

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page)

given by the Senator from Montana are not in accord with those of eminent Naval authorities."

On the whole it may be said that the insurgents are doing the country a service in calling attention to the Committee system, but they have not yet shown that it is not better than to have the nation's affairs handled by general talk and random oratory on the floor of the Senate by the silver-tongued demagogues who would enjoy the leading part in what has been called a "government by oratory."

A startling turn has been given to the conservation conference here this week by President Roosevelt's announcement that he has arranged for a European international conference at the Hague in Holland next year on the same subject. The striking part of this lies in the fact that Roosevelt himself will undoubtedly be America's chief representative, and will be made the President of this world-wide organization for saving timber, coal, water-power, and stone. Such a position will put him in a way to do much toward getting the nations of the world into harmonious friendship, and to pave the way for the "federation of the world" which is one of his splendid dreams. Thus we can see at last the answer to the frequently asked question, "What will become of Roosevelt when he quits the Presidency at only fifty years of age?"

Another momentous development of the week is the news of what Mr. Taft will do to Congress during his administration. Roosevelt has fought Congress to try to get it to enact his wholesome measures. Taft will ignore it and leave it alone, and will occupy himself with working toward his ends by the many and powerful means which the President has at his command independently of Congress. He will arouse the country's interest and enthusiasm on the propositions in which he is interested by taking steps through his executive power. He will say nothing to Congress about it, but that body will find itself forced to deal with the things he does, in order to "keep up with the procession."

He has now made the announcement that the extra session of Congress for revising the tariff will be called for March 15th. He has also said that no legislation will be asked on the matter of Government regulation of "big business," the trusts, and so forth. He is getting as many lawyers as possible on his Cabinet, and will spend the time between now and next winter in discussing with them the best means of handling the question of great monopolies and the railroads, so that he will have a good plan thoughtfully prepared by men who know most about the matter. On Sunday the statement was made that he will spend his summer vacation in Alaska.

The passage of extravagant appropriations of money is now certain. Congress will spend more than ever in the history of the nation, this winter,—more than even in the days of the Civil War,—and will run up a hundred millions of dollars into debt. It seems to be the policy of the Government to help out on every little matter nowadays, and conservative statesmen are stifling their opinion that America is rapidly approaching paternalism. President Roosevelt this week has recommended two more of his famous "commissions." One is for preserving the data from which history may be written. The other is a Children's Bureau, to preside over orphans, and helpless children, who have hitherto been the care of the individual states and counties.

The Sundry Civil Bill, presented this week, provides for the next year's work on the Panama Canal, but for none beyond that time, the intention being to provide for it in future every year instead of voting a lump sum at once to do the whole business. It also provides for money to detect land frauds in the west, giving a million dollars for this purpose. The secret service is to act only in preventing counterfeiting, and in guarding the person of the President. A trial is to be given to the plan of sending large packages or parcels by mail as is done in other countries. The rural delivery of mail was begun in this way. Congress called it a wild scheme, but made a small appropriation in order that it might be tried. It proved so successful that even Congress could not deny the wisdom of establishing it everywhere. The "parcels post" may do the same. It is to be tried in two counties.

It seems now that Arizona and New Mexico will not be made states just now. Some of the Senators do not like personally the representatives of these territories who would probably become Senators, and out of personal dislike are postponing the admission of the new states.

The Government has found out that in case of war it would have to have powder from the "Powder Trust," so it has abandoned its prosecution of the Trust for a time!

There seems no doubt that the lock type of canal is best for Panama. Colonel Goethals satisfied the committee in charge of the Canal this week that a sea-level canal would take six or seven years longer to build, and would cost twice as much. He estimates the entire cost of the Canal at about 350 million dollars, and says that it will be done in January, 1915.

Trade statistics show that our foreign trade has been lower during the last eight months than it was even last year during and after the panic. Everyone is waiting for the tariff to come down before buying foreign goods.

The lumber interests are making an expensive effort to have the tax on lumber imported into the country maintained so that they can keep their prices up. They are spending so much money that the Capital is growing suspicious of them.

Taft came back to Washington this week and had a conference with Senator-elect Burton of Ohio as his most important act. Mr. Burton is urging that Herrick, of Cleveland be made Secretary of the Treasury, and apparently this will be done.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page.)

Finley, John Powers, Capt John Davis and Harlan Whitaker. The governor's answer has not been given out. In general he announced recently that he was so rushed with other business that all pardon cases would have to wait for a while.

STATE VERY POOR.—There is so great a shortage of cash in the State Treasury, because of the low state in which it was left by the Democrats, and the last legislature appropriated money without providing where it was to come from, that an order has been issued stopping the payments on general warrants for several months.

PENITENTIARIES TO BE INVESTIGATED.—Gov. Willson has ordered Mr. Thatcher to make an investigation of conditions at the State penitentiaries. The charges against these institutions have been so severe that the Board called for an investigation. It is likely that an attempt will also be made to have the Legislature take up the matter next winter.

MRS. SPARKS FREED.—The charge of conspiracy against Mrs. Rachel Sparks, for attempting to have the barn of T. Sparks burned and poison administered to him, was dismissed in London last week under order of the court, on the ground that as the negro employed for the work was not acting in good faith there was no conspiracy.

GOES TO NEWSPAPER MAN.—Word from London tells of the appointment as postmaster at London of Lee McHargue, manager of the Mountain Echo. Mr. McHargue is an able and hustling young business man, and more than able to fill the office. His administration is expected to be a credit both to himself and his home city.

NEW NEWSPAPER.—A copy of the Jackson County Eagle, a newspaper edited by H. F. Minter and W. T. Amyx, and printed on the Sentinel press in London, and devoted to the interests of Jackson County, has come to this office. The paper is live and bright, and has made a good start. Both the editors will do well at their new work, and have our heartiest good wishes.

SAW OUT OF JAIL.—Two men who were prisoners in the jail at Lancaster cut their way out last Saturday. They were run down and captured two miles from town.

SCHOOL CONTRACT.—The contract for several new buildings at the Richmond Normal School was let last week to the Combs Lumber Co., for \$97,000.

A PETITION

The Citizen has received, with a request that it be printed, the following petition to the Second Assistant Postmaster General at Washington in the matter of certain recent complaints against the postmaster at Sand Gap, Jackson County.

Honorable Sir:—We, the undersigned, citizens and patrons of the post office at Sand Gap, Ky., or personally acquainted with its affairs, wish hereby to express to you our belief that A. P. Gabbard and his son B. H. Gabbard are true and good men, worthy of any office that might be entrusted to them, and well qualified to fill any position that might be given in their hands. We wish, further, to state that they are the only persons living at or near Sand Gap postoffice and on the mail route, that could serve as postmaster. As we have understood that one P. E. Johnson has reported the postmaster at the above named office as not sending out mail or delivering same promptly, and also as we understand that the said Johnson has reported that he has lost money by its not being delivered promptly thru the mails, we wish to state to you that we believe there is not the slightest cause for suspicion against either the said A. P. Gabbard or his son, the

said Ben H. Gabbard, and that these charges are entirely unfounded as regards them. We have known the said postmaster and his son from one to fifteen years, and they have the name of being the strictest postmasters in this country and honest dealers in every respect, and we ask your honor for earnest consideration in this matter, and that you will ignore the charges, as being entirely unwarranted by the conduct of either of the gentlemen:—

Signed,
W. M. Alombaugh, Sand Gap.
H. H. Harrison, Sand Gap.
Henry Marcum, Sand Gap.
Elmer Clemons, Sand Gap.
W. A. Powell, Sand Gap.
Harris Durham, Sand Gap.
W. F. Powell, Sand Gap.
P. M. Smith, Sand Gap.
Jake Brockman, Sand Gap.
H. Morris, Sand Gap.
Elihu Campbell, Sand Gap.
Sidney Reece, Sand Gap.
Jobe Morris, (uncle of P. E. J.) Sand Gap.

Jacob Hellard, Sand Gap.
Jane Alcorn, Sand Gap.
Sophina J. Durham, Sand Gap.
C. M. Azbill, Big Hill, Ky.
C. J. Abney, Clover Bottom.
W. E. Farmer, McKee.
S. T. Mitchell, Berea.
L. C. Powell, Mote.
S. A. Egle, Hugh.
Job Wilson, Brazil.
J. F. Marcum, Collier.
G. N. Lunsford, Sand Gap.
William Williams, Sand Gap.
James Williams, Sand Gap.
Isaac Hobbs, Sand Gap.
Frank Cornett, Sand Gap.
P. L. Hoskins, Sand Gap.
C. T. Hoskins, Sand Gap.
Sam Standafer, Mail carrier, Sand Gap.
J. M. Hammond, (uncle of P. E. J.) Sand Gap.

J. W. Hammond, (grandfather of P. E. J.) Sand Gap.
Chas. Hurst, Sand Gap.
Cleve Hurst, Sand Gap.
L. C. Hurst, Sand Gap.
Dr. Hays, McKee.
S. M. Morris, Sand Gap.
E. H. Muncy, Sand Gap.
R. R. Daugherty, Sand Gap.
Henry Anderson, Sand Gap.
Jobe Williams, Jr., Sand Gap.
Chester Bales, Sand Gap.
R. F. Bales, Sand Gap.
Sherman Durham, Sand Gap.
Shelton Reece, Sand Gap.
Thomas Durham, Sand Gap.
Pen Durham, Sand Gap.
W. M. Gay, Sand Gap.
J. C. Collingsworth, Sand Gap.
Ida Collingsworth, Sand Gap.
Miss Nan Brockman, Sand Gap.
A. B. Campbell, Sand Gap.
John L. Durham, Sand Gap.
S. A. Isaacs, Sand Gap.
Dock Lunsford, Sand Gap.
Henry Hurst, Sand Gap.
Robert Smith, Sand Gap.
John Hoskins, Sand Gap.
H. N. Dean, Clover Bottom.
A. W. Baker, McKee.
E. C. Baker, Sand Gap.
Shelton Brockman, Sand Gap.
John Campbell, Sand Gap.
J. C. Standafer, Sand Gap.
Wiley Gabbard, Sand Gap.
Charles Standafer, Sand Gap.
J. J. Azbill, Berea.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT

(From The Chicago Tribune.)
By Raymond.

Washington, Feb. 6.—[Special.] No one who studies in a dispassionate way political events of the last year, and more particularly of the last few months, can fail to be impressed with the existence of an organized effort to discredit and dethrone the present president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

He will go out of office as he came into it, fighting, but, unlike his entrance, his exit will unquestionably see him sustained by the votes of the many. To a certain extent the following of Roosevelt is unreasonable and the opposition to him is concentrated, but on the basis of mere votes he would probably win as readily today, after attacks made upon him in congress and elsewhere, as he would have done if he had been the candidate at the election last November.

In fact, one is impressed with the belief that there is a certain element of cowardice in demonstration against the president now, because one is sure of the fact that if the same attacks had been made upon him a year ago the result would have been beyond all question to force him to become a candidate for re-election in self-defense, and his candidacy would have meant that he, instead of Taft, would be scheduled for inauguration on the fourth day of next March.

What strikes me as singular is the unanimity with which the attacks on Mr. Roosevelt are delivered. No one seems to question the wisdom or unwisdom of things he has actually done. He is not criticised because of the rate bill, or the pure food measure, or the illegal but summary settlement of the anthracite coal strike, or, in fact, for anything else which has been really accomplished.

The serious attacks on the president have been made at all times in an indirect manner, and in no case

has he failed to respond in a lively fashion.

During the whole of the president's administration there has not been apparently, a single thing his enemies could seize upon as official action for basis of impeachment, or even the suggestion of such a thing, and yet, within the last six months, and, in fact, ever since the Chicago convention, Mr. Roosevelt has been subjected to a system of assaults, such as has never been witnessed in the case of any other American president.

PANAMA CASE AS AN INSTANCE.

Take for instance, the Panama canal case, which is now being tried out in a desultory sort of fashion by the federal courts in the District of Columbia and New York City.

The Panama canal was purchased by an act of congress, and if there was any breath of suspicion in connection with that transaction it concerned senators and representatives who passed the law by an overwhelming vote, including both Democrats and Republicans in each house, rather than the president, who merely approved the bill when it was presented to him.

Whether the libel proceedings now in the hands of judicial authorities are successfully prosecuted or not, it is worth while stopping a moment just to think that since these charges were first made in the heat of a political campaign there has not been submitted for edification of the public a single scrap of evidence to substantiate them.

CASE OF TENNESSEE MERGER.

Much the same state of affairs exists in regard to the sale of the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company to the United States Steel corporation.

As in the case of Panama, this transaction excited no serious criticism at the time although the facts were known of all men.

Congress was in session for months after the deal was consummated, and if there was any dereliction of duty in the matter members of the house and senate were just as guilty as the president, for they had it in their power then, more than a year ago, to make the investigation which they are now only beginning.

It is apparent in these two instances that determined efforts have been made to attack the personal record of President Roosevelt, and these attacks have been almost entirely aside from the facts.

In these two instances cited they have been connected a long time after the alleged offenses by the president, and in neither has there yet been offered for the scrutiny of the public a scrap of evidence entitled to serious consideration.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Last Page.)

LEE COUNTY

LEIGHTON

Leighton, Feb. 15.—Mr. Lee Congleton is doing a hustling business on Ross' Creek.—W. M. Griffin has moved into Mr. Ingram Rader's house. He has taken the job of skidding logs to the tram road for Lee Congleton at \$2.50 per thousand.—Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spiva visited Mrs. Spiva's parent, Mr. Fred Rader today.—Died Feb. 11, Mrs. Sarah Brock, of heart trouble. She was found dead in bed at the home of her son-in-law, T. M. McQueen.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn Pussley were the guest of W. M. Griffin and wife Friday night.—Mrs. Madies was the guest of Mrs. Tarven Sunday.

LAUREL COUNTY

EAST BERNSTADT

East Bernstadt, Feb. 22.—Misses Mamie and Lena Warren entertained a large crowd Sunday, and all reported a fine time.—Mr. Charley Hurley visited his cousins Clara and Alice Montgomery Saturday and Sunday last.—Mr. J. W. Montgomery and son Vester left for McWhorter today where they are going to work for a while.—Winchester Montgomery and Grover Stewart are getting rich loading ties.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Blevens visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joan McNeal Sunday.—A candy party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, all report a fine time.—Miss Clea Moore visited her sister Sunday.—We had a fine crowd of young folks in our little town Sunday.

LINCOLN COUNTY

CRAB ORCHARD

Crab Orchard, Feb. 20.—Several girls from this locality are attending school at Berea.—Several people are talking of building this spring in town. Bob Coyle has begun on his house.—Wallace Gover is working on a mail route at this place.—The wife of Christopher Patching died, and was buried at Crab Orchard.—Mr. Berry Howard is very sick.—Mr. E. L. Wilson has returned from Leslie Co., with a bunch of cattle.—Dr. W. J. Edminston has gone to Florida to see his son.—Hawker Todd has improved his farm with a wire fence.—Corn is \$3.50 per barrel; hay \$12 per ton.—Mr. Callay Simpson's son died in Louisville, and was buried in the cemetery here.—Mr. Ben Howard

is all smiles over the arrival of a fine boy.

HARLAN COUNTY

HARLAN

Harlan, Ky., Feb. 14.—Dear Citizen:—Last Tuesday at one o'clock Judge M. J. Moss turned the Circuit court room over to Cam J. Lewis, a former student of Berea College and D. H. Howard a graduate of Williamsburg Institute, for them to address over six hundred voters in the interest of their candidacy for County superintendent. Lewis was the first on the stump, making an eloquent speech. Making some statements that were hard to break down, but Howard came on next with his authority as an orator trying to break down Lewis' argument, showing his ability well, but Lewis in his reply proved to the people that he had not been in the walls of Berea College so long for nothing.

At this time Lewis is the strongest man in the field. Something will have to happen, very important between now and April 3rd or Lewis will be nominated by a good majority.

—A Former Berea Student.

Hamilton, O., Letter

Hamilton, O., Feb. 20.—Silver Link Rebekah Lodge No. 508, I. O. O. F. will hold its annual George Washington reception in "Odd Fellows" temple.—Miss Gail Hill, general Y. W. C. A. secretary of Toledo, O., spoke at the First Baptist church Thursday night. Following this the local Y. W. C. A. gave a reception in her honor.—Report comes from Oxford, O., that great preparations are being made for the celebration of the centennial of Miami University next June.—With the exception of the Lincoln day exercises at Hodgenville, Ky., at no other place was the day more fittingly celebrated than at Westerville, O., where the site was dedicated on which will be erected the Lincoln Temperance Memorial building and the National Publishing house of the Anti-Saloon League.

MORE SMALL-POX

(Continued from First Page.)

vent them from having it, and many others have come voluntarily and asked for vaccination. Altogether over five hundred have been operated upon. None of these have had any serious trouble, and in fact there is not a doctor in town who has ever had a patient vaccinated because in any way dangerous.

The only source of danger lies in the fact that some selfish persons think more of their own convenience than of the health or lives of their friends and neighbors. It is always the case when there is an epidemic that some try to break quarantine and carry the deadly germs every where. It is scarcely possible for a person to do more wicked act. In the first place, there is no telling how bad a case may be contracted from a very mild one. Some years ago Mrs. Coyle died from small-pox contracted from her son, tho the son's case was so light that he hardly went to bed. A man going from a house where there is a very light case might easily take death to a friend or acquaintance, and would surely be responsible in the sight of God for the other's death. In the second place, breaking quarantine is against the law, and any one who does it is liable to jail sentence and fine.

Any man who does such a thing is a public enemy, and should be reported by every one that sees him. He is just as dangerous as a man running wild with a gun, if not more so, and every man he meets, and every man who has children on the street who might be affected, is entitled to consider that man an enemy. It is only from such men as this that there is any danger here now.

If there are none such the epidemic will be controlled easily—but a single man might cause a hundred cases. It is expected that the whole town will co-operate with the doctors, and that we will have no trouble.

In order to enable people to know when they are coming down with the small-pox, it is worth while to tell what the first symptoms are. At first there comes back-ache, head-ache, sensitiveness of the eyes and general feeling of sickness. This lasts from two to four days, and then the patient apparently gets well. But after twelve to thirty six hours a breaking out appears. That is small-pox, and as soon as the first rash is in sight, the person is ready to give the disease. Therefore, if any one has the symptoms of gripe or hard cold, and then seems to get better, they ought to STAY HOME for at least three days, to be sure that there is not going to be an attack of small-pox. If every one in town does this, there will hardly be another case.

There has been very little excitement among the students about the matter, except when some one has touched their sore arms. Only twelve have been excused because of the small-pox so far, and there is yet no sign that any more are going, tho some may. School affairs are going

as usual, and will continue to do so. There are already nearly six hundred students who have been vaccinated, the number is increasing all the time, and as none of these boys and girls can get the disease, there is no danger of any general sickness in the school. Several of those that have gone home have done so because their parents sent for them, and would have preferred to stay here.

Just a word about vaccination. That is the only known preventive for small-pox, and there is no sure cure. Dangers which used to be attached to the process have been entirely taken out of it. Out of the five hundred odd that have been vaccinated this time and the several hundred he has vaccinated before, Dr. Cowley has never had a single case of bad arm. Robert Howard, a former student, and now a sergeant in the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Army, writes from Cuba that every soldier is vaccinated every year, and he has vaccinated hundreds, and never known of a case of bad arm. The vaccination is a nuisance—it hurts for a few days, and may lay you up in bed for a day or so, but there is absolutely no danger under modern methods, as is proved by the experience of all the people that have tried it here, and it is a sure preventive for the disease. The one sure thing about a small-pox epidemic is that it will not bother the people who have been vaccinated.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Apples, cooking \$1.60; eating, \$2.40.
Cabbage, 3/4c, per lb.
Potatoes, Irish per bu. \$1.35.
Eggs per dozen, 26c.
Butter per lb. 25c.
Bacon per lb. 19-15c.
Ham per lb. 12 1/2c.
Lard per lb. 10c.
Chickens on foot per lb. 9c.
Hens on foot per lb. 9c.
Feathers, per lb. 35c.
Oats per bu. 70c.
Corn per barrel \$3.50.
Wheat per bu. \$1.25.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2x6x3, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Feb. 23, '09.

CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 50	5 75
Beef steers	3 00	5 25
Fat heifers and cows	3 00	4 75
Cutters	2 00	3 00
Canners	1 00	2 00
Bulls	2 00	3 85
Feeders	3 00	4 75
Stockers	2 00	4 25
Choice milk cows	35 00	45 00
Common to fair	15 00	35 00
CALVES—Best	7 00	7 50
Medium	4 00	6 00
Common	2 50	4 00
HOGS—160 lbs. and up		6 40
130 to 160 lbs.		6 10
Pigs	5 10	5 25
Roughs, 5 80 down.		
SHEEP—Best lambs	5 00	6 00
Culls	3 00	5 00
Fat sheep 4 00 down.		
MESS PORK \$12 50.		
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11 1/2 and 12c, heavy to medium 11 1/2c.		
Breakfast bacon, 15c.		
Sides 10 1/2c.		
Bellies, 13c.		
Dried beef, 12c.		
Shoulders, 8 1/2c.		
LARD—Pure tierces 10 1/2; tub 11c; pure leaf tierces 12c; firkins 12 1/2c; tubs 12 1/2c.		
EGGS—Case count 28c.		
BUTTER—Packing, 17 1/2c; creamery, 30 lb. tubs, 29c; prints, 29 1/2c, 6 lb. tubs, 24c.		
POULTRY—Hens 11 1/2c, roosters, 5 1/2c; springers, 12-18c; ducks, 12c; turkeys 16c; geese 7c.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.21.		
OATS—New No. 3 white 56 1/2, No. 3 mixed 56c.		
CORN—No. 3 white 70c; No. 3 mixed 68c.		



Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE FORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT
Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN