active and industrious gentlemen like Mr. Washbourne West.

**Gen. Fremont in Poverty.**

**Chicago Herald.**

Gen. Fremont is living on Staten Island, and is very poor—indeed, absolutely without income. There is some talk among his friends of petitioning congress to follow the precedent set in the case of General Shields and place General Fremont on the retired list of the army with the rank of brigadier general. Considering the old man's distinguished services in the past, the fact that he was the first banner-bearer of the republican party and the additional circumstance that he is now penniless, it would be but a graceful act for congress to pass favorably on the petition. General Fremont is not a money getter nor a money saver. On the contrary he is as wild and visionary in his ideas of money making as in days gone by he was romantic and venturesome in the field of exploration. He was made governor of Arizona to provide him with an income, but he caught the mining fever, resigned his post to become a mine promoter and of course failed. The government could make the few remaining years of General Fremont's life happy and content by relieving him of the pains of poverty and the humiliation of accepting aid from friends, and it ought to.

The head truly enlightened will presently have a wonderful influence in purifying the heart, and the heart really affected with goodness will much conduce to the directing of the head.—[Sprat.

There is a new enemy to the potato, in the shape of a weevil, which preys upon the stalk, and the Country Gentleman advises burning the vines when the stalks dry up and die.

To wish is to waste, but to will is to haste.