

### Mr. DAIRYMAN

As the hot weather increases you will feel more and more the need of a good Sharples Milking Machine. You may say they are not a success, but we have quite a number in operation in the valley which have proven even more than we have claimed for them. The owners are more than pleased. They say their cows have increased in milk owing to the gentleness of the machine. If you are interested let us take you out where you can see it work for yourself. Sharples Tubular Separators and all dairy supplies.

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## The Great Trials of History

### Trial of Dukes

One of the most deplorable tragedies of a purely personal character that has ever occurred in the United States was enacted in the small city of Uniontown, Pa., more than 20 years ago. It was somewhat in the form of a family feud and eventually resulted in a double murder. On December 21, 1882, just as the Christmas bells were ringing on Sabbath morning, Representative L. N. Dukes, a well-known member of the Fayette county bar, and a member-elect of the Pennsylvania legislature, shot and killed Captain C. Nutt, in Jennings' hotel. Six months later the second tragedy occurred, when Nutt's son, James, killed the slayer of his father.

The high social and political standing of both men gave startling significance to the first tragedy. The cause of the trouble between the two men was Dukes' infatuation for Nutt's daughter, who was only eighteen years old at the time. He had pressed his attention upon her in disregard of the wishes of her parents. He was informed that he must cease making advances, and to this admonition Dukes sent Nutt several letters which the latter claimed quite offensive.

These letters so angered Nutt that he called at the hotel to demand an explanation. Hot words at once ensued when Dukes suddenly drew a revolver from his pocket and exclaimed: "You came in here to whip me, and so I'll shoot you." At this he carried out his threat. After Nutt had been shot he reached to his hip pocket and pulled out his revolver but before he could fire he fell into the arms of two friends who had accompanied him.

Dukes walked calmly out of the room and to the office of the hotel and gave himself up, remarking, as he did so, "I am sorry that I did it, but it was in self-defense." Dukes was at once taken into custody. At the first hearing on December 29, Judge Wilson decided that the murder was unpremeditated and bail was fixed at \$12,000, which was supplied by the homicide's stepfather.

The prisoner was at once released and the trial was arranged to take place in March, 1883. It was begun on the 12th and the strongest point presented was the fatal letter that Dukes had written Nutt regarding his daughter. On the second day of the trial thirty-seven witnesses testified as to Dukes' good character previous to the tragedy.

The trial continued only three days and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the prisoner and he was released. The people of Uniontown were so indignant at the result that Dukes was hung in effigy and it was necessary to burn the effigy.

McBride & Beaver's cigars are home-made, hand-made and union-made, under sanitary conditions, full and have a look at the factory, 32-34 South Fourth ave.—(Advertisement.)

### BOXCAR CASE ENDS AND SERVICE HOURS IS ON

C. G. Harrison Follows Allen B. Crute to Bar for Sentence on Saturday

(Special to The Republican.) TUCSON, May 21.—The jury, out just two hours, returned a verdict of guilty for Charles G. Harrison, who was accused of robbing an Espee boxcar. Judge Sawtelle will sentence Allen B. Crute and Harrison Saturday morning. The trial is now on in the case of the government versus the Southern Pacific for violation of the sixteen-hour law service and failure to report another violation of the same law.

Francis M. Hartman of Tucson and R. O. Baker of Phoenix appear for the defendant, M. C. List, special assistant attorney general of the United States, is prosecuting.

Edward M. Holden from Phoenix, foreman for Griffith and Pacheco, contractors here, was sentenced to one to five years in the penitentiary for passing bad checks. His wife is here to aid him and because she became hysterical when sentence was pronounced he plead guilty.

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The excitement gradually subsided, only to be revived again on June 12, when James Nutt, the second son of the murdered man, shot the murderer of his father in front of the post-office building at Uniontown, the body of Dukes being carried to the same room of the hotel in which little more than six months ago previously the first tragedy had occurred.

Dukes was killed almost instantly and young Nutt was arrested. An attempt was made to hold his trial in Uniontown in December, 1882, but it was impossible to obtain a jury and the case was transferred to Pittsburgh. The trial was begun in that city on January 14, 1884, and the attorneys for young Nutt entered a plea "not guilty." A number of witnesses were produced to prove that the prisoner's mind had become unbalanced on account of worry over the death of his father and the disgrace of his sister.

The jury retired on January 21, 1884, and a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered on the following morning. Judge Stovoe signed the order for his release at once and James Nutt was judicially declared a sane and a free man. This verdict was received with as much approval as had been the verdict of Dukes the reverse.

Tomorrow—Trial of the Earl of Lancaster.

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### WILL GET NAMES IN THEIR HOME PAPERS

Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri Publishers Want Information About People Who Now Live in Arizona

Arizonans from Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri are going to get a chance to get their names in the home papers. Here's how it is:

In a letter to the Phoenix Board of Trade, received yesterday, the Interstate News Syndicate of Oklahoma City, writes for the names of five successful business and professional men and women in Arizona, whose original homes were in these three states. It seems that there is a demand for news of people who have emigrated to Arizona. The home folks want to know how things are going, what the wanderers do in their new homes.

Having secured the names, the syndicate will then write to the owners and arrange for a series of nice articles, illustrated by portraits, to be printed in all the best papers in the three states.

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### POPULAR SPORTS OF SAN MARCOS SUMMER CLUB

Motoring, Movies and Movement Are Three Big Items in Programs of This Exclusive Gathering

Combining the popular present day all fresco sports of motoring, movies and tango, the new Chandler Summer club is preparing to put forth for its members a season of great enjoyment. The club is named after the big Chandler hostelry, the San Marcos, the destination of the motorists, the site of the moving picture show and the stamping ground of the dancers. Everyone will admit that it is "stamping" now.

A committee on credentials has been named to handle the membership end of the club—which will be very exclusive, in spite of the fact it is not expensive. Dr. F. H. Reder, an ardent motorist of Phoenix, is chairman; other members are Dr. John Bennett, Jr., of Phoenix, Prof. A. J. Matthews of Tempe, Dr. Palmer of Mesa and Dr. Chandler of Chandler.

The evening entertainments at the San Marcos will include the automobile ride through the cool countryside, the splendid feature moving picture show on the roof of the San Marcos, the tango and dinner parties below. Many Phoenixians will take part in the club's summer activities, which are in line with the Stay in Arizona campaign.

## OPEN FORUM FOR DEBATING STATE WIDE PROHIBITION

The very important issue of state-wide prohibition has been raised. A campaign in favor of a constitutional amendment will be shortly instituted. This, like all other important questions has two sides, on each of which are found honest and intelligent persons.

The Republican has decided to provide for a reasonable discussion of this issue in its pages, allowing to each side at least a half column daily for signed articles, for which there will be no charge. No anonymous article will be published.

It is only stipulated that the communications for and against prohibition be just and fair and that in no case shall there be any wild and extravagant statement that will in any way reflect upon the reputation of Phoenix for good order.

It is suggested by The Republican that either side, desiring to avail itself of this offer of space, name a committee through which all matter relating to the issue shall be transmitted. In such case, all communications received at this office from other sources will be rejected. We believe that this arrangement is necessary to keep the discussion within reasonable limits.

No paid advertisements from either side will be accepted.

are annually poured into human stomachs, in addition to the floods of beer and other alcoholic beverages, it becomes a matter of wonderment that the condition of the American stomach is not even worse than it is.

The facts I think justify me in saying: (1) That the habitual effect of alcohol upon the healthy stomach is to lessen the ability of the stomach to form healthy gastric juice; and (2) That the use of alcohol even in quantities smaller than that in which it is found in beer and light wines, decidedly lessens the activity of normal gastric juice.

In beginning practice more than thirty years ago, I was inclined to make occasional use of the drug under the supposition that it possessed stimulant properties, but as laboratory research gradually made clear the fact that alcohol possesses no stimulant properties whatever except through the transient irritation which it produces when brought in contact with living tissues, and that its real effect is depressant and paralyzing, I lost faith in the curative virtues, and for more than twenty-five years have excluded it from my practice; and I can not recall a single instance in which I have had reason to believe that its use would have rendered any service whatever.

Alcohol should be relegated to the limbo of discarded drugs which have been tested and found wanting. The social and moral mischief which the drug has done, as well as its physical effects, give sufficient reason why it should be accorded drastic treatment, and avoided, if possible. A decided stand against alcohol on the part of medical men, a clear statement of its uselessness as a food and as a medicine and of its pernicious effects upon the animal organism, would arrest the attention of the public and advance the cause of temperance as no other means could do.

Alcohol is less toxic than many of these substances, hence produces less disturbance in the vital economy, but this fact does not entitle it to rank as food.

Indeed, the effects of alcohol upon the stomach coincide precisely with the effects observed upon other functions.

Even if it be admitted that alcohol directly stimulates the stomach, which, in view of its known depressant action upon all other nerves and structures, is difficult if not impossible to concede, whatever stimulating effect it may at first have is to be maintained only by increasing the dose, and is finally lost altogether, a result which universally follows the continual employment of any true poison. This fact alone proves alcohol to be not a food but a poison in any and all doses.

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