

WHY GOEBEL KILLED SANFORD.

Victim's Widow Went Insane From Brooding Over the Tragedy—Testimony Showed Sanford Carried No Pistol, but Goebel Was Acquitted on Ground of Self-Defense.

"Self defense was Goebel's excuse, but factional differences in the party were the real reasons why Goebel shot and killed John Sanford, secretary of the Farmers and Traders' bank of Covington, Ky., on April 11, 1895.

The men belonged to rival factions in the Democratic party. Personal enmities and convention fights had been common between them. Bitter attacks and counter charges were the order of the day. The newspapers took sides. It was an article inspired by Goebel that led to the shooting.

Goebel was then State Senator. Accompanied by Attorney General Hendricks and Frank Helm, president of the First National bank of Covington, he was about to enter the bank. Col. Sanford stood there. He shook hands with Hendricks, using his left hand. Then he turned to Goebel.

"Did you write that article attacking me?" he demanded.

"I did," retorted Goebel, referring to an attack on Sanford in one of the Covington newspapers.

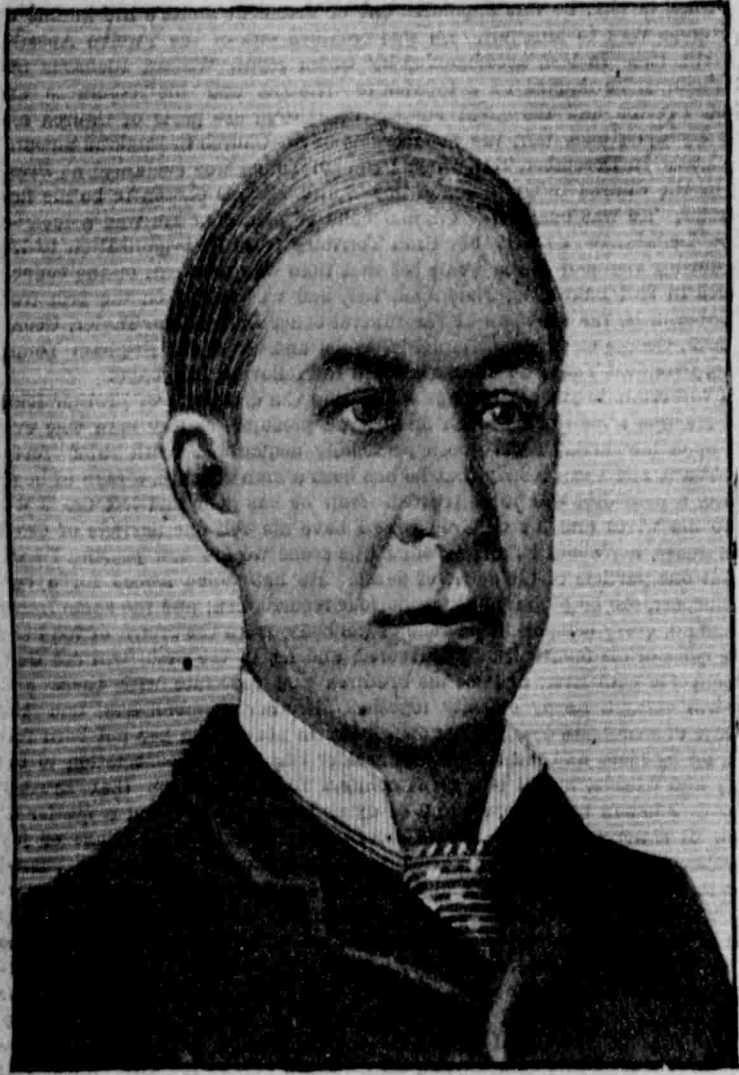
SANFORD FIRED FIRST.

With that Goebel claimed that Sanford whipped out a pistol and fired, the ball passing through Goebel's trousers. But it was testified that Sanford was not armed. At any rate in the twinkling of an eye Goebel had his revolver out and fired. To do this he had to thrust the pistol beneath Mr. Helm's chin. The bullet sped unerringly and crushed through Sanford's forehead. He fell at Goebel's feet fatally wounded. The name from the pistol's mouth badly burned Mr. Helm's chin.

Great confusion followed. Goebel walked to the station house and called up his brother Justice by telephone over the long-distance wire. The brother is a member of the firm of Lowry & Goebel, of Cincinnati.

"Come to Covington at once," Goebel

THE LATE GOVERNOR GOEBEL.



This is the man who, after being shot down by the assassin's bullet, pursued his purpose of claiming the gubernatorial seat of Kentucky to the extent of being sworn in while almost in his last gasp. His death brought matters to a crisis in the disturbed town between the armed, determined and angry Taylorites and Goebellites.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Excites Much Interest at the National Capital—Sympathy is Equally Divided—Feeling for the Boers Akin to That Felt for the "Under Dog"—Reed Was Never a National Convention Delegate—Orators in the Senate.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The subject most discussed among public men in Washington is the struggle in South Africa. Among the senators and representatives both in the capitol and in hotel corridors there is constant talk of the British-Boer war. The anxiety for news of the conflict almost equals that manifested by the people during our war with Spain. Interest in maneuvers and results completely eclipses the operations in the Philippines. There is speculation as to the final outcome, opinions upon the tactics employed on both sides and expressions of sympathy for both sides, according to the point of

view. Among the public men I should say that the feeling is about equally divided. There are many who would like to see the Boers succeed who would consider it undiplomatic to express their views publicly because England is a friendly power. Others are radical in their views and do not hesitate to say what they think. Much of the sympathy for the Boers is a great deal like the average man has for the "under dog" and has no reference to the merits of the questions which caused the war.

REED NEVER A DELEGATE.

During the entire public career of Thomas B. Reed of Maine he was never a delegate to a national convention. His service in the House was longer than any other man's from Maine with



IN PUERTO RICO.

Representative R. L. Henry, of Texas, who introduces the bill providing for a governor and other officers at Puerto Rico. Provision is made in the bill for a supreme, district and probate court. Members of the legislature are to be male citizens of the United States and bona fide residents of Puerto Rico.

SUFFERED UNTOLD AGONY

From Rheumatism of the Joints and Muscles.

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HUDYAN cures Rheumatism because it counteracts and expels from the system those acids that accumulate in the blood and that cause the pain and inflammation. These poisonous acids create heart disease sooner or later. HUDYAN prevents that serious complication. If you have pains, aches or inflammation in joints or muscles, by all means take HUDYAN. It will effect a permanent and lasting cure.

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whom he served, but in all that time he was never a delegate. Many national conventions have been held since he was first elected to Congress. To these conventions Maine has sent Senators Hale and Frye and Representatives Dingley, Boutelle and Milliken, but never Mr. Reed. This is explained by the fact that the late national convention Maine had as a candidate for president in the person of James G. Blaine. Reed never favored Blaine and consequently was never a delegate. I did see him cheer Blaine in the national convention at Minneapolis in 1892, but that was in the enthusiasm that followed the placing of Blaine in nomination. It may also be added that Reed's opposition to Harrison made him a foe for the time the nomination of Blaine. In the last national convention Reed himself was a candidate; so, of course, he was not a delegate.

MRS. FRYE'S HOUSE OF SOAP.

Mrs. Frye, wife of the president of the Senate, takes a great deal of interest in her husband's work, and the Maine senator consults her upon all important political matters. She is of a literary mind and, besides writing a great deal, gives much time to literature in its different phases. She wrote some very interesting letters from Paris while there with the senator, who was one of the peace commissioners. When the Fryes built their house in Maine some years ago, she took cakes of hard soap and, cutting them up in pieces, fitted them together with pins to outline windows and doors, changing and rebuilding to get various architectural effects until she had made a satisfactory model for the proposed house. She had to cut up a whole box of soap before her plan was completed, but the design she made was finally carried out.

AVOIDS THE BIG "I."

Adjutant General Corbin has a fad which is not followed by all men either in civil life or the army. One may search his annual reports, and the personal pronoun cannot be found. He neither says "I" have the honor to recommend," nor "I have the honor to recommend." He does not seem to need to refer to "my" or "me." He merely goes on in a simple manner and relates what has happened in the army, of which he is the adjutant general, a position corresponding in civil life to a chief clerk, through whom all orders are issued and in whose office all the records are kept. In his last report of 44 printed pages he strictly adhered to the rule that the personal pronoun must be conspicuous by its absence.

SENATE ORATORS.

Some one said the other day that there were but four orators in the Senate—Lodge and Walcott of the men who served some time, and Dewey and Beveridge, who are in the first year of their terms. In this small list it was intended to name only those men whose oratorical powers were of the highest order. The man who picked out the four has been a close observer of the Senate, and to me it is curious that he did not include some others. Senator Daniel is the ablest speaker of the Virginians. There is no one who can handle the English language with more effect and in a more attractive manner than Senator Vest. Who is there that has heard the magnificent tones of Senator Thurston who will not say he is an orator? Both Senators Frye and Hale are orators. Any one who heard the former speak for the Boers the other day and the latter a few years since decried his conclusion upon the British nation for its protection of their rights will not deny this. Senator Davis is a polished speaker, but he has not the voice to carry throughout the Senate. There are several new men yet to hear from, and they will not be long before they may prove to be orators when they get the opportunity.

"IF THE CAP FITS, WEAR IT."

If you are suffering from the consequences of impure blood—have boils, pimples or skin eruptions—if your food does not digest or you suffer from catarrh or rheumatism, you are the one who should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will fit your case exactly, make your blood pure and cure salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, and give you perfect health.

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Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a pleasant and effective remedy may be found in BALDWIN'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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Faults of digestion cause disorders of the liver, and the whole system becomes deranged. HERRINE perfects the process of digestion and assimilation, and thus makes pure blood. Price 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

VACCINATION IN ENGLAND.

Experience of Two Large Towns With Smallpox.

FACTS AND FIGURES SHOWN

Reliable Statistics—Startling Comparisons—Experiences Contrasted—A Fair and Concise Statement.

To the Editor:

Having read several articles in the "News" for and against vaccination, and being at present in a town which suffered very severely from an epidemic of smallpox in 1897-98, I have concluded to inform your readers as near as possible the result of a house to house canvass, and how the people here feel in regard to compulsory vaccination. Although it was well known that the "prevention" had been administered as thoroughly as possible, it was deemed advisable to make a thorough canvass of the place to ascertain the real facts of the matter. Twelve medical men were chosen to perform the labor. From the report they published it is stated that out of 69,525 persons found at home 14,185 persons had been vaccinated, and that 4,015 persons had suffered from smallpox (prior to the epidemic of 1897-98) "the great majority, if not all the latter, having been vaccinated. The above figures show that 98 per cent of both adults and children were vaccinated and that the great number of about 27 per cent received the double protection of vaccination and revaccination. It is said that about 1 per cent of the children here from various causes are under vaccination; therefore it would be difficult to find a community more thoroughly vaccinated, or as some of the medical fraternity say, "protected" against smallpox.

Let us compare the epidemic of Middleborough with that of another town, Leicester—a town with a population in 1892-94 of 184,547—said to be the least vaccinated town in England. The report shows that Leicester with its large population had but 12.5 per cent of its people vaccinated, only 365 cases of smallpox, and 21 deaths. Middleborough with a population in 1897-98 of 85,526, had 88 per cent of its people vaccinated, 141 cases of smallpox, and 322 deaths. These figures (and they are reliable) show that Leicester, with only one-eighth of the vaccination of Middleborough, had but one-fourth as many

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smallpox cases, only one-tenth as many deaths, and only about one-third the percentage of fatality. If the proportion were figured out according to population of the two towns it would be found that Leicester is short of 23,634 cases of smallpox, 3,375 deaths and an impossible 108 per cent fatality. Certainly this is absurdity, but it is on the absurd "protection" theory.

Let us compare the "good" and "bad" marks of 16 vaccinated persons, as acknowledged by the vaccinators to have died from smallpox during the epidemic, some with two, some with three, and others with four. Of the 16 deaths of the "protected" persons, 10 are reported to have had one vaccination mark—13 were "good" and 7 "bad." Of the 33 with two marks, 33 were "good" and 29 "bad." Of the 15 with three marks 14 were "good" and 1 "bad." And of the 30 with four marks 16 were "good" and 4 "bad."

Of those having three marks 93 per cent were "good" and only 7 per cent "bad," and the average percentage of the four lots is about 74 per cent "good" and 26 per cent "bad." Wherein is the benefit of your "properly performed" vaccination? The medical officer of health here in his report of July 5, 1898, makes this statement: "The protective value of vaccination has usually passed off after ten years, and is not to be relied upon."

Is my reader surprised when I tell him that there are hundreds of people here made helpless for life—some losing their hands and feet, others losing various limbs as the baneful result of vaccination. Fortune would it have been for many a poor soul had the vaccinators been compelled to abandon their occupation and leave the common sense of the people to protect their own bodies? Are you also surprised when I tell you that it has cost the people of this country \$19,351,460 up till 1894 to propagate and carry out vaccination? Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.

Sincerely,
A. J. POULSEN.
17 Milton St., Middleborough, January 26, 1900.

AN APPEAL TO TRUTH.

A REPLY TO PROF. ATWATER.

The reading public will remember that last June, Professor W. C. Atwater of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in a talk before a local club gave an account of his experiments as to the nutritive value of alcohol. It is said that, contrary to the usual custom of that club, a special New York reporter was present. Immediately afterwards, an account of these experiments and conclusions appeared in the newspapers of practically every State in the Union. This was uniformly accompanied with the charge that the pulpit, platform, Sunday-school and public school are in error in teaching that alcohol is a poison and not a food. The attack seemed to be especially aimed at the public school text-books on physiology. One paper even asserted that it was a proof of a statement of these text-books erroneous that Professor Atwater conducted his experiments.

Five months after this newspaper promulgation, the first official data of Professor Atwater's experiments appeared in Bulletin 69 issued by the United States department of agriculture.

The campaign use made of the Middle-town experiments led to the formation of a committee from the Northfield conference of Christian Workers, August 11, 1899, "to meet this most recent attack upon the cause of temperance." National Temperance Committee of great religious denominations and others joined the Northfield Committee in presenting to the public a study of the whole subject entitled, "An Appeal to Truth."

This sixteen page pamphlet answers the three conclusions upon which Professor Atwater based his charge of error. They are in substance as follows:

1. Professor Atwater says his experiments prove that alcohol is oxidized in the body. This is not denied, but it does not prove alcohol to be a food. Many poisons besides alcohol are oxidized in the body.

2. The Middle-town experiments are said to prove that the alcohol in being oxidized in the body furnishes energy. This again is not denied, but it proves nothing in favor of alcohol because its injurious action at the same time far outweighs the value of the energy it liberates, as is the case with other poisons oxidized in the body.

3. Professor Atwater claims that in his experiments alcohol protected the materials of the body from consumption just as effectively as corresponding amounts of sugar, starch and fat. But this is not supported by his own figures in the tables of his official bulletin 69. Such is the testimony of professors occupying the chairs of pathological chemistry in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School, New York City; of Physiology in the Medical School, Northwestern University, Chicago; of Hygiene in the Medical-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia and of a former professor of Materia Medica in the Medical-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, now professor in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates.

All of these scientists, after careful study, arrive at the same conclusion, for these experiments that they legitimated Bulletin 69 do not show the protection he claims, but on the contrary a loss of nitrogenous material when the man experimented upon took alcohol.

In short, the entire testimony presented in this "Appeal to Truth" shows that Professor Atwater's costly experiments have produced no evidence whatever to sustain this charge of error against the present temperance teaching that alcohol is a poison and not a food.

Other experiments of his, announced but not yet published, Professor Atwater says are in substantial accord with those of Bulletin 69. The "Appeal to Truth" says of them:

"If they shall show the same loss of nitrogen when the man took alcohol as do those of Bulletin 69, such unanimity would be so much refutation of the statement that alcohol protects the material of the body from consumption. If they should vary, the variation would prove such data to be inadequate, for to be worth anything for generalization, there should be uniformity in the results of such a limited number of tests made under conditions so unusual to every day experience."

Although Professor Atwater may not have claimed quite as much for his experiments as have some of the newspapers, the main points of his utterances which the "Appeal to Truth" shows are untenable, are practically the same in all the papers. The official circular 357, sent out with Bulletin 69, says that "much more has been claimed for these experiments than they legitimately cover," but this does not correct the positive newspaper assertions that Professor Atwater has proved alcohol to be as much food as sugar or starch. Neither does his defense against the criticism of the scientists on his New Haven address, December 28, 1899, as published by the press, make any specific correction of this false deduction.

The "Appeal to Truth," to which the widest possible circulation is being given, and which everybody should read, shows where the facts in the case lie. Its conclusions can be disputed by no one who impartially reviews the testimony therein presented.



BOOMED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Rudolf Guggenheimer, president of the council of New York, who is on his way to Mexico to see President Diaz. His New York friends are getting up a vice presidential boom for him, but he says he is a staunch gold man and would not take a place on Bryan's ticket.

Oregon Short Line Railroad.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCTOBER 15, 1899.

ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver.	5:30 a. m.
From Ogden, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena and San Francisco.	9:45 a. m.
From Milford, Sappelo, Provo, Inter-mediate points.	9:30 a. m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco (from Garfield Beach, Toole and Tormila).	9:00 p. m.
From Tinto, Mercur and intermediate points.	6:40 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points.	7:50 p. m.

DEPART.

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cade Valley and intermediate points.	7:00 a. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points.	7:55 a. m.
For Garfield Beach, Toole and Tormila.	7:45 a. m.
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco.	11:45 a. m.
For Provo, Sappelo, Milford and intermediate points.	9:30 p. m.
For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago.	6:40 p. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, San Francisco and intermediate points.	8:45 p. m.

*Trains south of Jabb do not run Sundays.

*Daily except Sunday.

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LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 6—The "Fast Mail" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Park City.	7:00 a. m.
No. 2—The "Overland Limited" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver.	11:45 a. m.
No. 4—The "Atlantic Express" for Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver.	6:40 p. m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 101—The "Fast Mail" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Park City.	3:00 p. m.
No. 1—The "Overland Limited" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver.	3:00 p. m.
No. 3—The "Pacific Express" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver.	5:30 a. m.

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CURRENT TIME TABLE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 5—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.	2:15 p. m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East.	5:05 p. m.
No. 6—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Heber, M. M. Smith, Mariposa, Beinsap and intermediate points.	8:35 a. m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Helper, Provo and all intermediate points.	5:00 p. m.
No. 9—For Ogden and the West.	9:05 p. m.
No. 1—For Ogden and the West.	9:45 a. m.
No. 4—For Park City.	3:30 a. m.
No. 2—For Ogden, intermediate points and West.	10:01 p. m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East.	9:30 a. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East.	9:55 p. m.
No. 5—From Provo, Heber, Bingham, Eureka, Beinsap, Mariposa and intermediate points.	5:55 p. m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West.	2:01 p. m.
No. 9—From Ogden and the West.	5:55 p. m.
No. 1—From Eureka, Payson, Heber, Provo and intermediate points.	8:25 a. m.
No. 4—From Park City.	10:00 a. m.
No. 6—From Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Heber, M. M. Smith, Mariposa, Beinsap and intermediate points.	5:45 p. m.

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