

"LET JOY REIGN" TUESDAY NIGHT

Fantastic Parade of Fall Festival Will Be Held Then.

CARNIVAL SPIRIT TO REIGN.

CASTE WILL BE FORGOTTEN AND ALL WILL JOIN IN THE REVELRY—PRIZE FOR BEST MASKED INDIVIDUAL.

"Let joy reign unconfined." This will be the motto of the Young Men's Business Club on Tuesday evening, when the big Mardi Gras fantastic parade is held. It will be a night solely devoted to good old King Carnival, and any one who has not the true carnival spirit running through his or her veins is requested to remain in "the clear." Main street will be no place for sour faces.

On that evening the always mysterious mask will be worn and partied and common will lay aside caste, and will, side by side participate in the fun making. Everybody in Richmond is cordially invited by the Mardi Gras committee to cast dignity to the four winds of heaven Tuesday evening and take part in the frolic. The more the merrier.

The Mardi Gras celebration has been planned solely to allow the worn-out, over-chasing citizen to forget his business cares for a few hours, and discover to his amazement that he is a real-for-sure, living, breathing, joy-loving human being. If any one on this night when Dame Richmond pays tribute to King Carnival fails to have a good time, it will be his fault.

The carnival parade will march along Main street and the fun will be fast and furious. For the person who wears the most grotesque costume the Mardi Gras committee offers a prize of \$5. To the lodge participating in the parade which has the largest percentage of its membership in line a prize of \$100 will be awarded.

Those hale and hearty fellows of the "Mik's" and "Eagles" lodges have announced their intention of participating in the parade, and it is probable that other lodges will also be represented in the column of merry makers.

"My dear," began the minister's wife, "there's a hat at the millin'—"
"There you go again," he quickly interrupted. "Always thinking of worldly things."
"But, my dear, you wrong me," she said. "This bonnet is perfectly heavenly."

GIRL PARRICIDE ACQUITTED AFTER TRIAL

Mississippi Lass Who Slew Father Is Free.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Oct. 3.—Lena Richardson, a 17 year old girl of Sumrall has been acquitted by a jury in the circuit court at Purvis on a charge of murder of her father. The jury was out thirty minutes. The girl was at once taken to her home by her mother.

The tragedy occurred last December. The father, Jack Richardson, a saw mill employe, came home in a quarrelsome state of inebriety. The neighbors took him away from home so that he would not mistreat his family, but later in the night he returned and with a hoe as a weapon endeavored to get into the house.

His daughter Lena, seized a double-barrel shot gun and warned him to stay away. When he continued to approach she fired into the floor. Still he came on. Then she raised the gun and with the muzzle almost against his stomach, fired. He died soon afterward. The girl made her way across the country to surrender to the sheriff at Purvis.

ORIGINAL "MERRY WIDOW" TO WED

Ethel Jackson Engaged to New York Club Man.

New York, Oct. 3.—Ethel Jackson, the original "Merry Widow" in the United States, and former wife of J. Fred Zimmerman, the theatrical man, is soon to marry Benoni Lockwood, Jr., a member of an old New York family and one of the most popular men in the Racquet Club, so all Broadway was saying last night.

Mr. Lockwood's father married a sister of the late Ambassador Thomas Bayard of Delaware. He was a member of the firm of Frane, Hare & Lockwood. Young Benoni Lockwood was recently divorced. His first wife was Miss Mary Bonner. There were three children.

Mr. Lockwood was Miss Jackson's lawyer when she was fighting Zimmerman for a divorce. While poring over statutes and divorce evidence, the singer and lawyer fell in love. But before marriage was possible two divorces were necessary. Lockwood is divorced already, and Miss Jackson receives her final decree on Oct. 15.

PRECEDENT BROKEN IN THIS CAMPAIGN

Only Year When All Presidential Candidates Have Taken Stump.

EXPECTED BRYAN TO DO SO.

COUNTRY, HOWEVER, WAS SURPRISED WHEN TAFT ENTERED ACTIVELY INTO FRAY—WHAT OTHER CANDIDATES DID.

The year 1908 has the distinction of being the only presidential canvass in which the candidate of each of the great political parties took the stump.

We have had several campaigns in which the nominee of one side or the other made a personal appeal for support, but this year there are two nominees making political speeches. In nearly every campaign the candidates of the minor parties make a tour of the country. Debs of the socialists, Chaffin of the prohibitionists, Watson of the populists, and Hilsen of the independence party, have made many addresses, and were expected to do so. Their predecessors among the chiefs of the "third" parties, in most cases, did the same. This is the most effective way for those parties to attract the country's attention. They have no literary bureaus of any consequence and the number of influential papers which are on their side are always few. Hence they are compelled to make a direct personal appeal to the people in order to let the country know that they are here.

Mr. Bryan, as an accomplished orator and a man of abounding physical vitality, was expected to take the stump this year. He did this in his two previous canvasses, and probably with some effect. No other presidential candidate ever before spoke to so many people as Bryan addressed in 1896. And he almost equalled that record in 1900. Recently some of his admirers quoted him as saying that he had made 3,000 speeches, had traveled 300,000 miles in making them and had made them to 3,000,000 of people. This of course includes the journey around the world, in which he made many sorts of addresses, in many places, and on many kinds of occasions. Every item in these numbers will be largely increased between now and election day. He may be said to have taken the stump soon after the close of the Denver convention, and he has spoken in many states since then, and to many thousands of people. Between now and November it is expected that he will be equally busy in visiting the people, and in telling them why they ought to vote for his ticket. His itinerary covers nearly all the territory from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains and from the Potomac and the Ohio to the great lakes. All the states which any of his supporters say are in doubt, or that the democrats have a fighting chance of carrying, will have an opportunity to greet him at least once during the canvass. If he is elected he promises not to become a candidate again. If he is defeated it is hardly probable that he expects his party will again place itself under his leadership. Therefore his speeches this year will be well worth hearing, as he is one of the most skillful orators whom the country has ever met.

At first, however, the country was rather surprised to hear that Taft was to appear actively on the stump. His little talks at Hot Springs were informal, just like those which were made by Benjamin Harrison when he invented the "front porch" style of campaign oratory in 1888, a style which McKinley followed in 1896. But Taft is physically far more active than either of his predecessors. He is a bustling person, and as for years, a member of the most bustling administration, which the country has seen, he had made the country pretty well acquainted with him long before the convention met which placed him in nomination. As no republican candidate, however, had been on the stump for the past quarter of a century, the country supposed he would follow the example of all of them since Blaine.

Moreover the Blaine example was expected to act as a deterrent. But the personal appeals from all over the country for Taft to take the stump at last convinced the national committee that it would be wise to consent to a speechmaking tour. Moreover this determination coincides with the candidate's own wishes. He said soon after the nomination that the passive attitude did not suit him. As he is an effective talker it is expected by his friends that his tours will make votes for the party. Something has been needed to shake the republican voters out of their lethargy, and the advent of the candidate among them can do this if anything can. The republican remember that 1892 was a year in which the republicans were beaten in their first national canvass. Cleveland had a longer lead over Harrison in 1892 than Buchanan had over Fremont in 1856. Consequently the republicans have good reasons to be suspicious of anything that looks like indifference even, if, as is probably the case, this results from still have votes to spare. It will be the business of Mr. Taft and the other orators to tell the republicans that they can not carry the country unless every republican voter casts his ballot.

There was some surprise when Thurlow Weed and the other whig leaders induced William Henry Harrison in 1840 to make a few speeches in his home state in one or two of the neighboring commonwealths. He appeared at four or five meetings in Ohio and Indiana, and everywhere he attracted a great deal of attention. He was not a great orator, and being 68 years of age at the time, and not strong physically, the speeches which he made were short. Moreover he had in his service the most accomplished band of spellbinders whom the country has ever seen. These included Webster, Clay, Clayton, Everett, Thomas Corwin, Cassius M. Clay, Joshua R. Giddings and many others who were then national figures, or who became so shortly afterward. Nevertheless Harrison himself on the occasions in which he spoke, attracted more attention than any of them. As the hero of Tippecanoe and of the Thames, he had the military record which has often proven to be a spell over the average voter. The largest of all his gatherings, even greater than that at Dayton, O., was the one which was held on the battlefield of Tippecanoe. The survivors of that fight, who were necessarily few, however, were gathered from all over the country and carried thither. Harrison himself was the star speaker on that occasion, and before appearing on the platform he held a reception for all his old comrades who were present. Necessarily, every one of them, regardless of his preceding or succeeding politics, voted for Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, in that canvass.

Probably Harrison's success as a campaign speaker may have induced Gen. Winfield Scott, another soldier, to take the stump when nominated by the Whigs a dozen years later. The democrats, however, were less considerate of the hero of Lundy's Lane and of the march to the City of Mexico than they had been of Old Tippecanoe. He said many things which were given an absurd twist by the Democratic press. More ridicule was heaped upon Scott by the Democrats than was cast at Hancock by the Republicans on account of his "tariff-is-a-local issue" break. From the beginning to the end of the campaign of 1852 Scott was lampooned by the leading Democratic papers and stump orators. Moreover, he was weakened at the outset by the secession of a large section of the Southern Whigs, led by Stephens and Toombs of Georgia, who went over to Scott's subordinate in the Mexican campaign. Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate, thus it transpired that the Whigs carried only four states—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—while Pierce and the Democrats won all the rest of them.

Douglass Tried It in 1860. Not till 1860 did another presidential candidate of a great party appear on the stump in his own behalf. This was Stephen A. Douglass, who was a far greater man than any of his predecessors who have been mentioned. Douglass, however, was the victim of circumstances which he could not have prevented. His speeches were able, and would have been effective had there been any possibility that he

could win. As the candidate, though, of only one section of the Democracy, the Northern end, he was foredoomed to defeat. Breckenridge was the Southern Democratic nominee, while Bell of Tennessee was the standard bearer of the Constitutional Union negationists, the mugwumps of that day. Neither Breckenridge nor Bell made a speaking tour, nor did Lincoln, the republican candidate. Douglass' itinerary carried him from Illinois into Missouri and through Indiana, Ohio and the rest of the states to the Atlantic seaboard. He made several addresses in New York, Massachusetts and other states in their region, and went through the Atlantic States of the South.

Greely's Experience Pathetic. By far the most pathetic instance of misplaced confidence which ever seized a presidential candidate was that which accompanied Greeley on his stumping tour in 1872. Greeley was one of the most pointed and effective talkers to a mixed audience which the country saw. He was also one of the most astute of political prophets, but his qualities in each direction failed him when they were exerted in his own behalf. He made a tour extending from New York to Illinois, which took in nearly all the states of the Middle West, and which crossed over into Kentucky, the state of his old chief, Henry Clay. He also spoke in several of the New England States. Everywhere he was received with large audiences. His fame had traveled all over the country long before he had made his overland journey to the Pacific in 1858. Throughout all the free states he had hosts of admirers. As one of the pioneers in the anti-slavery movement, he had been a big figure in the Republican party. The New York Tribune was the leading Whig journal until the Whig party passed off the stage soon after Scott's disastrous defeat in 1852. It went to the front among the Republican papers soon after the formation of that party as a successor to the Whigs. Those who had been reading his paper for many years wanted to greet him personally, even though they would vote against him. Thus it was that he attracted vast audiences everywhere he spoke. Like Mr. Bryan and others in a similar situation he construed this interest in him to be an evidence that he would sweep the country. For the first few weeks after the Democrats had accepted him as their candidate his chances seemed so favorable that he stood high in the betting in New York, even though his opponent was Grant, who was nominated for his second term in that year. Many of Greeley's little car-end speeches and impromptu talks at way stations were models of concise, pointed oratory. They had a powerful effect on the immediate audience for the moment. The Southern end of the Democracy, however, had not yet been extricated from the discredit attaching to secession, and as he was warmly supported by many Southern leaders, it was easy for the Republicans to arouse North-

ern hostility to him. Nevertheless, he continued to the end to be confident of victory, even after the August, September and October states showed that the drift was overwhelmingly toward Grant.

Blaine Made Personal Canvass. It is the Blaine example of 1884, which will be oftentimes quoted, however, in connection with Taft's appearance on the stump, for Blaine was the only republican candidate to make a personal canvass of the country. After his own state of Maine, in the September election, had rolled up an immense majority, 20,000 for the republican candidate for governor, some of his most trusted friends, encouraged by the outlook, induced him to make a speaking tour of the country east of the Mississippi. He also visited some of the ex-slave states—Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and Kentucky. Everywhere he was greeted by large audiences. Unlike the case of Taft, however, the personal influence of the administration was not exerted in his favor. President Arthur sought the candidacy in 1884 and would have obtained it, had it not been for Blaine's aspirations. President Arthur, while he did not oppose the ticket, did not make any serious attempt to strengthen it. Most of Blaine's talks South, which was then a larger man-ance than it is now, for it included every one of the sixteen former slave states. Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri were democratic strongholds equally with the old slave states, which had seceded. Wherever Blaine spoke in the west he received an enthusiastic greeting. Everything seemed to be in his favor until he returned to New York near the close of the campaign. Then the banquet given to him by the business interests of the city and the reception by the ministers, in which Burdard his stupid outbreak of coupling the democratic party with "rum, Romanism and rebellion," turned the tide against him. It is said that when the business men's banquet was proposed he had a presentiment that it boded disaster, for the popular prejudice against a candidate who would have any affiliations with capitalists was far stronger then than it is now.

Mr. Taft's friends, however, believe that the Blaine fiasco has as little pertinence in the present exigency as has Mr. Bryan's failures. Bryan aroused immense enthusiasm wherever he went in 1896 and also in 1900. Apparently he exercises a little of the same hypnotic spell over the populace today. The conditions have changed for the republicans since 1884. There are no Conkling feuds and no diversions like that by which St. John, the prohibitionist candidate, drew off thousands of votes from Blaine. If there is any Burdard, he is so far in the shadow that no glimpse of him has been obtained. Taft's and Bryan's advent simultaneously on the stump gives the canvass of 1908 a dash of picturesqueness which all former campaigns lacked.

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1908

FALL

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We take pleasure in announcing to our many patrons and friends that the Autumn Novelties in CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS and CURTAINS are now here, ready for inspection. A rare beauty show to which all are cordially invited. Never before has there been such a GRAND EXHIBIT of handsome up-to-date Floor Coverings. Our lines embrace everything that is made in Carpetdom from the lowest priced and modest floor fabric to the finest and most elegant effects in ROYAL WILTONS. The Autumn styles are teeming with new and beautiful ideas, both in color and design.

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In Oil Cloth and Linoleum we handle both inlaid and printed in the best standard makes, both foreign and domestic, in plain and inlaid tile effects, just the thing for bath room, office or kitchen. We have facilities and advantages over all competitors, and can place our new goods in your homes at lower prices than any other Carpet House in this section of the country. A feature of special interest is the host of handsome and exclusive patterns in Royal Body Brussels, Axminsters and Tapestry Rugs and Carpets.

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Tapestry Rugs, 9x12	\$10.50, \$13.75, \$15.00, \$18.00
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Axminster Rugs, 9x12	\$19.25, \$22.50, \$25.00
Body Brussels, 9x12	\$21.75, \$24.50, \$27.50
Wilton Velvets, 9x12	\$27.50, \$32.50, \$35.00
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All large size Rugs at very low prices.	
Ingrain Carpets from	25c upward to 75c
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Carpets

Curtains

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Cluny Curtains from	\$2.50 upward to \$8.50 pair
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New Fall Importations of Colored Madras, Cluny, Point Arab, Tibet, Effet and Fancy Curtain Nets by the yard, in the most striking and novel effects.

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We are headquarters for Window Shading and mounted shades in all colors and widths. We handle Bissell's "New Cyclo" ball-bearing Carpet Sweeper, the most popular sweeper in the world. Also a large line of grille work and pedestals.

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