

BIDS FOR JEFFRIES-JOHNSON.

Fight Greatest on Record—Action on Bids Postponed—Selection of Ground for Fight Will be Made Today—Tremendous Purses Promised.

New York, Dec. 1.—No decision announcing the successful bidder for the world's championship heavy weight prize fight between James J. Jeffries, the retired and undefeated champion, and Jack Johnson, the negro title-holder, was made in New York tonight because the promoters wished to avoid any possible clash with the police authorities. The decision will be made known in Hoboken, N. J., at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

New York, Dec. 1.—Bids for the championship fight between James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson were opened late today in Hoboken, N. J., and because of the numerous and large offers made for the mill, it was decided to postpone the selection of the battle ground for a period of 24 hours. The offers for the fight were the largest ever made for a prize ring encounter.

The bids were opened in the presence of Jack Johnson and his manager, George Little; Hamburger, representing James J. Jeffries, who was absent; Thomas J. McCreary of Los Angeles, Edward Franc of San Francisco, John J. Gleason of San Francisco, E. M. Ricard, of Nevada, and many well known New York sporting men.

Graney, representing the Tuxedo Athletic Club of San Francisco, made a bid involving three different propositions. In his first, Graney offered 80 per cent. of the gross receipts with a guarantee of \$75,000, the management to have sole ownership of the picture privileges; the second was 80 per cent. of the gross receipts with a \$70,000 guarantee, and an offer of \$20,000 for one-third of the picture proceeds, and the third proposition was 90 per cent. of the gross receipts with no guarantee. Graney agreed, if the offer was accepted, to build a pavilion seating 25,000 people in or within five miles of San Francisco.

John Gleason of San Francisco, in combination with James Coffroth, submitted a bid of \$125,000 for a fight on July 4 at either the Colma Athletic Club or Ocean View of San Francisco, reserving full rights to the picture proceeds. Gleason agreed, if the bid was accepted, immediately to deposit a check for \$30,000.

Gleason made a second proposition offering a purse of \$75,000 and 66 2-3 per cent. of the picture rights.

A third proposition by Gleason provided for an offer of 80 per cent. of the gross receipts and 66 2-3 per cent. of the picture receipts. Coffroth agreed to deposit \$10,000 if the offer was accepted.

A cablegram was received from Hugh D. McIntosh of Australia offering \$37,500 to each of the fighters for a contest in this country; \$40,000 to each fighter for a contest in either England or France, and \$50,000 to each fighter for a contest in Australia. No check accompanied the offer and McIntosh's bid was not considered.

E. M. Ricard of Ely, Nevada, submitted a bid in which he offered \$15,000 in cash and a check for \$5,000 now for a fight on July 4 in either Utah or California and a cash purse of \$101,000 and 66 2-3 per cent. of the receipts of the moving pictures. If the bid was accepted, Ricard agreed to deposit within 60 days \$30,000 and the remaining \$50,000 48 hours before the fight.

Thomas J. McCarry of the Pacific Athletic Club of Los Angeles offered the receipts of the entire house and 50 per cent. of the moving picture receipts or a purse of \$110,000 in cash and 50 per cent. of the moving picture receipts.

Fight Goes to Ricard?

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—The following message, according to Gregory Mitchell, was received by him tonight from James W. Coffroth, the San Francisco fight promoter, who is in New York.

"Ricard will get the big fight, but am not disappointed."

Two negroes afflicted with small-pox were found wandering around in Chester county.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BUY COTTON GOODS.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins Shows How Farmers May Help the Cause.

One of the leading cotton manufacturers of the South, Mr. D. A. Tompkins, in a published interview, presents this view:

"The best way for the farmer to hold the present price of cotton would be for him to go to his home town and buy his supply of cotton goods for the year."

The idea seems to be that the big jobbers are acting on the theory that the farmers will not hold their remaining cotton now, and that throwing it on the market will depress the price, and consequently lower the price of goods the mills resort to running on short time, to prevent overstocking of goods, and this has a depressing effect on the price of cotton. If the farmers of the South and the people generally should now turn in and buy the cotton goods they need, it would create activity in the cotton goods market. The retail merchants would be compelled to place orders with the jobbers, the jobbers would make demands on the mills, the mill stocks would be reduced and the mills would run on full time, the demand for raw cotton would increase and the price would advance rather than come down.

MR. ROOT AS A DEFENDER OF STATES' RIGHTS.

Senator Root's speech on centralization before the National Civic Federation in New York the other day is so entirely contrary to a speech he made while a member of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet as to call for some explanation of his change of views. On the 7th of December, 1906, while Secretary of State, Mr. Root made an address before the Pennsylvania Society in which he expressed views favorable to such extreme and radical centralization of power in the hands of the Federal government as had perhaps never theretofore been expressed by any responsible public official who was a lawyer. In that speech Mr. Root said: "We are urging forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the obliteration of State lines and decrease of State power, as compared with national power. . . . New projects of national control are mooted. Control of insurance, uniform divorce laws, child labor laws and many others affecting matters formerly entirely within the cognizance of the State are proposed."

And then he suggested seriously a method of amending the Constitution which was different from that provided in the instrument itself. If the States refuse or neglect to perform their duty in the proper exercise of their reserved rights—that is, of course, if they neglect to perform it as the President of the United States might consider that it should be performed—then "sooner or later," Mr. Root declared, "constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised in the national government."

The views of Senator Root, as expressed last Tuesday, are so radically different from those of Secretary Root, as expressed three years ago, that we are forced to the conclusion that in 1906 he was expressing, not his own opinions, but those of President Roosevelt, his then chief.

In his Civic Federation speech last Tuesday Senator Root was evidently speaking his own sentiments and giving his own opinions as a lawyer and a statesman. He said:

The framework of our government aimed to preserve at once the strength and protection of a great national power, and the blessing and the freedom and the personal independence of local self-government. It aimed to do that by preserving in the Constitution the sovereign powers of the separate States. Are we to reform our constitutional system so as to put in Federal hands the control of all the business that passes over State lines? If we do, where is our local self-government? If we do, how is the central government at Washington going to be able to discharge the duties that will be imposed upon it? Already the administration, already the judicial power, already the legislative branches of our government, are driven to the limit of their power to deal intelligently with the subjects that are before them. This country is too great, its population too numerous, its interests too vast and complicated already, to say nothing of the enormous increases that we can see before us in the future, to be governed as to the great range of our daily affairs, from one central power in Washington.

At this time, when men are forgetting constitutional limitations and some of the Federal courts are justifying Mr. Jefferson's criticism when he called them the "sappers and miners of the Constitution," it is well for men of Mr. Root's standing to talk this way.—Baltimore Sun.

A franchise for a gas plant has been granted Chicago parties by the Anderson City Council.

THE DEFENSE OF MANILA.

Could Manila be Easily Captured by The Japanese?

It is invariably assumed by all reputable and orthodox manufacturers of war scares that in case of war between Japan and the United States the Philippines would fall into the hands of the enemy supinely and at once as the result of a naval attack on Manila.

But the facts, unluckily, do not always square with fine assumptions—an axiom proved a million times in human history, and here once again. Would the Japanese, if they proceeded against Manila tomorrow, find the city the easy prey that Dewey found it in 1898? They would, say the makers of war scares. They would not, say the seekers of facts. Manila, in 1898, was an exposed port with antiquated defenses and a stupid and inefficient garrison, but Manila in 1909 is a city girt about by great fortresses of earth and concrete, with a plentiful armament of big guns, and an excellent lot of gunners behind them.

The defenses of the Philippine capital, in fact, are now almost as effective as those of Baltimore. On Corregidor Island, which Dewey faced with impunity on that memorable May day, there are now frowning ramparts at the very top of the hogback, 600 feet above the water-level, and mounted back of them are no less than six 12-inch disappearing guns of the most modern type, and a round dozen of 12-inch mortars. These great pieces of ordnance, with their attendant 10-inch, 6-inch and 3-inch guns, command both of the channels leading up to Manila, and both channels are also mined. What chance would a fleet have in those waterways before a plunging fire from 12-inch guns and mortars 600 feet above it, and with mines controlled from the forts exploding all about it?

But Corregidor is not the only Manila fort. On Carabao there are two 14-inch guns and eight 12-inch mortars, and on Cabello Island there are two 15-inch guns, two 6-inch guns and a second complete mine plant. In addition to all this, a sort of artificial battle-ship of concrete, 1,200 feet long, has just been built upon El Frail, one of the four islands which form a chain across the entrance to Manila Bay. It has two enormous steel turrets, operated exactly like those of a Dreadnought, and in each are two 14-inch guns.

How could a hostile fleet, however large and formidable, pass these defenses? The thing, indeed, would seem to be practically impossible. The fire of battleships against land forts of earth or concrete is so ineffective that it scarcely counts in actual warfare. This was proved abundantly, not only at Santiago, but also during the Russo-Japanese War. When Port Arthur fell the Japs expected to find that their long and assiduous bombardment had demolished the forts on the seaward side, but what they actually did find was that these forts were practically unharmed. The thousands of big shells that had been hurled in from the sea had scarcely left a mark.

But, assuming that Manila could repel a naval attack, would it not be essential for the United States to command the Pacific Ocean in order to retain the Philippines in case of war with Japan? Otherwise the small army which is maintained in the archipelago could not be reinforced. Japan could land troops at various places in the Philippines, and if the Japanese had the support of the natives, as they probably would have, the islands would be untenable by an army of 20,000 Americans, and the chances are their defense would not be attempted. If the United States had a superior navy in the Pacific it could make it impossible for the enemy to attack the islands. The result in the Philippines would, after all, depend largely upon the relative strength of the contending navies, unless the American army in the islands were far stronger than it is at present.—Baltimore Sun.

Looking One's Best.

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The Literary Digest says alliteratively that Senator Aldrich is "wool in the West." But there's many a slip 'twix the wool and the tip.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Rich Men's Gifts Are Poor

"Besides this: 'I want to go on record as saying that I regard Electric Bitters as one of the greatest gifts that God has made to woman, writes Mrs. O. Rhinevault, of Vestal Center, N. Y. 'I can never forget what it has done for me.' This glorious medicine gives a woman buoyant spirits, vigor of body and jubilant health. It quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells; soon builds up the weak, ailing and sickly. Try them. 50c at Sibert's Drug Store.

JOHN LAURENS, PATRIOT

Plan to Honor His Memory Taking Shape.

Editor of The Daily Item:

We have received a letter from the Secretary of the Yorktown Historical Society in the following words: "I have read with interest your recent article in Charleston Courier in re John Laurens. I agree with you. Come with us and we will honor his memory, as it should be."

This came in response to an appeal from the two Literary Societies of the Gen. Sumter Memorial Academy, for proper recognition of the services of John Laurens, as an American patriot—especially in connection with the victory at Yorktown of the allied forces of France and America over the British. Therefore, it is most encouraging to have the Yorktown Historical Society to come so cordially and promptly to our support. In fact it seems to assure success to a long cherished purpose, and earnest hope of a few devoted admirers of this superb American hero.

Now, to use a slang phrase of the day, "it is up to" the people of South Carolina to show their appreciation of this brilliant and consecrated representative of the State's patriotism in the great struggle for American independence.

We make no question that the people of the State now will do their whole duty in this important matter, and if we may be allowed to suggest, let us say that the next celebration of Washington's birthday be characterized by the prominence given to John Laurens, who, indeed, was Washington's beloved and loving friend.

The Gen. Sumter Memorial Academy calls earnestly upon all of the educational institutions of the State to enlist with it in this glorious work. (Signed) POINSETT LIT. SOCIETY, RAVENEL LIT. SOCIETY, Stateburg, S. C., Dec. 1, 1909.

Stateburg, S. C., Dec. 1, 1909.
Mr. William Shields McKean,
Sec'y. Yorktown His. Society,
Washington, D. C.

Dear sir:
We have received your highly appreciated favor in re John Laurens. We shall not attempt to tell you now of what enthusiasm it has awakened.

The two Literary Societies of the Gen. Sumter Memorial Academy "Ravenel" and "Poinsett" will spare no effort in co-operation with you, to "honor his memory as it should be."

The president of each one of our Literary Societies and the principal of our Academy will send in applications for membership of your society as soon as blanks are received.

Again assuring you of our gratification at the receipt of your letter, We remain ever,
Yours for the work,

(Signed) The Ravenel Lit. Society.
(Signed) The Poinsett Lit. Society.

"If you are suffering from biliousness, constipation, indigestion, chronic headache, invest one cent in a postal card, send to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, with your name and address plainly on the back, and they will forward you a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Sold by W. W. Sibert.

The reduction in the fertilizer rate will become effective next Monday.

Stung For 15 Years.

"by indigestion's pangs—trying many doctors and \$200.00 worth of medicine in vain, B. F. Aycock, of Ingleside, N. C., at last used Dr. King's New Life Pills, and writes they wholly cured him. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, stomach, liver, kidney and bowel troubles. 25c at Sibert's Drug Store.

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Will cure a cough or cold no matter how severe and prevent pneumonia and consumption.

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This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
SIEBERTS DRUG STORE.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR COUGHS PRICE 50¢ & \$1.00 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Has the largest capital stock of any bank in Sumter County with a rapidly growing surplus, a progressive and accommodating set of officials, it is able and guarantees it's patrons the very best that's to be had in the way of conservative banking.