

COMES OUT STRONG FOR A CARNIVAL.

A Citizen Who Helped Make the Carnival of Ten Years ago a Success Favors Another.

Editor The Item.

Ten years ago, this October coming, the present editor of the Daily Item, then editor of the Watchman and Southron suggested in the Watchman and Southron, that Sumter should get up some kind of an entertainment, which would live up to the citizens and get them out of their down-hearted spirit, caused by the supposed death-blow inflicted by the purchase of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad and the breaking up and removal of the shops and headquarters from Sumter by the Atlantic Coast Line.

At that time Sumter had less than four thousand inhabitants. There was not a foot of macadamized street in the city. We had one or two small industrial enterprises. We had only hand fire-engines and hose reels. Our postoffice was a third class affair. We had just gotten rid, by fire, of a dilapidated and by no means ornamental wooden building, called the city hall, opera house and beef market. Hundreds of acres of land near the center of the city were planted in cotton or corn or allowed to grow up in weeds. George Epperson's hogs enjoyed, in common with those of other citizens, the unrestricted luxury of our muddy and sandy streets upon which city council spent thousands of dollars in hauling sand from one part of town to another. There were no hospitals. The police force was untrained in any old thing from a cotton jeans suit, with wool hat and one gallus accompaniment, without collars, to a four dollar suit of three different shades and ages. We had one lame grey mare that was blind in one eye and could not see good out of the other, and one mule, belonging to the city. Every freight train did its own shifting. We had possibly six trains a day. Old Dave Sanders was the chief fish vender and fruit seller; and with his quaint cry of "Huh me! Oh your magnificencies, fine fishes and tings" was the only noise producing thing which made us think we were living in a city. We had, I think only three railroads. Hundreds of men were out of work and were leaving Sumter; and "To Rent" placards were pasted on so many houses that the town was spotted like it had the measles. You could get a house at your own price, provided you had any employment which paid enough to pay rent. Every body was blue, and many went away to make their fortunes, but a great many returned—some of them walked back for their health. But the editor of the Watchman had confidence in Sumter. He stuck to his post "fodder or no fodder." About that time, "The Daily Item" was launched. It was an experiment, and a very expensive experiment too, for seven or eight years. An old hand press and negro elbow grease were the motive powers of that period. But the darkest hour before the dawn had arrived, and there is a silver lining to every cloud. The newspapers saw it and took up the cry to revive interest in the old "Game Cock City."

It was proposed that we have a great blow out in the shape of a Game Cock City Carnival, and make a bluff at keeping up appearances. A great many said, "Oh that is foolishness," as some say today. In fact, funerals and fires have been a benefit to Sumter on more than one occasion. I don't mean all kinds of funerals, but the funeral of an old fogey or a pessimistic croaker should be a day of rejoicing every time one of them turns up his toes. The croakers opposed the Carnival, because they enjoyed the quiet, sleepy outlook for the city of Sumter. But one or two determined men got together and started the preliminary work for the carnival. As it was a free country the croakers and old fogies were permitted to sit on the fence and sneer, but we got up the best carnival ever held in South Carolina, before or since.

The trades display participated in by every merchant and industrial enterprise in the city was the finest ever held between New York and New Orleans. Thousands of people came to Sumter. They did not consider Sumter such a dead town. They have been coming ever since and turning their money loose also. Now that trades display was the beginning of the new Sumter. The merchant did not stop to figure out then, whether he would individually get rich during the carnival week. But he saw that he would eventually reap the benefits by an increase in population and the necessary increase in sales of his and other merchants' wares.

That carnival week was the biggest and best advertisement Sumter ever had. Now that we have eight thousand population many interesting factories and large business houses—the finest and fastest fire department in the State—splendid hard driveways, many more beautiful women and girls—it's alone worth the railroad fare to see the girls—many elegant new residences and stores, fifty two trains daily, eight railroads instead of three, free mail delivery, a great many more merchant and business men to get up a trades display to beat the one ten years ago, Sumter should advertise as she never did before. There are more business men, clerks, mechanics and professional men to contribute by a great deal that there were ten years ago. The carnival can be greater in scope, and less of a burden, individually, than it was before. See how many thousand people came to Sumter two years ago to see the firemen's tournament. Everyone was delighted with what they saw of Sumter. The crowd spent thousands of dollars, and went off and bragged on Sumter. Everyone admits that the Game Cock Carnival of ten years ago helped Sumter and that the firemen's tournament two years ago helped Sumter. Then, again, there are thousands who are too poor to go off to seek recreation and amusement. Why not get up a little fun at home some time. We could have another firemen's tournament. The firemen are willing and anxious. The Second Regiment Band is ready. The merchants and other citizens are ready. Why not start the ball rolling by calling a mass meeting and appointing a committee to get up the money? That is the way all such affairs were started heretofore.

Crops are fine: trade is going to be good this fall. People from other places will be able to spend money to

visit Sumter during the carnival, and will have money to spend with our merchants. Our country friends will enjoy being with us, and sharing the fun. Do not wait until some other less progressive town gets up a carnival week. Let us start now. Our wide awake Mayor, Dr. G. W. Dick, should take the matter in hand. He is a dead game sport when it comes to having firemen's tournaments, trades displays or anything else which advertises or helps to build up Sumter.

Yours truly,
"Old Sport."

CATCHALL NEWS ITEMS.

Catchall, Aug. 20.—Mr. E. C. Lee will leave Monday for Charleston to get his fall goods.

Mrs. Arthur Jackson spent last Tuesday with friends at Hagood.

Miss Edna Davis is visiting Miss Ellen James, near Pisgah.

Misses Courtney Atkinson and Leila Tompson, of Louellen, spent last Wednesday with Mrs. Mannie Davis.

Mr. Colclough Sanders spent last Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Allen, of Wedgefield, visited here last week.

Mrs. Gilbert, of Florence is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Jackson.

Mrs. Gaillard and son, who have been visiting Mrs. Walter Lenoir have returned to St. Louis.

The farmers have been busy this week storing away their fodder. Cotton is opening rapidly.

The insidious fruits are about all gone, except watermelons and they still seem plentiful.

We realize that the fall of the year will soon be here, and what a grand Thanksgiving we ought to celebrate in November.

Lilac.

DR. CORBETT'S SANITARIUM.

To Treat Nervous Diseases, Liqueur and Drug Addictions.

An institution has been established in Greenville which will be welcomed by physicians here and in adjacent cities, who have patients needing its treatment.

Dr. L. G. Corbett will have ready in a short while a private sanitarium for the treatment of diseases of the nervous system and liquor and drug addictions. The sanitarium will be located at No. 405 Perry avenue, a location which insures for the sanitarium the seclusion desired and a general suitability generally hard to obtain. The sanitarium can be easily reached by the Pendleton street car line.

Dr. Corbett was for over twelve years connected with the Keeley Institutes in different parts of the country, both North and South. He was last with the head institute at Dwight, Illinois. He was for many years at the head of the institute in this State, and was at one time located in Greenville, where he made a large circle of friends who will welcome him back to the city.—Greenville News.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Special by Ware & Leland's Private Wire.

New York, Aug. 23.—For the last two weeks we have been doing our level best to keep people from shorting cotton. Every day last week we reiterated the statement that there seemed to be a big raid in speculation. It may have seemed to many that this was an extreme notion, but, however, it came out as predicted. But traders were afraid of a little buying. Things had been good for so long that many thought a change might come quickly and not give those already in the market a chance to get out. Every one knows that this was not without foundation and the advance has been even more sensational than even the most sanguine buyer expected. We don't want to buy at this price and yet we are not confident that the market is a sea, the short interest is still famous and may be getting more and more nervous. If the South begins to cover, prices can easily run to 11 cents or higher.

THE CANDIDATES AT SHILOH.

The Campaign Meeting Was not Largely Attended But Interesting—Candidates Declare Their Position.

Sumter Daily Item, Aug. 20.

The second of the county campaign meetings was held at Shiloh Friday, the speakers' stand being erected beneath the spreading trees of the grove near the church. The crowd present was estimated to number something over a hundred. They were representative citizens of the Shiloh section, and the hearing they gave the speakers was attentive and respectful.

Mr. J. A. M. Carroway presided and introduced the speakers in the order agreed upon.

Auditor J. Digs Wilder who is the unopposed candidate for re-election was the first to make his bow and express the pleasure that the candidates all felt at meeting once again, after an interval of two years, with their good friends of Shiloh. After thanking the people for the support they had always given him and promising to continue to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability, he explained why so many tax executions are issued, some against men who have paid taxes, against others who had moved out of the county and against still others who have been dead for years.

He said that the County Treasurer has absolutely no responsibility in this matter, the tax books are made up for him by the Auditor and he cannot change so much as a name or figure on these books, even though he find errors. He must issue executions from his books and cannot receive proper credit in his settlement until the executions are returned with the constables' report. The way there comes to be so many executions is that, names are duplicated on the books by the carelessness of the taxpayer; themselves; one year Henry H. Smith, for example, will make his returns as Henry Smith the next as H. H. Smith, and perhaps the third as Henry H. Smith, thus there will be three names on the books and if Smith pays his taxes there are still two executions to be issued. Another cause is the change of residence from one township to another and neglecting to have the name transferred. He has a standing offer to pay for the mistakes he made and this year had paid the penalty for one or two parties.

County Treasurer T. W. Lee said that since the auditor had explained the only matters connected with his office that needed an explanation it was useless for him to go over the same ground. He would say however that wherever a taxpayer, against whom an execution had been issued, claimed to hold a receipt, there was some difference between the receipt and the execution and that the mistake, if it was a mistake, could be proven to be the fault of the one who made the returns or a clerical error of the auditor. He thanked the voters of Shiloh for their support in the past and promised to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of the office that he might merit a continuance of the people's confidence.

Clerk of Court Parrott said that never before had he been so fortunate to experience the delightful feeling of being a candidate for office without opposition and under such conditions it was an added pleasure to meet and greet his good friends of Shiloh whom he was always glad to meet and greet and eat with. The only matter that he wished to call to the serious consideration of his audience was the matter of registration. The jury list is made up of names taken from the list of registered voters and the young men who neglect to register cannot sit on the jury. Aside from the matter of juries it is important that every Democrat who votes in the primary register and vote in the general election, for unless they turn out and give our candidates for Congress a fair vote the Republicans will unseat him and put a black republican in his place.

County Superintendent of Education S. D. Cain thanked the people of Shiloh for the support they gave him when he was the unsuccessful candidate two years ago and especially for their kindness and consideration during the past year he has filled the office under appointment of the Governor.

He spoke of the steady improvement of the schools due to the greater interest that the public is taking in education and to the better teachers that are now employed. There is still great room for improvement, however. We need still better schools, more money, better teachers and better school officers, and he was encouraged to believe that these improvements are in sight. He referred to the establishment of school libraries under the act passed by the last Legislature, saying he regarded it as one of the greatest steps forward that had ever been made, and he hoped to see during the next two years many more school libraries established in the county. He explained how a school that raised \$10, received \$10 from the county and \$10 from the State and with this fund of \$30 purchased a collection of books worth fully \$50, and declared it to be the greatest investment a school could make.

The candidates for Coroner came next. Mr. A. G. Warren leading off. He spoke of his election to this office in 1888 by the largest majority, save one, of any candidate in that primary. He held office for but one term, declining to stand for reelection, because he was at the time depot agent at Summerton, Clarendon county. He believed it was customary to give a man two terms and now after the lapse of 12 years he was before the people asking for the endorsement of a second term.

Coroner S. F. Flowers, who has held office one term, asked for reelection, and pointed to his official record as his best recommendation. He had been complimented by the officers of the court upon his correct, capable and economical performances of the duties of the position. He would appreciate a second term and if elected would continue to give the very best service of which he was capable.

Mr. T. M. Jones merely announced that he is a candidate for Coroner.

The candidates for County Supervisor were next on the list.

Mr. W. M. Sanders announced his candidacy for Supervisor and promised, if elected, to do two things: first to find out exactly how the county stands financially and then to run the county as economically as it is possible

to run it and give good service. If he was made Supervisor he would keep the roads and bridges in repair and would give every section of the county its share of the chain gang work. He would do his duty and the people would have no cause to complain.

Mr. Freen Mellett said he was glad to meet the people of Shiloh again. He was a candidate for County Supervisor and hoped the people would decide to put him in the position where he could serve them. Mr. Seale, who is a candidate for reelection, has had the office for two terms already and he could not complain if he were not given a third term. Mr. Mellett assured his hearers that he could build clay rods, work the chain gang to advantage and discharge all the other duties of the office to the satisfaction of the taxpayers, and he would appreciate the suffrage of the people of Shiloh.

Mr. W. H. Seale, who seeks reelection, discussed the road question, saying that the roads of Sumter county are now in fairly good condition, and he left it to any man who travelled over them to deny that great and permanent improvement had been made during his incumbency of the office. He said it had come to his ears that there is some complaint concerning the distribution of the chain gang work. He did not feel that there had been any just ground for complaint as he had endeavored to work the gang where it would do the most good to the entire county and that he would in time get to every section. He had been informed that Hudson's Bridge was in bad condition and that he had been criticised because it had not been repaired. He would say that insofar as that bridge was concerned it should have been repaired before, and that Mr. J. T. McNeill, a member of the county board of commissioners, who had volunteered to supervise the roads and bridges of the Shiloh section, had promised several months ago to have Hudson's bridge repaired. He wished Mr. McNeill was on the ground to confirm his statement. In his opinion a great mistake had been made when a bridge more than 1900 feet long was built at that point when it would have been far more economical in the long run to have thrown up an embankment for a greater part of the distance, material being abundant. He expected in the near future to take the chain gang to Hudson's bridge and fix it as it should be, for the expense of buying lumber at present prices is too great to keep up a 1900 foot bridge. There is complaint also about working the chain gang on the roads near Sumter. He regarded Sumter as the hub of the county and the roads leading out as the spokes. Work done on these roads was work done for the entire county and in his judgment it was the best work that could be done for all the people. He expected to continue working these roads as he had been doing and if he was continued in office he would soon have all the roads in the condition of the Mayesville road, which the people of Shiloh knew from experience had been wonderfully improved, hard clay roadways taking the place of sand beds that had heretofore been the dread of every Shiloh man who started to Sumter. In reference to the financial condition of the county he said that when he took charge the debt was about \$33,000 and that it had been gradually increasing since 1876 when the Democrats got control and inherited a debt from the Republicans. Now the finances are in much better condition. There is on deposit in bank a fund of \$6,000 and interest, which is increased at the rate of \$2,000 and interest a year for the purpose of paying the bonded debt of \$15,000 at its maturity in 1906. Lee county owes about \$8,000 which will be deposited in bank to reduce the debt of the county. The affairs of the county have been economically administered and there has been no unnecessary expenditures.

In reply, Mr. J. A. M. Carroway said that, as chairman of the meeting, it might be thought unbecoming in him to have anything to say, but as he was in a large measure responsible for the building of Hudson's bridge he felt that Mr. Seale had stepped upon his toes and the toes of several others present when he criticised the bridge as he had. The bridge was needed and had been a great benefit to the community. It had been built substantially and as seemed best. Mr. Seale said that he still maintained that an embankment would have been better and that bridges were needed only to span the streams, that the bridge as built was a needless expense.

The four candidates for Sheriff came next.

W. S. Dinkins said he would do his duty if elected, and that he would say one thing, that a prisoner in his custody would never be taken by a mob, except over his dead body. Mr. W. H. Epperson announced his candidacy, told a few jokes and promised to do his full duty if elected. Mr. J. E. Gaillard said he was familiar with the duties of the Sheriff's office, had performed them satisfactorily and if elected he would give his whole time and attention to the office. He would perform his full duty under the law at all times and in all circumstances.

Mr. C. W. Stansill said that he felt he need not introduce himself, that he knew the people of Shiloh and that they knew him. He would do his duty if elected Sheriff and no prisoner in his charge would be taken by a mob. He would advise his friends not to let any prisoner get into his hands, if they wanted to lynch him, as he did not want to kill any of his friends. They must attend to all such little matters before he got his hands on a prisoner.

Mr. H. H. Player was announced as a candidate for re-election as magistrate on the 1st district, but declined to make a speech.

Mr. R. A. Dennis, also a candidate for Magistrate, made a brief speech setting forth his qualifications for the position in a modest and straightforward manner.

Hon. John H. Clifton was the first of the Legislative candidates to address the voters of Shiloh. He discussed the bi-ennial session issue that will be voted on in the general election. He stated the arguments both for and against bi-ennial sessions of the Legislature. The only argument in favor of bi-ennial sessions is that of economy, it being claimed that there would be a saving of forty to fifty thousand dollars by having a session one year out of two. On the other hand the calling of special sessions must be left to the Governor and a special session would cost as much or

more than a regular. He elaborated the arguments and clearly indicated that personally he was opposed to bi-ennial sessions, but would carry out the wishes of the people if they vote for bi-ennial sessions. He urged the young men to register and showed why it was important that they do so, in view of the opportunity that the Democratic party has to win this year. The Brice bill he declared to be a truly democratic measure, as it was originally drawn, and he believed a community should have the right to get rid of a dispensary without being burdened with an extra tax as a penalty for doing so. He thanked the people of Shiloh for their hands-on support in the last primary and assured them that if they did as much for him this time he would be glad to meet them again two years hence and return thanks and give an account of his stewardship.

Mr. Henry G. McKagen said that he was before the people for the first time as a candidate and he felt sure he would receive a welcome and a hearty support. He would stand up for the laboring man and the farmer for he was one himself. He would always work for the protection of the laboring man. He would protect the dear old soldiers and see that the pension money was properly divided, as it was not now. The people need a game fellow in the Legislature to make the other fellows stand around, and if they wanted a hero to represent them they would vote for him. He would stand up for the school children and protect them by giving them more schools. He would tell the people every thing he did and not deceive them, nor try to keep secret how the delegation voted on appointments.

Mr. John M. Knight discussed the educational needs of the county and remarked on the steady improvement that has been made. He favored education and would always be found on the side of every measure looking to the real improvement of the schools. On the bi-ennial session matter he said that there were strong arguments on both sides, which he briefly outlined, the chief one in favor of the proposition being the saving of money. He asserted that there is not apt to arise a necessity for special sessions. He was inclined to favor bi-ennial sessions, that there are only six states now holding annual sessions, and the plan is found to be entirely satisfactory. Only one state that had had bi-ennial sessions had returned to annual sessions. He discussed good roads from a practical standpoint and favored the continuance of the good work. He believed the Brice bill to be pure democracy and thought the counties that did not want dispensaries should have the right to get rid of them.

Hon. T. B. Fraser, who is a candidate for reelection, said that he appreciated the honor the people of Sumter county have done him so highly that he had endeavored to show his appreciation by giving the best that was in him to their service. In the four years that he had been in the Legislature he had been absent but one day and one hour from his seat and both times he was detained at home by sickness in his family. He had missed but one committee meeting and it is in committee that the real hard work of the Legislature is done. He has been and is opposed to bi-ennial sessions and proceeded to give his reasons for his position. The constitution of the State is built on a specific plan, and it requires annual sessions. To adopt bi-ennial sessions will mean the necessary remodelling of the constitution. The change will not save the money that is claimed. The agitation for bi-ennial sessions did not originate with the people, but with the corporations who are united solidly for the change. They maintain a powerful lobby in Columbia and a bi-ennial session will suit their purposes better than an annual session. Another strong reason why the people should not vote for bi-ennial sessions is that they should never lose control of their representatives and it is important that they should come before the people every two years. The people should not surrender this right. He had never shirked a responsibility or tried to hide anything he had done, but when he was elected he found it a rule to hold secret ballots on appointments and he did feel called upon to go out and publish the fact that the man he favored had not been recommended. He made a strong argument in favor of law and order. President Roosevelt has set an example of disregard for law by carrying a pistol and in many other ways. Others in high position were no better. Members of the Legislature had knowingly voted for unconstitutional measures. The example was deplorable in effect upon the people. Officers should obey the law, not because it was convenient to do so but because it was law. The observance of law and the preservation of an orderly government is necessary to our civilization. He favored the Brice bill because it is a democratic measure. The people should have the right to vote out a dispensary, but when they have done so should not receive, nor should they want, a share of the profits from dispensaries in other counties.

Hon. Altamont Moses spoke of his record and long service in the Legislature and thanked the people of Shiloh for the continued confidence they had shown him, as evidenced by their votes. He said he did not pose as a hero, but did the best he could to serve his constituents and the State. He had found out early in his experience that a member could not pass every bill he introduced and he had simply done the best he could. He said that he disagreed with those who say there are no issues before the people. On the contrary he felt that there were three important issues. The great corporations have become so powerful that they must be regulated and controlled by law or they will rule the state. He formerly entertained the idea that they needed no regulation but would regulate themselves. He now believes that they must be regulated. The railroads, for instance, overcharge the public on freight and passenger business and furnish poor service. The railroad corporations and the trusts are combined to influence legislation and their agents in the lobby are the strongest and ablest that they can employ. We have begun to regulate them and one step was the adoption of the corporation tax bill by which the income of the state had been increased \$100,000 a year, which bill was the work of the tax commission of which he was a member. The equalization of taxes is another issue. The condi-

tions demand a change when land that sells for \$100 an acre is returned at \$1 an acre. He spoke of the work of the Ways and Means committee, of which he was chairman, to give an idea of the duties a hard working member must perform. He stated his opposition to the biennial sessions, giving practically the same reasons that other speakers gave. The Brice bill he regarded as a Democratic measure. He urged the people to register and emphasized the points made by other speakers. He alluded briefly to national politics and the chances for Parker's election. In conclusion he spoke strongly in support of law and order and in condemnation of lynching and mob murders such as have disgraced the State of Georgia.

The meeting was concluded with a speech by County Chairman E. W. Dabbs, who begged the people not to register but to turn out a full vote at the general election.

WILLIAMS AND MIDDENDORF OUT OF THE SEABOARD.

Statement to the Press by Mr. Ryan—His Party in Control of Seaboard.

New York, Aug. 20.—Thomas F. Ryan states to the Associated Press that he has this evening purchased for himself and his associates, Blair & Co., and T. Jefferson Colidge, Jr., the Seaboard Air Line stock which was held by Messrs. Williams and Middendorf, amounting to 140,000 shares, and that these gentlemen will resign from the board of directors.

Mr. Ryan was asked what effect his purchase would have on the Hamblen-Obe committee of Baltimore which is calling for the deposit of Seaboard stock. His answer was: "I don't know."

While Mr. Ryan declined to make any further statements regarding the transaction, it is understood that Messrs. Ryan, Blair and Colidge now own about \$25,000,000 of Seaboard stock and that their friends, including S. Sydney Shepard, own \$15,000,000 more, making about \$40,000,000 out of a total capital stock of \$62,000,000.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

Hutton Estimates Loss to Spinners and Others at \$75,000,000.

Premier Balfour Presides at a Meeting—Hope of West Africa as Competitor to the South.

Cambridge, Eng., Aug. 22.—The most interesting matter before the British association today was a discussion of the cotton crisis. Premier Balfour, president of the association, participated. He said he feared gambling in futures could not be stopped but an extension of cotton cultivation would remedy the difficulties the cotton mills were experiencing.

The principal paper of the day was by J. A. Hutton, vice chairman of the British Cotton Growing association, in which he detailed the efforts of the association to relieve Great Britain from depending upon the United States for raw cotton. He said that the short time on which the English factories were running was not entirely due to the shortage of cotton but was largely owing to the serious aggravation of the difficulty by numerous speculators. Mr. Hutton pointed out that probably it was not generally realized how very costly it was to remedy his state of affairs, apart from the English mills playing into the hands of foreign competitors. He estimated that no less than 10,000,000 people in this country were more or less dependent on the cotton trade. The employers alone were losing \$200,000 a week through short time and the total loss to capital and labor in the cotton and other allied trades throughout the country was not less than \$1,500,000 per week, or \$75,000,000 per annum. Mr. Hutton said there was no hope of an immediate relief.

In connection with the efforts to increase the supply, he mentioned the cordial cooperation of the British continental movements, for it was fully recognized that Great Britain and the rest of Europe were in the same boat and must help one another.

The rest of the paper consisted largely in extracts from the report of Wyndham Rowland Dunsan, director of the Imperial institute, on the possibilities of cotton cultivation in various parts of the empire. Apart from the West Indies, Mr. Hutton pinned his faith to west Africa, saying that in west Africa there were immense possibilities. There was no reason why the region should not produce 20,000,000 bales annually. But things must go slowly and if five years hence they get 1,000,000 bales from that part of the world they will have done more than well.

TRAVELS WITH A BOY GUARD.

President Roosevelt and His Numerous Secret Service Men Headed For Oyster Bay.

New York, Aug. 20.—President Roosevelt is due to arrive in this city over the Pennsylvania railway at 2 o'clock this afternoon bound for Oyster Bay. The President is accompanied by an unusual number of secret service men who are keeping a close guard over him. The party will arrive at Oyster Bay about 5 o'clock this evening.

Democratic leaders in New York, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, are very sanguine. Not only do they contemplate carrying the State for Parker and Davis, but some of them look forward to Democratic Legislature and after figuring on a Democratic Senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew. Democrats up the State are very enthusiastic, according to Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, national committeeman from New York State. Mr. Mack asserts unqualifiedly that the State will go Democratic by at least 25,000. "If it does that," he said, "we will come pretty near controlling the Legislature and that means a United States Senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew."

Topeka, Aug. 23.—The Texas and Oklahoma express on the Santa Fe line was derailed near Tucuman early this morning while running thirty miles an hour. No body killed; about twelve more or less injured.

Cedartown, Ga., Aug. 22.—Jim Glover, a negro, was shot to death tonight near the home of the white girl he had assaulted, and his body then dragged a distance of about a mile into this city and burned at the stake on the public square. A mob estimated at 500, composed the shooting and burning party.

"The lightning bug is brilliant but he hasn't any mind; he meanders through the darkness with his headlight on behind. Likewise the foolish merchant whom no one can advise, he declares there's nothing a' doin' when asked to advertise."—The Athens, Ga., Banner.