

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM MANY STATES

Important News Gathered from Abroad for the Benefit of Our Readers.

A Garrard county woman owns a chicken which has four distinct legs and four feet, four wings and two beaks, one body and one neck. It can fly with either pair of wings or eat with either beak.

Bassilio Osayo, a native Filipino, has been enrolled as a student at Kentucky University. He is the first native of the Philippines to enter a Kentucky college.

Hail stones as large around as a man's arm, and from six to eight inches long are reported to have devastated the greater portion of Owen county during an electrical storm that passed over that county Friday night. The path of the storm was one mile in width, passing from Wild Dog to Brushy Mountain and along Buck and Indian creeks. Almost every vestige of vegetation was destroyed, and much stock was killed. The roof of the residence of John Ashbear was crushed by the hail; the windows of the residence of Melvin Dooley were broken, horses belonging to Lee Rose, Jr., and hogs owned by Leonard Neely were mangled and killed. Millet, sugar cane, vegetable and fruit trees were completely destroyed. The storm is the most destructive ever known in this county, and the damage will run over \$100,000.

The Central Kentucky Natural Gas Co., Lexington, Ky. now has three or four drilling forces at work in natural-gas developments in Menifee and Morgan counties. The company is now supplying Lexington, Winchester and Mt Sterling with natural gas, and other towns of central Kentucky.

Last year there were 1,238 old log school houses in Kentucky, 2,191 school houses without suitable seats or blackboards and 4,584 school houses without globes, charts or maps. In 1905 less than half of the children between 6 and 20 years of age and on 57.22 per cent. of those between 10 and 20 attended school in this State. In one district in which there were 56 children of the school age, not one attended school. For every dollar Kentucky paid for her schools, Indiana paid \$1.49 and Ohio paid \$1.87. The average number of days that pupils attended the public schools during the year, in Kentucky, was 55. In Massachusetts it was 149; in California, 129; in Illinois 124, and in Florida 71. How does this speak for the condition in Kentucky, where the percentage of illiteracy is greater than it is in every State in the Union except four.

To take the life of your father is not regarded as a very great crime in Davess county. A jury at Owensboro gave Logan McDaniel ten years in the pen for killing his father while drunk. It was shown at the trial the father taught the son to drink and would often get drunk with him. This had weight with the jury.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 21. Turner Ig merchant in Farmers, Rowan county, charged with the killing of Senator William Goebel, of Kentucky, in an affidavit by Mrs. Lulu Clark, which was published exclusively by the Richmond, Ind. Evening Item today. In Mrs. Clark's affidavit, which was taken at Indianapolis on April 11, 1907, in the law office of ex-Gov. W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky. She says that her maiden name was Lulu Williams and she was born at Rothwell, Menifee county, Ky. but lived most of her life and at the time of Goebel's murder her home was at Mount Sterling, Ky. She is a niece of Judge Frank Day, of Frenchburg, Ky. and also of James Williams of the same place.

She has a cousin named Gertrude King, who lived at Mayville at the time of Goebel's murder. Miss King was at that time keeping company with John Sanford, of Covington, Ky. Upon the day of the Goebel murder the two girls went to Frankfort, Ky. They started to enter the Statehouse by the rear entrance, and when on the steps a shot was fired. At the same time they noticed a man standing just inside the door whom they recognized as Sanford. In a minute a second man came running out of the building dressed like a mountaineer and carrying a rifle. He ran to Sanford and said, "I got the —"

That man was recognized by the affidavit as his friend, Turner Igo, of Farmers, Rowan county, Ky. Both men ran out of the building to a fence, where Sanford gave a pair of shoes which he was carrying to Igo, who exchanged his boots for them. The men then disappeared.

The affidavit states that Igo told her at the Mount Sterling depot on January 25 1906 that he was going to

kill Goebel and that she saw him afterward at Jeffersonville, Ind. and he reminded her that he had fulfilled his promise.

She also says that Sanford had told Gertrude King, a few days prior to Goebel's murder, that he intended to kill Goebel, saying, "Here is my chance to get revenge. The Legislature has met. The Evening Item also publishes correspondence between Caleb Powers and the persons who secured the affidavit and afterward investigated its allegations for verification, showing that the expenses for the information gained were paid from the Powers defense fund, through John Marshall and Gibson, of Louisville, Ky. The original correspondence of Powers and the copy of the affidavit are in the possession of the Item.

Danville, Ky., Sept.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon Mevey Watts, a lumberman, representing a Tennessee firm, walked into the railway station at King's Mountain, a short distance south of here and placing his grip upon the floor, asked Agent W. B. Vandiver to open it. Vandiver complied with the request, and Watts producing a pistol from his pocket said, "Now you've opened the grip, I'll open you." At the same time fired. The ball penetrated Vandiver's head and he died instantly. Watts is a stranger in this country. Vandiver is a native of Harrodsburg, and belongs to a prominent Kentucky family. He was for a number of years, operator on the Cincinnati Southern at Highbridge and Nicholasville. Watts fled after the shooting, but an officer later found him hiding in a hollow stump. He made no resistance. When arrested he stated that he had never seen Vandiver before and could not account for his action.

Notwithstanding the fact that in some portions of the great East Texas fruit belt this season there was a very poor crop of peaches made, the returns from the canneries, so far as heard from, are very satisfactory. The News published a week or so ago a report from the Irwin Canning Co. at Sulphur Springs, which was extremely gratifying to its promoters in the fruit and vegetable industry in Texas, as well as to the people in general, for all know that with the establishment of factories for the conversion of our raw material into finished products will come also even greater prosperity than is now being experienced in this State. A few days after the publication of the article above referred to another of similar import was received from Omaha, also an East Texas town. This report was as gratifying as to results as was that from Sulphur Springs. It was as follows: "The Omaha Canning Co. has just closed down for the season after running only 35 days. While this run was a mere experiment, it was a very successful one. The output was only two cars of fruit, which was sold to Texarkana jobbers at a good price. The company has had many orders it could not fill for lack of fruit. The factory paid 35 cents per bushel for tomatoes, and the farmers claim they can make from \$100 to \$200 per acre in raising tomatoes at the price, which they claim will knock out the boll weevil. The factory will give employment to at least 100 hands. Most of the peeling this season was done by girls and women who were out of employment. The factory will pay a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. Next year the company hopes to put up 25 cars or more. There are several points in this short item which are of particular interest, since they make plain the existence of the features which are calculated to be of most effect in the successful conduct of manufacturing plants. The concern had more orders than it could fill, because of lack of fruit. The factory paid 35 cents a bushel for tomatoes, which it is claimed would give the farmers of this vegetable from \$200 to \$250 per acre for their production. The factory will give employment to 100 hands. It gave employment to many girls and women who would otherwise have been unemployed, and last, but is no less least, a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent was declared, although the canneries was in operation only 35 days.

The success of these and other canning establishments is certainly an encouragement to the fruit and vegetable growers of the State. The great advantage in the operation of canneries is that they make possible the saving of the entire fruit and vegetable products of the State.

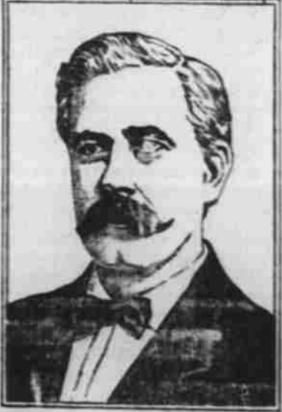
OPENING GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN

Fired by Judge S. W. Hager the Gubernatorial Nominee, In Presence of Democratic Hosts at Lexington.

Party Platform Outlined, and Record of Deeds of the Party's Officials Reviewed.

Not a Dodger on Any Issue of the Campaign.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 31.—Before a vast concourse of Kentucky Democrats, assembled here today, Judge S. W. Hager of Boyd county, nominee of the party for governor of the commonwealth, made the initial speech of his campaign. Outlining a party platform, for the planks of which he stood when seeking the nomination, and which was adopted by the voters of the party when they nominated him, pointing out the many good features of Democratic administration in the past seven and one-half years, and insuring the people of the state that Kentucky will not be behind in progressiveness in the next four years if Democracy is continued in power, Judge Hager's address made a splendid impression. He spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The time has come when the voters of this commonwealth are to choose a governor and other state officers who for the ensuing four years are to perform the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to the different departments of the executive branch of the state government. It is for them to say not only who shall be the governing authorities, but also by what principles, in what manner, and under what policies the affairs



JUDGE S. W. HAGER.

of the state shall be administered. Indeed, it is the province of the voters, in their sovereign wisdom, to define and prescribe in a great measure, if not wholly, the very lines along which state affairs shall be conducted; for, as has been said, it is they who finally determine all matters of governmental policy. This being true it is of the highest importance that each individual voter, whatever may have been or may now be his party affiliation, should consider thoughtfully and carefully the claims made by the two political parties for his support. For if error creeps in, if mistakes are made and evil ensue, the blow falls hardest upon the individual, whose property is taxed to support and maintain the state government and its institutions, and whose prosperity and happiness depend upon the policies and principles behind the governing power and the fidelity with which they are enforced. The ultimate responsibility, then, for good or evil in state affairs resting in the voter, it is but fair and just to him, in order that he may act with intelligence, that the candidates seeking his suffrage should give a full and complete expression of the views they represent upon the various questions and issues which most nearly affect him and his interests, and the interests of the state at large. It is of the utmost importance to him that he should know these views, and, knowing them and thoughtfully considering them, it should be his duty to act upon them, conscientiously as his judgment may dictate.

Mr. Ryan says "platforms should be made by the voters," that "platforms should be the expression of the wishes of the voters of the party, and not the arbitrary production of a few leaders." There are two ways in which such a consummation may be reached. The first is by the election of delegates to a nominating convention who, in their canvass for election, present for the consideration of the voters a statement of principles and policies for which they stand, and for which they will contend as members of the convention. Delegates elected under such conditions may truly speak for the voters, and in such way the voters may make the platform. But even then there is still opportunity for manipulation by the "fine Italian hand" of the arbitrary party leader. The second and surer way is through the medium of a primary election, in which the party nominees are chosen

directly by the voters themselves, that candidates for nomination being chosen whose declaration of policies and principles and whose attitude toward public affairs prove satisfactory to the voters. In this way the platform is "made by the voters" beyond all question.

Nominated as I was in a primary election, after a canvass in which the principles and policies to which I hold were enunciated and discussed from one end of the state to the other, I come before you, my fellow citizens, the commissioned candidate of the Democratic party for the office of governor, with a platform made in just such way as Mr. Ryan truly says it should be made. Some of the more important declarations presented for the endorsement of the Democratic voters, briefly state, were the following:

Democratic Platform — Its Eleven Planks.

- 1. Insistence upon faithfulness and economy in the management of public affairs; demanding that public office shall be recognized as a public trust.
2. For the impartial and energetic enforcement of all laws.
3. That there shall be no expenditure of public money except in obedience to law, and that strict economy shall be observed in public expenditures.
4. In favor of fostering and developing the educational interests of the state.
5. Insistence upon just and reasonable rates and impartial service from the railroads within principles fair alike to the railroads and the public.
6. Requiring that all corporations shall bear their just and due proportion of the burden of taxation—no less and no more; that they shall come up to the full requirements of the revenue laws—all interests being placed on an equal footing in the matter of taxation.
7. Welcoming every reform in administrative methods that will reduce the cost of government to the people.
8. Favoring improvement in every respect possible in the conduct of the state's public institutions, especially with regard to asylums for the insane.
9. Advocating the promotion of the material development of the state, and of conditions that invite the investment of capital within our borders.
10. Expressing opposition to all economic policies that make for the upbuilding of trusts or other combinations that operate to oppress both consumer and producer of the products of the farm.
11. Calling for faithful adherence to the constitution, and to the Jeffersonian doctrine of justice and equal rights to all.

Party Voters Made Platform in Primary.

Such declaration of principles and policies was presented to the Democrats in my speeches throughout the state, and in awarding me the nomination, they gave it approval and adopted it by their direct votes.

I do not, therefore, come before you with a perfunctory platform, formulated by a few leaders and languidly adopted, without debate, by a meagerly attended convention, but with one that has been made and approved as their own, by the direct, untrammelled vote of thousands of my fellow-Democrats for whose consideration it was presented. And now, appearing before the people as a whole, as the representative of my party, I wish, to such extent as present conditions may require and my commission from my party may warrant, to emphasize and amplify the platform upon which the Democratic party has placed its seal of approval. I feel justified in expecting the support of every Democratic voter, and I trust that many others of my fellow citizens, approving the principles and policies for which the Democratic representatives stand, will see that their duty, to themselves and to the state, also lies in the support of the Democratic ticket in this campaign.

Would you not rather see peace and quiet at the capital as it is today, undisturbed by the rattle of arms of the soldiery, the machinery of government running smoothly and without friction; each department of the state without challenge performing its functions, or would you rather again witness the scene of a governor calling out the state militia to prevent the election of a United States senator, and the unpeaceful horror of riot and disorder that existed when the great common people's governor fell mortally wounded almost at the steps of the capitol, while the usurper Taylor surrounded himself with troops of soldiers and denied to the civil authority the right to search for the assassin who fired the fatal shot from a window of the office of the Republican secretary of state, and not more than forty feet from where Taylor himself witnessed the tragedy?

It is for you to say which of these pictures is the brightest and fullest of hope. God forbid that the people of this state should ever again witness such scenes as were enacted when the then usurper and now fugitive Taylor filled the state capitol with hordes of outlaws to intimidate the legislature and precipitate a reign of riot and disorder.

State, Not National, Governments the Issue.

I confess a natural ambition to be the governor of this, the proudest of all the commonwealths; but that ambition is subservient to the interests of my people, and it is not upon any personal claim, but rather for the Democratic policies and principles I represent that I ask your support in this canvass.

The canvass in which we are engaged is a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties upon the policies of each as affecting the state, and is a contest in which national issues have no part except that upon the result of the ensuing election depends whether or not Kentucky may be counted on with certainty to cast its electoral vote for the Democratic nominee for president in 1908.

The Republican party has always been the party of centralization. It is the party of high protection, under whose vicious principles great trusts have been formed and thrive. It is the party that for campaign purposes has extorted from the great corporations fabulous contributions, under promise of favorable legislation, such funds so contributed to be used for corrupting and debauching the American ballot.

It is the same party that, by its iniquitous policy of protection, taxes to the American consumer the articles of daily use, thus favoring capital and discriminating against labor. It is the same party that in Kentucky sought by violence and bloodshed to override the will of the people, and with the iron heel of the usurper trampled in the dust the constitution and the laws of the state. It is the same party that in convention assembled in 1900, when John W. Yerkes was nominated for governor, endorsed "without reserve" the "resolute and patriotic" course of W. S. Taylor, which resolute and patriotic course was a conspiracy, consummated in the assassination of Governor Goebel.

When a fearless and honest delegate boldly denounced that assassination upon the floor of the convention that nominated my opponent, Mr. Wilson, and vigorously declared that "the men who killed Goebel, even though they thought they were working in the right interest of the Republican party, ought to be hanged. Every one of them should die for this crime, and if the party wants success it must not shrink this issue, but must see that every man connected with this foul murder pays the full penalty of the law," he received not the slightest evidence of sympathy, but on the contrary a stubborn sphynx-like silence spread over that body of Republican delegates and an ominous frown of disapproval of that sentiment, marked with emphatic features of a

Kentucky Democrats Faithful to Promises.

The Democratic party is and has always been the party of the people. It is in favor of equal and exact justice to all and against any class or special legislation, by which one person profits and another suffers disadvantage. It believes that every man, whatever and however lowly may be his station in life, shall have an equal chance under the law and that he shall not be discriminated against. It is opposed to the policy of a protective tariff under the iniquitous operations of which great trusts are formed and fostered and reasonable competition, which is the life of free America's industries, is crushed out.

In Kentucky ours is not a party of promises only, but a party of performance as well. It has never made a pledge to the people of the state that it has not faithfully and scrupulously kept. Along its course are no haunting specters of unfaithfulness. The McChord railroad bill, promised by the Democratic party to the people, which was passed by the legislature of 1898 but vetoed by Governor Bradley, has become a law, under the just operations of which freight rates in the commonwealth have been lowered and equalized to the great benefit of the shipper.

A uniform school book bill, the enactment of which was pledged by the Democratic party to the people, has been placed upon the statute books, and under its provisions and operations the price of the school books used in our common schools has been materially reduced, to the advantage of the children of the state. In 1898, as in all pledges made, the Democratic party has kept faith with the people and has not been content with mere reportings or high-sounding declarations.

Without any pledge the Democratic party has given the people of Kentucky such temperance legislation as the sentiment of the times demanded.

As between these two parties and the policies and principles represented by each, you are to choose. You are the final arbiters, and to your judgment and choice the Democratic party pledges itself to bow in humble submission.

I love the state of Kentucky. Its very name is music to my ear. It is the synonym of bravery and of chivalry. In whatever land or clime a Kentuckian may roam, his energies are renewed, his strength increased, and his drooping spirits raised, when he hears floating out upon the air the strains of that sweetest of all songs, "My Old Kentucky Home."

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