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WHOLE NO. 610.

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TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It improves the Hair, and cures the itching humors of the scalp, and is the most perfect and safe preparation for the hair, and is the only one that does not injure the scalp. Price 25 cents. 25 Murray St., N. Y.

A Vicious System. Notwithstanding its faulty method Mr. Orth's attack on the American legislative autocracy holds out promise of bearing good fruit. It has served to bring out, in great distinctness, the fact that the judiciary as well as autocratic conduct of the present speaker, in composing the house committee, has placed a large and the ablest section of his own party in congress in an attitude of unpopularity toward him.

That which tends most to strengthen public hope of such a consequence is the realization of a bad effect of the speaker's performance on the morale of the party holding the legislative responsibility. The effect is described by a member of that party who says "the organization of the house has done much to demoralize the party."

What every thoughtful congressman should have known years ago is now clearly discerned. The aspirant to the speaker's chair "must be almost more than human to resist the temptation to buy the place by pledges." It is no recent discovery that the "almost more than human" style of men are not apt to be those who get themselves elected to congress, and still less apt to be those who seek the speaker's chair. There is in the average congressman a great deal of human nature. He is not a man in whom a superhuman sense of moral rectitude interposes with feasible methods of his personal advancement.

He knows that every member of his party wishes to be placed at the head of an important committee, and, this failing, to be placed next to the head. If he shall get the speakership, he will hold the power to fulfill or disappoint the natural ambition of every member. Thus the rule which gives to the speaker the autocratic power of composing the committees gives to the seeker for that station the most potent means which a shrewd and unscrupulous man could employ to obtain it.

It is a rule whose effect is to make the important matter of organizing the national legislature a game of personal intrigue and corruption, in which the successful candidate and his supporters mutually share. "It is a pretty fiction," says one who has experiential knowledge, "that members stand aloof from the speaker in the disposition of places;" and it is not even a fiction that they keep themselves aloof from the candidate for speaker. "On the contrary, they resort to every conceivable mode of pressure, some of them very base, to get the places they desire." They are not less ready to pledge their votes than the candidate is to pledge the place which is the acceptable price of their votes.

The business of organizing the public legislature is thus degraded to the character of an auction, in which speakership and chairmanships are struck off to the highest bidders not upon considerations of any public interest, but for the price of personal favor.

In every view that can be taken of it, the rule is a vicious one. It ought to be abolished at once and forever. There are at least four better ways of composing the committees. They may be composed: 1. By a committee on rules and organization appointed by the house, or by the speaker under its approbation. 2. By the house acting as one body. 3. By a committee raised for the purpose in the party caucus. 4. By the caucus acting as one body.

The last two modes would require subsequent action by the house to make the appointments legal, and this might give rise to heated and acrimonious debates. Nevertheless, any one of these methods would be better for the country, and better for the party, than that which commits the highest interests of both country and party to the arbitrary power of a personal legislative autocrat.—Chicago Times.

Without Capital. It is bad beginning business without capital. It is hard marketing with empty pockets. We want a nest egg, for hens will lay better where there are eggs already. It is true you must bake with the flour you have, but if the sack is empty, it might be quite as well not to set up for a baker. Making bricks without straw is easy enough, compared with making money when you have none to start with.

It is reported on what appears to be good authority that the Union Pacific is pushing the survey and grading of its Black Hills branch to the North Loup, that the crossing of the Niobrara will not be far from Fort Niobrara, and there is a rumor that the Union Pacific and Sioux City & Pacific will join in building a route to the Black Hills. What there is in this will probably soon be developed.—Fremont Herald.

A Friendly Crime. The men arrested for the Gibbons murder are Wm. Neal, Ellis Craft, and George Ellis, all white. They were arrested last night, and kept quietly in the hotel in the custody of Constable Hedlin. George Ellis confessed to the constable. He says Craft and Neal awakened him on the night of the murder and urged him to go with them to Gibbons's house. He went reluctantly. They entered by a window, and Neal and Craft outraged the two girls. Emma Thomas recognized Neal, and said she would tell her mother. Robert, the boy, then was about to give the alarm, when Craft struck him on the head with an ax, killing him instantly. Craft then told Annie her time to die had come, and amid the piteous cries of the child for mercy, he struck her on the head and killed her instantly. Neal then killed Emma Thomas in the same way. Craft and Neal confessed this afternoon, and both Ellis and Neal waived examination. Craft will have a hearing Thursday. Ellis and Neal are married. Craft is single. They were all present at the funeral, and one drove the hearse at the funeral, and another was pall-bearer. Crowds have been gathering all day at Catlettsburg, and threats of lynching are common.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Ellis's strange conduct excited the suspicion of a citizen, who told Detective Hedlin. Hedlin then sent for Ellis and locked him in his room at the hotel, where Ellis first said that last summer he had heard Craft and Neal boast that before Christmas they would carnally know Miss Thomas and Miss Gibbons. This morning, in jail, Ellis denied that Craft and Neal were guilty, but subsequently reasserted his first statement, saying he was compelled to retract by the prisoners, who were in the same cell. The bodies of the victims were exhumed to-day and the wounds examined. It was found that they correspond exactly with the statement of Ellis as to the position of the parties when the murderous blows were struck. Ellis has made all preparations for death, and expects it. Detective Hedlin thinks Ellis the chief actor in the tragedy, and that his contension is due to fear that the others would give the information first.

CERTAIN TO BE LYNCHED. CATLETTSBURG, Ky., Jan. 3.—It was Ellis and Neal that outraged the girls and then killed them. Craft killed little Robert Gibbons, and all three poured oil on them and set the house on fire. Just as soon as it is found that guilt is established, the Ashland populace will resort to lynch law. The nail mill men of Ashland are determined not to wait for the uncertain course of the law, and they will meet little resistance from officers, and will have the backing up of all Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio in this region. Old man Gibbons, the father, is here insane. Judge Savage has ten good armed men guarding the jail here. There will be no lynching before the trial on Thursday. On that day no power available here will be able to prevent it.

The New Attorney General. Benjamin H. Brewster, the choice of President Arthur for attorney general, of the United States, has been conspicuous in the prosecution of the star-route frauds and his appointment is largely made on account of his position in those cases. He is a man of the highest reputation among his legal brethren, he is one of the homeliest men who have ever been given public place. When he was a child he fell into the fire and so injured his face that it has remained to this day terribly disfigured. It is so drawn out of shape as to positively shock sensitive people. When Brewster speaks, however, all is forgotten. His voice is musical and his manners are most engaging. It is related of him that once, upon his travels, he was seated at one of the dining tables of a New York leading hotel. He was engaged in the courts of that city, and as his stay was protracted he was given a regular table. At this table there sat a gentleman and his wife and one or two lady relatives. They were so much disturbed by the sight of Mr. Brewster that they requested the landlord to remove him, as they said the sight of his countenance destroyed their appetites. The landlord went to Mr. Brewster and frankly told him of this request of his fellow guests. Mr. Brewster said: "I am used to such incidents; but if you can persuade the gentleman and ladies who object to me to consent to an introduction, and allow me to talk with them for five minutes I am certain they will not seek to have me go away. After

some argument the landlord succeeded in persuading his sensitive guests to consent to such introduction. The sequel is very brief. Before the stipulated five minutes had passed the entire party had become so completely fascinated with Mr. Brewster that they tendered him the most profuse apologies for their previous objections, and afterward became his firm friends and most devoted admirers. He is married to one of the most beautiful women, the leading figure for many years in Philadelphia society. In dress Mr. Brewster is very eccentric. He wears ruffles of the style of seventy-five years ago. His coat is a blue swallow tail, with brass buttons, and his waistcoat is long and made of bright buff coat. He is one of the most singular men in every way that has ever assumed position in Washington official life.

No Dogs Allowed on the Cars. It happened the other day on the Lehigh Valley railroad. The train had just left Easton and the conductor was making his first round, when he observed a small white dog with a bushy tail, and bright black eyes sitting cozily on the seat beside a young lady so handsome that it made his heart roll over like a lopsided pumpkin. But duty was duty, and he remarked in his most deprecatory manner: "I'm very sorry, madame, but it's against the rule to have dogs in the passenger cars."

"Oh! my, is that so?" and she turned up two lovely brown eyes at him beseechingly. "What in the world will I do? I can't throw him away. He's a Christmas present from my aunt."

"By no means, miss. We'll put him in a baggage-car, and he'll be just as happy as a robin in spring."

"What! put my nice white dog in a nasty, stuffy, dusty baggage car?"

"I'm awfully sorry, miss, I do assure you, but the rules of this company are as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and them other fellows, you know. He shall have my overcoat to lie on, and the brakeman shall give him grub and water every time he opens his mouth."

"I just think it's awful mean, so I do, and I know somebody will steal it, so they will," and she showed a half notion to cry that nearly broke the conductor's heart, but he was firm and sang out to the brakeman, who was playing a solo on the stove: "Here, Andy, take this dog over into the baggage car, and tell 'em to take just the best care of him."

The young lady pouted, but the brakeman reached over and picked the canine up as tenderly as though it was a two-week-old baby, but as he did so a strange expression came over his face, like a wave of cramp colic, and he hastily said to the conductor: "Here, you just hold him a minute till I put this poker away," and he trotted out to the car door and held on to the brake-wheel, shaking like a man with the ague.

The conductor no sooner had his hands on the dog than he looked around for a hole to fall through. "Wh-wh-why, this is a worsted dog."

"Yes, sir," said the little miss, demurely. "Didn't you know that?"

"No, I'm most awful sorry to say that I didn't know that," and he laid the Christmas dog down in the owner's lap, and walked out on the platform, where he stood half an hour in the cold trying to think of a hymn tune to suit the worst sold man on the Lehigh Valley road.—Philadelphia Press.

The fact that John Sherman's "literary bureau" got its stationery from the treasury department and did not pay for it, has been established apparently by the testimony of Sturtevant, the clerk having charge of the stationery department of the treasury. Mr. Sherman claims that if this be so it was done without his knowledge and consent. But as it was his bureau, he ought to have known that stationery does not fall from the heavens like manna for the accommodation of politicians in the wilderness, and should have been cognizant of the fact that he did not pay for it. Whom did he suspect of the gratuity, his clerks? The plea of ignorance is very gaudy.—Lincoln Journal.

The Sutton Register well observed that "President Arthur's dislike for the silver dollar is not shared by western people—nor by a majority of the country at large. Stopping the coinage of silver may facilitate speculation in Wall street, but it will hardly advance the prosperity of the country. Silver is as much the money of the constitution as is gold and the large reserves in the vaults of the treasury greatly facilitate the process of resumption, as well as prevent the frequent recurrence of Black Fridays in Wall street."