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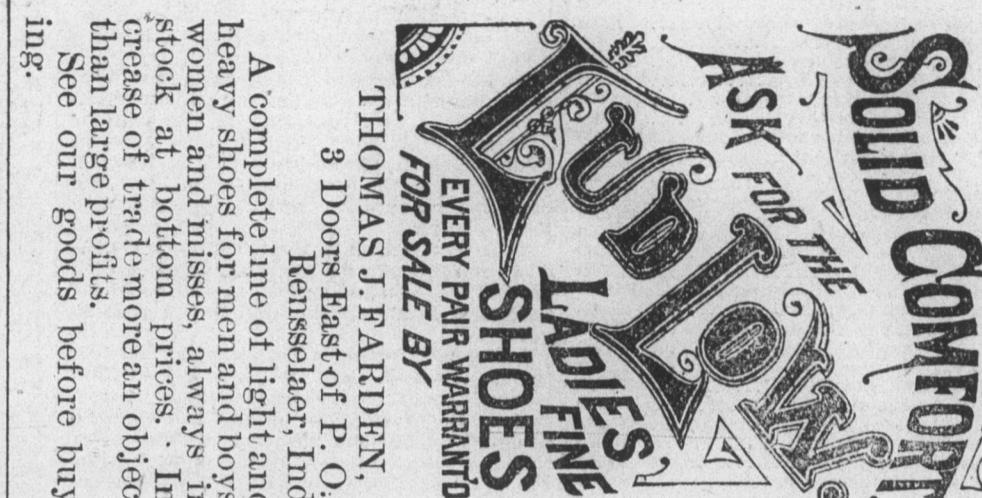
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\$500 REWARD FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE CASES THAT THIS MEDICINE WILL NOT CURE OR HELP.
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HUNTINGTON'S EFFRONTERY.

A Washington Special says: "The effrontery of C. P. Huntington in coming before our Committee to protest against the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific grant amazed me," said Mr. Cobb, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands. "There is no doubt about his right, but when you know his connection with this grant you will see what I mean. The bill making the grant was passed in 1871, through Tom Scott's efforts, giving 15,000,000 acres of land to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, the road to commence at San Diego and be completed in ten years. Scott began the construction of the line, but became embarrassed, and Huntington helped to make his situation more difficult. In 1878 I met Huntington, who was here to oppose the subsidy of the Texas Pacific by a guarantee by the Government of \$29,000,000 of its bonds. His ground of opposition was that he was building a road on a parallel line by private capital, asking no aid from the government. I believed in his bonafides and helped him to prevent the passage of the Scott bill. Huntington, in the meantime, had passed through California, New Mexico, and had reached Colorado. His plan was to go straight ahead without ever asking the Government or any one else for the right of way. In Colorado he was making rapid progress through a military reservation, when he was stopped by an order from General Sherman as he was constructing a bridge over a river at Ft. Yuma. A detachment of soldiers was sent to enforce the order, and the railroad men promised to desist. The soldiers and civilians left the spot together, the former to remain in their quarters for the night. But Huntington's men executed a hank movement, and by morning had cars running over that bridge. This is a sample of how the Huntington road was rushed along. Scott died, and Jay Gould and Huntington made an agreement whereby, according to that part of it which was made public, the Texas Pacific grant was conveyed to the Southern Pacific. Finding that a patent was about to be issued, I came to Washington last summer and filed a protest against it. One Newell, who had done lobbying for Huntington, and had never been paid, was about at the same time and had filed a very damaging diary. He wanted access to certain records which the Interior Department rules closed to him as a private person. Mr. Payson and I were about to file our protest when Newell asked permission to act as an attorney, representing that it would give him the necessary access to the records. We made the appointment, stipulating the extent of his powers under it. In the meantime we left and Newell experienced a change of heart, from what cause I know not, and demanded back his diary, at the same time attempting to withdraw our protest against the patent. I came on again just in time to prevent this."

A FORTHCOMING REPORT THAT WILL BE INTERESTING READING.

"What is the reason for delay in reporting a bill for the forfeiture of this grant?"

"The Committee directed Mr. Payson and myself to prepare a report on the road. At first we decided to make this brief, but in writing it we found so much that was important for the House to be acquainted with before voting that we agreed that it would be best to make it more exhaustive. As Horace Greeley was wont to remark, it will be 'mighty interestin' readin'. We shall give a number of Huntington's letters in this report. It will be ready to present to

the Committee Tuesday, and it will be printed and placed before every member so that the following day, when we can ask for a suspension of the rules, we shall ask for the passage of the bill. In the next three months 20,000,000 acres of railrob lands will certainly be declared forfeited to the Government and open to public entry."

SENATOR VOORHEES.

Defense of Young Nutt, the Slayer of his Father's Murderer.

Senator Voorhees' effort at Pittsburg, last Monday, in defense of young Nutt, is described as a very eloquent one. The following special gives a brief outline of the eloquent Senator's remarks:

When the doors of the Court room were reopend at 1 o'clock an immense crowd struggled for admittance. At least 2,000 were turned away. Senator Voorhees and Colonel Boninot, with a number of ladies, could not get in for some time. The Senator took the matter od-naturedly, but said:

"Well, if I can't get in there will be no speech for the people to hear."

In the crowd women fainted, clothes were torn, and there were frequent fights. Three men were seriously hurt. As Voorhees entered all eyes turned upon him. His shock of hair was brushed heavily back and his iron-gray beard smoothed down. His large, heavy features were set, and it was evident that he appreciated the importance of the effort that devolved upon him.

There was a general murmur among the audience as he appeared, and all settled themselves for what should be the chief d'ouvre of the oratory of the trial. When Voorhees began to speak every eye was turned upon him, and a phenomenal hush fell on the crowd. He began by saying that juries for 200 years had not convicted a man accused of killing a man who invaded his home and destroyed the honor of his wife. He cited a number of cases in which emotional insanity was the defense, and which resulted in a verdict of acquittal, and continued as follows: "Why did Dukes write those letters to Captain Nutt? God knows, but I do not. He was not forced into it. He was not goaded to it. And yet he wrote those awful letters. And what would have been the result? He was as strong as Dukes, and if he had killed Dukes do you suppose he would have been convicted? He was strong; his son is weak. He is mentally below par; his father was not. He was a stronger man than his son. He was a business man of honor, but he would not have been convicted. He had thrown into his face that which was worse than vitriol. It seemed that hell had opened and spawned a monster of unusual type to do that thing. On the doctrine of emotional insanity, Nutt could have been acquitted. I would have said,

"TAKE A SHOTGUN, FILL IT FOUR INCHES DEEP WITH BUCKSHOT, wait until you see him on the street, then shoot him down. I would have done it. God forgive me if I would not. I am talking of a strong man, a man born strong, and if no such man has been convicted of this crime, what will you do with this weak boy? Was there ever such a blow to a father as the letter of Dukes? It was marked, 'Read in private.' It meant read in torture! read in blood! read in flames! I have read the history of our country and know something of its stories of martyrs. When I was going from Uniontown to Connellsville an old citizen of Fayette said: 'There is where Colonel Crawford was burned in the old In-

dian War.' I remember the story. Crawford was burned at the stake, and when Simon Gerty was asked by the poor victim to shoot him, Gerty replied coolly: 'I have no gun.' His torture was no more than that of Captain Nutt. And his son, what of him?

DUKES DESERV'D DATH.

"H was filled with an unnatural calm until the trial of Dukes came about. All of that time he held the awful cancer in his breast. A shudder of horror ran through the world when Dukes was acquitted. The man who wrote those letters to Captain Nutt was unfit to live. There is no use arguing about this."

Mr. Voorhees then analyzed the boy's condition up to the killing, and said: "Whether weak or strong, James Nutt has lived up to the divine principle, which is the last at the grave and the first in creation. If he has been weak, I shall commit him to you as Christ committed the weak to the strong."

The speaker expressed his astonishment at Mr. Johnson's attack on Mr. Nutt for letting James carry a pistol, and said: "What harm has James done with a pistol? Why should he not have a pistol? He did right with it. Who can find fault with what he did with a pistol, except that he put Dukes in his grave, where he ought to be, and some of his apologists here in Court, where they ought not to be. I thank God he had a pistol, and I think he used it well. Where has he used a pistol unlawfully? Where has he ever abused the use of it? What was the harm of his having it? He never used it where he ought not to have done."

LIZZIE NUTT'S ASSERTION.

In speaking of Miss Lizzie's connection with the affair, Mr. Voorhees said: "Miss Nutt has lived since father's death in the glare of light, and that glare has proven the charge to be false. It is easier to believe that Dukes, repulsed in his lust, tried to ruin the girl and her family, than to believe he succeeded and then wrote those letters. I can say on the authority of the girl, and on my own deductions, that the charges of Dukes were false. I believe her."

The Senator spoke one hour and forty minutes, and he was most attentively listened to. Mrs. Nutt and daughter wept copiously. There were very few dry eyes in the house. Several times the audience cheered.

Voorhees' closing remarks were grand and eloquent. Turning to the Jury, he said: "You will not send that poor woman home without her son. There can be no compromise. He shot him; shot him three times. Yet find him guilty, and there will be a wail go up that would drown the thunder of the Heavens. Erect a gallows to hang him, and the women of the country would rescue him from the men. There are some cases that try themselves. The officer of the Court of Fayette comes down here and lets on that he expects a conviction. He expects nothing of the kind. No one expects it. All nature cries out against it. I would like to have you render a verdict in the face of all here, but at any event render a verdict to the effect that when Dukes fell, the act that caused him to fall was the result of an irresistible impulse."

"...and you ever have another wife beside mother?" "No, my boy; what possessed you to ask such a question?" "Because I saw in the old family Bible where you married Anna Domini in 1835, and that isn't mother, for her name was Sally Smith."

A CAMBRIDGE youth wrote the following in a young lady's autograph album: "In the chain of friendship regard me as a missing link;" and after signing his name he added underneath by way of postscript: "But do not mistake me for the win's missing one!"