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VOL. XII. HARTFORD, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1899. No. 6.

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STOP CHEWING!

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Office, 106 North Pryor St.

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CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY
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RETRIBUTION WILL COME.

Details by a Newspaper Man Familiar With the Goebel Sandford Tragedy.

Dolph Beril, editor of the Williamsburg Times, writes in his paper the following about the killing of Sandford:

Telegraphic advices from Lexington, under date of last Saturday, state:

"Colonel John Sandford's widow, who was placed in the High Oaks sanitarium here several weeks ago, will be tried this afternoon for lunacy, in order that she can be placed in the State asylum. She has continued to grow worse since coming here, and from present symptoms she will not live long. She has been gradually losing her mind ever since the awful shock occasioned by the bringing home of her husband's bloody dead body, some years ago."

Colonel Sandford was the victim of Goebel's revolver. Goebel is the person who will try to steal the office of Governor of Kentucky.

The editor of the Times was connected with the editorial department of the Cincinnati Tribune, at the time of the killing of Banker Sandford and was fully conversant with the details of the affair, and for the benefit of readers of the paper, recites the leading incidents.

Goebel and Sandford were enemies for years' standing, due to factionalism, in which Goebel took the part of rule or ruin. He legislated in a manner to almost wreck several enterprises in which Sandford was interested. Then he started a bank, (the one he now owns) and with the power and co-operation of the machine he had built, he withdrew the city and county treasury deposits from Sandford's bank and had them placed in his own bank. This led to the final fatal mix up. Sandford published a card denouncing Goebel and exposing his methods. Goebel retaliated with another in which the vilest epithets were used, "Gonorrhoea John," being the nauseating appellation hurled by him at the banker. A few days later the men were on the street in front of Sandford's bank at the same time. Sandford had ascended the steps and was about to enter when Goebel called from the other side of the street, "there goes that — — — — — now," and crossed the street. Sandford heard the remark and turned, receiving the bullet that ended his life. Witnesses said that as he turned he reached for his revolver and that Goebel fired in self defence.

Goebel was never indicted by the grand jury. The sheriff who summoned the jury, died not long afterward. The circuit judge who instructed the jury, was subsequently deserted by Goebel. Others who sided in the exoneration of the Senator have since been beheaded by him.

When people go to the polls next November, let them remember the killing of Sandford in the prime of his life; of the ruined home; of the heart broken widow, whose mind could not withstand the terrible shock that left her a helpless child treading the darkened corridors of life at the mercy of her Divine Maker; of the orphan son whose future was wrecked; of the treachery of Goebel to the Democratic party, and of his sin against God and his fellow man.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Story of Arrest and First Trial of Dreyfus.

Alfred Dreyfus, captain in the Fourteenth regiment of artillery in the French army, was attached to the second bureau of the general staff, where future plans of mobilization and other military measures of great importance are discussed, prepared, and drawn up. For some time a constant "leakage" of these confidential documents had been noticed, detectives had been employed and Dreyfus was under suspicion. On October 1, 1894, he was suddenly detached from the war office and appointed to service in the Thirty-ninth regiment at the Ecole Militaire. On October 14 he received at his luxurious home near the Trocadero a summons to attend at the ministry of war, and he went there the next morning.

He was received by Major du Paty de Clam, who said that he was very busy and asked the captain to help him by taking down a letter that he would dictate. There were three other persons in the room who were strangers to Dreyfus, and—a circumstance that only struck him afterward—an arrangement of mirrors by which his every movement and expression could be seen by everybody present. Du Paty then dictated to him the memorandum which afterward became famous as the bordereau.

At one point Du Paty suddenly asked Dreyfus what was the matter, and asserted that his hand shook. Dreyfus replied that his hands were cold. Then he was left alone in the room and found a loaded revolver lying among some papers on the table beside him. Half an hour later M. Cochefort head of the detective police, accompanied by Commander Henry, of the second bureau, entered, and Dreyfus was placed under arrest on the charge of high treason and taken to the Cherche Midiprison, all the time protesting his innocence. The order committing him was dated October 14, and the day before he was arrested or examined.

On October 28 a hint of the arrest was conveyed to one of the Paris newspapers and the next day an ambiguous note appeared in that journal asking if it were true that an important military arrest had recently taken place. This set everybody talking, for in France anything concerning the army is considered of paramount importance. Wild stories were afloat and the excitement reached fever heat when the news was confirmed, on November 1, by the appearance of a brief official communication in all the papers. Dreyfus was kept in close confinement until December 6, when his counsel, M. Demange, was allowed to see him. On December 19, Dreyfus was arraigned before the court martial, which was held in the Council de Guerre building, opposite the Cherche Midi prison. Great crowds gathered to see him cross the street and shouted, "Death to the traitor!" The trial was secret and lasted until December 22, when the court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life, after being subjected to military degradation.

On the morning of January 4, the condemned man was ordered to put on a captain's uniform that had been specially prepared by having the lace on the cap, the red seams of the trousers, and the buttons and trimmings on the tunic taken off and then stitched on again strongly enough to stay in place, but so loosely that they could easily be torn off. The sword that he was made to buckle on had also been filed on each side, about half way down the blade. He was then searched, handcuffed, placed in a prison van, and taken by a military escort to the Ecole Militaire, where he was marched between guards into the center of a hollow square of troops in the large courtyard of the school. He had already twice asserted his innocence to Captain Lebrun-Renaud, who commanded his guard. The morning was misty and rainy, and the courtyard was a muddy waste, round which loomed the buildings with windows filled with faces, while a vast crowd that surged and pushed in the avenues without uttered loud and menacing cries against the prisoner.

At exactly 9 o'clock the drums rolled, the troops presented arms, and the regimental band played a melancholy tune. The sentence was read, Dreyfus standing firmly with head erect, his left hand resting on the pommel of his sword, and his eyes looking squarely in the eyes of General Darras, who commanded the troops. Then a gigantic adjutant tore the triple band from the captain's cap, the buttons from his coat, the gold lace from the collar and sleeves, and the red stripes from his trousers. As the adjutant flung them on the ground Dreyfus threw up his arm and cried in a voice heard far beyond the limits of the courtyard: "You are degrading an innocent man. Long live France!" A roar of execration answered him: "Death to the traitor!" and the big adjutant roughly tore the sword belt from him, wrenched the sword from its scabbard, broke it across his knee, flung the fragments on the ground and stamped upon them. Then, amid howls from the mob without, the degraded officer, a grotesque and lamentable figure in his defaced uniform, was marched around the hollow square, protesting his innocence and crying "Long live France!" while the drums rolled in order to drown his voice. Finally, after being photographed and measured as a criminal, he was driven in the prison van to La Sante prison, and thence taken on January 19 to La Rochelle, where he was embarked for the neighboring Isle de Re, on which is the prison wherein convicts sentenced to transportation await their embarkation. Mobs all along the route sought to attack him, and the guard of gendarmes had to struggle hard to keep their prisoner from being murdered. He was eventually taken to the Isle du Diable, off the coast of French Guiana.

CLEAN PEOPLE

Cleanliness goes with health. If we have catarrh anywhere we cannot be wholly clean.

Make systematic efforts to be free from this disgusting disease. Mrs. L. A. Johnston, 102 Pilham and Ripley Sts., Montgomery, Ala., tells her experience with catarrh of the stomach and how she was cured:

"I will state to you that I have taken eight bottles of your Pe-ru-na and two of Man-a-lin and rejoice to say, 'God bless Dr. Hartman and Pe-ru-na.' And I earnestly assure you that it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken in my life. I prescribe it to every one I meet who is suffering, as the best medicine in the world, and have made many converts who are now rejoicing in the great good which they have derived from the same. I can tell you that I am almost entirely relieved of indigestion, that great foe which has tortured me so many years, and can now eat anything I desire without it is fruits or something acid."

To understand the scientific action of Pe-ru-na it is best to have Dr. Hartman's special book for women or his book on chronic catarrh. These books are mailed free by the Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, O. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

Taylor's Record as Attorney General.

The principles laid down in Gen. Taylor's contentions were carried through many local cases, and have made the Attorney General's office a buttress of practical strength to the State affairs. While party platforms are adorned with crude generalities about corporations, and Senator Goebel's stump speeches abound with threats of his intentions toward them, it is interesting to observe how Gen. Taylor, in the quiet pursuance of his duty, has forced corporations to bear their proportion of taxation under the laws as he found them in force, and to lay down the special exemption behind which they had entrenched themselves. An important illustration was his successful fight against the Southern Pacific Company. This company's charter authorized it to own railroad stocks, bonds, to lease, own and operate railroads. Thousands of dollars were subscribed to this corporation by New York capitalists, notable among them being the railway magnate, Huntington. The company leased many railroads in the West, and bought stocks and bonds of many others. It has never paid a dollar of taxes from the time of its creation until Gen. Taylor's term of office commenced. He held that under the tax laws of the State that company should be assessed. His view in this regard was doubted by many eminent lawyers of the State, but having given the matter an exhaustive investigation, he instituted suit in the Franklin Circuit Court for the purpose of recovering penalties against the company in order to compel it to list. That great corporation was represented by very able lawyers, including Messrs. Humphrey & Davis, of the Louisville bar, but finally realizing that there was no alternative save to list, or be mulcted with penalties, the company did report to the Board of Valuation, and was assessed for each year, beginning with 1893, on $1,000,000 worth of property, from which source nearly $15,000 of taxes have been realized already, and it will so continue to pay as long as its charter exists.

In 1892 the Legislature passed an act requiring the State Board of Valuation and Assessment to assess for taxation the franchises of the various railroads of the State. Under the law, it seems, each railroad in the State made annually to the Auditor a report of all its property. Auditor Norman and his associates on the board decided, notwithstanding the law, that the railroads were not liable for a franchise tax, and hence none was assessed during their administration. Shortly after Gen. Taylor's term of office commenced he discovered the fact, and at once said to the members of the present board that the railroads were liable under the law for this franchise tax, and that it was the duty of the board to make the assessment. The roads for some time resisted and insisted that the rulings of the old board on the subject were correct. The present board, following the written opinion of Gen. Taylor, finally made an assessment for each year since the present administration began. As soon as the assessments had been made complete the railroads of the State yielded, and without even offering resistance in the courts, paid into the State Treasury franchise taxes aggregating about $220,000.

Another important case successfully prosecuted was that instituted against the Frankfort Chair Company, which finally resulted, after the most stubborn litigation through all the courts, in a recovery of and payment into the State Treasury of about $60,000. The chair company was represented by Senator Lindsay, Judge Pryor, T. L. Edelen and W. M. Smith; the State was represented by Gen. Taylor alone. In this case the State achieved an important victory, not only on account of the large sum of money involved, but because of the vital principles of law to be determined as well. In this case for the first time in the history of this State, the Appellate Court held that debtors of the State could not plead in satisfaction of their indebtedness set off; this, too, notwithstanding the fact that thousands of dollars of indebtedness to the State had heretofore been extinguished in various litigations by such plea. Not before in the history of the State had any suit, involving so great an amount been prosecuted in behalf of the State by an Attorney General without assistant counsel.

Another important suit managed by the Attorney General was the noted case of the Commonwealth vs. the Louisville Street Railway Company, the company being represented by the Hon. St. John Boyle, the State finally succeeding in securing the payment into the treasury of over $30,000.

In 1897 a number of corporations in Tennessee instituted suit in the United States District Court before Judge Clark seeking to enjoin the collection of taxes on over 70 per cent of their valuation, alleging no reasons therefor that other personal property and lands of that State had not been listed at more than 70 per cent of their cash value. In this case the corporation succeeded in procuring the injuction, and Tennessee lost thousands of dollars of taxes. Some corporations in Kentucky, encouraged by the success of those in Tennessee, instituted similar suits against the Kentucky Board of Valuation and Assessment in the United States Court, and they were referred to and tried by Judge Clark, before whom, notwithstanding he had sustained the corporations in the Tennessee codes, and that many features of which were exact parallels of those of the Kentucky cases, Gen. Taylor won the cases for Kentucky, and the injunctions were dismissed. His success was attributed to his thorough work in getting up proof as to the assessments in this State. If he had pursued the course followed by the Attorney General of Tennessee, Kentucky would have undoubtedly lost the suit and thousands of dollars of taxes. In Tennessee the Attorney General relied alone on the law of the case, while in Kentucky Gen. Taylor most thoroughly prepared his case, and by great effort sustained his contention with an abundance of proof.

It would be difficult to determine the exact amount of taxation recovered into the treasury of Kentucky and directly attributable to Gen. Taylor's efforts. It is safe to say, however, that it does not fall below $350,000, and it is estimated it will aggregate nearly half a million dollars for the term of office. As large as the sum is, it is dwarfed into insignificance when compared with the benefits to accrue to the State hereafter, necessarily resulting from the decisions already obtained and the construction of rights won by Gen. Taylor's indomitable courage and application.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs, all America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Williams, Druggist.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CHURCH MEN AND POLITICS.

The Plain Duty of Christians in Public Affairs.

To the Ministers of Kentucky: With a profound respect for all ministers of the gospel and a deep reverence for all the teachings of the Holy Bible, we beg a serious audience with you for a few moments.

The excitement which is now shaking our State from center to circumference, produced by the proceedings of the late so called Democratic convention in Louisville, has enlisted the feelings of almost every man on one side or the other, and it behooves every lover of morality, who has the welfare of his State and posterity at heart, to ask himself the question: What is the cause of all this tumult? What does all this mean? Whither are we drifting? Why is our political condition so corrupt that ministers and other truly religious people are afraid to go to the polls and vote, or even raise their voices on the subject, for fear all decent people will look upon them as degraded and befouled as with the vomit of the carrion crow?

The answer is found in the fact that ministers and church members keep away from primaries, conventions and the polls and abandon the whole matter to political tricksters, robbers, bums and thugs, and as an eminent divine has recently said: "Why the decent men of all parties do not rise up, take this matter into their own hands and relegate to the rear the whisky drinking, boodle element puzzles us very much. Unless there is a reformation on political lines a revolution will be the inevitable result. But are not christian people who keep away from the primaries and conventions largely to blame for the existing state of thing? Let them mend their ways or repent in sackcloth and ashes."

It does not require the ken of a prophet to see that the trend of political affairs in our State will ultimate in the disfranchisement of the people. The seed sown in Music hall is sure to produce a harvest of poisonous fruit unless the honest people rise and put the seal of their condemnation upon the inquitous practices of the political demagogue.

The crisis has come, the issue is upon us, and it must be met, and it is not too much to say that God will not hold us guiltless if we stand by with sealed lips and self-stifled influences and see our sacred rights crushed by the political dictator, and the temple of our liberty torn down by ruthless and crime stained hands. The daring of political adventurers has already reached that point where they proposed that the overwhelming majority shall yield to the dictation of a small minority; yes, even to one man. This is digging up of the very foundation stone upon which the temple of our liberty rests, and will lead to the enactment of such laws as will suit the thugs and thieves who put them in play, while we so-called christian people stand back and say: "I can't afford to have anything to do with it; my character will be contaminated by it," and it will grow from bad to worse, until (as is nearly the case now) a decent woman will hardly dare to walk the streets alone, or the farmer to his work in the field, or the laborer to his toil, free from fear of assassins by the way.

The crimson has many a time come to my cheeks as men of the world have accused the so-called christian people of being to blame for the existing state of affairs, and we have secretly felt that it was only too true. They say: "You complain of gambling, of the description of the Sabbath, of all the deus of vice so common in the community; why don't you help to nominate and elect good men and true, who are above the ring and the machine; who will conserve the interests of the whole people, that we may be prosperous, virtuous and happy?" You say: "Oh, I vote for the candidate of my party." But did it ever occur to you that in voting for the man you are indorsing his methods?

We see a man who asks us to vote for him for Governor who secured his nomination by deception and fraud and corruption, and who, with only about two tenths of his party in his favor, disfranchised 322 of the delegates who were the only representatives of the people, and put in their stead irresponsible persons committed to vote for him, and that being done, line the hall and stage with armed police and desperate men to make himself your candidate by force. We ask you as honest, not to say christian men, can you indorse all that? Yet you must do it in order to favor the man.

If you are a Democrat let me say to you that at Lexington, on the 16th day of August, the Democratic party, with marvellous unanimity, placed before the people of Kentucky for Governor, a man of stainless character and unsullied record in the person of the Hon. ex Governor John Young Brown, who is a proper representative of the just and inevitable revolt which all honest men must join or surrender to all that is evil in political conduct.

I am glad to inform you that of the hundreds of letters I am receiving from ministers throughout the State, they are practically unanimous in their condemnation of the fraud and corruption that marked the nominations at Music hall; and how could they do otherwise and be true ministers of the pure and holy Nazarene? The few answering me adversely would not constitute a corporal's guard. And yet we are being assailed by newspapers and stump speakers if we dare to do our whole duty. Witness the beloved Kerfoot, "the latchet of whose shoes" his assailant "is unworthy to unloose."

As for those who slander me, I say to them: "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down; why should the work cease whilst I leave it and come down to you?"

H. R. COLEMAN,
Louisville Ky.

Young Wife—I'm going to make nice steak and kidney pudding for supper to-night

Young Husband (with recollections of the last one) Ahem! I did intend to bring a friend home to-night.

Young Wife—Well, so much the better. The more, the merrier.

Young Husband—All right. I will fetch him along. He served me a mean trick himself once.—Boston Traveler.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by J. H. Williams, Druggist.

FOOLED HIS WIFE.

But he Catered to her Chistain Science Nations.

A near sighted man had been married for 20 years when he awoke to find that his wife had become a violent Christain scientist. She was very sincere in her belief, and he was very confident in the knowledge that when she was in earnest, argument was of no avail. So when she told him that it was a sinful idea for him to think that he would not see without his glasses, what was he to do?

He did not like to be considered sinful in his wife's lovely eyes, and he did not dare to disobey. Therefore he put aside his glasses, and I have seen him 40 times rubbing his nose against a newspaper while pretending to read about happenings of the day.

Now, this man was a weak man or a strong man, according to the way we look at him. He was a successful man of affairs and prosperous in his business. In that he was not weak. He would do anything to secure peace and happiness. In this, it may be, he was not strong. At any rate, he put aside his glasses at home.

"How the deuce," I said to myself, "does he attend to his business? He must have all his letters read to him."

But he did not. This diplomatic and humble partner of the woman who held that all were imaginary and all efforts to correct physical defects and limitations sinful, read his business letters the same as before—through glasses, and his newspaper, too. He had kept what might be called a spectacle route. He kept eye-glasses at his barber shop, at his club and at his office. At these places he had veritable eyeglass debauches.

But, at home he was as blind as a bat. I don't know whether or not he told many lies to the gentle but positive partner of his joys. I never asked him, because I did not wish to be responsible for a less venial lie than the others there were. One night I was a curious attendant at what might be called an experience meeting of this faith-healing band. My friend's wife was one of the speakers. She told of the eyeglass miracle, and the back of my friend's neck got as red as fire.

I did not see his face, but I am sure he suffered like the dickens in the knowledge that his deception was the cause of his wife's misstatements. But she was happy. And he could not fail to secure happiness in enabling her to attain a place among the very elect of the cult.

Was the deception a venial sin? I think that he was very wrong; that it was his duty to convince his wife of her error, and so restore the same equilibrium.

But hard-headed people never did know how to get along with very soft-headed people, and so in instances such as this their views are not worthy of consideration. Besides, very hard-headed people, according to my observation, are never very happy themselves, while they have a capacity to spread unhappiness out of all proportion to the value of the good that they try to do.

I do not preach the doctrine of doing evil that good may come of it, but I do believe that sometimes—only sometimes, mind you—there is a saving righteousness in the harmless wrongdoing which spares another at the expense of the sinner.—John Gilmer Speed in New York Weekly Criterion.

Be Careful

No woman can be too careful of her condition during the period before her little ones are born. Neglect or improper treatment then endangers her life and that of the child. It lies with her whether she shall suffer unnecessarily, or whether the ordeal shall be made comparatively easy. She had better do nothing than do something wrong.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

is the one and the only preparation that is safe to use. It is a liniment that penetrates from the outside. External applications are eternally right. Internal medicines are radically wrong. They are more than humbugs—they endanger life.

Mother's Friend helps the muscles to relax and expand naturally—relieves morning sickness—removes the cause of nervousness and headache—prevents hard and rising breasts—shortens labor and lessens the pains—and helps the patient to rapid recovery.

From a letter by a Shreveport, La., woman: "I have been using your wonderful remedy, Mother's Friend, for the last two months, and find it just as recommended."

Druggists sell it at $1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
Send for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The Best Prescription for Chills
and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. Never fails to cure; then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price, 50c.

Boils and Pimples Give Warning.

AN UNFAILING SIGN THAT NATURE IS APPEALING FOR HELP.

When Nature is overtaxed, she has her own way of giving notice that assistance is needed. She does not ask for help until it is impossible to get along without it. Boils and pimples are an indication that the system is accumulating impurities which must be gotten rid of; they are an urgent appeal for assistance—a warning that can not safely be ignored.

To neglect to purify the blood at this time means more than the annoyance of painful boils and unsightly pimples. If these impurities are allowed to remain, the system succumbs to any ordinary illness, and is unable to withstand the many ailments which are so prevalent during spring and summer.

Mrs. L. Gentile, 2004 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., says: "I was afflicted for a long time with pimples, which were very annoying, as they disfigured my face fearfully. After using many other remedies in vain, S. S. S. promptly and thoroughly cleansed my blood, and now I rejoice in a good complexion, which I never had before."

Capt. W. H. Dunlap, of the A. G. S. R. R., Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: "Several boils and carbuncles broke out upon me, causing great pain and annoyance. My blood seemed to be in a riotous condition, and nothing I took seemed to do any good. Six bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely and my blood has been perfectly pure ever since."

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

is the best blood remedy, because it is purely vegetable and is the only one that is absolutely free from potash and mercury. It promptly purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system, builds up the general health and strength. It cures Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Tetter, Boils, Sores, etc., by going direct to the cause of the trouble and forcing out all impure blood.

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