

# Washington.

## News of the National Capitol Briefly Noted in Passing for the Reader.

The United States has ninety-two members. Of these, the terms of thirty will expire March 4, 1911. These are the thirty:

Aldrich	.....	Rhode Island
Beveridge	.....	Indiana
Bulkeley	.....	Connecticut
Burke	.....	Nebraska
Carver	.....	Michigan
Carter	.....	Montana
Clapp	.....	Minnesota
Clark	.....	Wyoming
Culbertson	.....	Texas
Daniel	.....	Virginia
Dewey	.....	New York
Dieck	.....	Ohio
Du Pont	.....	Delaware
Flint	.....	California
Frazier	.....	Tennessee
Hale	.....	Maine
Kean	.....	New Jersey
La Follette	.....	Wisconsin
Lodge	.....	Massachusetts
McCumber	.....	North Dakota
Money	.....	Mississippi
Nixon	.....	Nevada
Oliver	.....	Pennsylvania
Page	.....	Vermont
Piles	.....	Washington
Rayner	.....	Maryland
Scott	.....	West Virginia
Sutherland	.....	Utah
Taliaferro	.....	Florida
Warner	.....	Missouri

### Report on Waterways.

In the report of the National Waterways Commission, submitted to Congress last Tuesday, based upon a comprehensive investigation in this country and abroad, a general plan of conservation of water power is one of the principal recommendations. The commission holds that the government has no right or interest in navigable waters which would authorize a collection of tolls. The commission cannot see its way clear to recommend a general power to fix minimum rates, but a majority of the commission would recommend empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to prescribe minimum railroad rates whenever in its opinion the object of a railroad in reduced rates is to destroy waterway competition.

### Discussed Many Subjects.

The National Board of Trade met here last Monday for a two days' session. Among the subjects discussed were the American merchant marine, the diplomatic and consular service, forestry and irrigation, the interstate commerce law, national banking and currency, postal affairs, river and harbor improvements, the tariff, reciprocity, the Sherman anti-trust law, and the immigration problem. Uniform pure food laws, for the several States and a proposal to create a department of public works. The board of trade is the outgrowth of a commercial convention which met in Detroit, Mich., in 1865 and now represents all sections of the United States. This is the 40th convention.

## MEAT BOYCOTT IS FELT.

### Wholesale Meat Sale Off 20 Per Cent At Atlanta—Farmers Holding Meetings.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—“The sale of trust handled meat by the wholesale has fallen off fully 20 per cent since the Atlanta boycott was put into effect the first of the past week,” said T. R. Sawtell, the well-known Atlanta wholesale and retail meat dealer Saturday night while discussing the present meat situation.

Beginning Tuesday of this week, 40 labor organizations of Richmond, Va., began a 60-day fight against the trust by agreeing to eat no meat, going it on vegetarian diet.

Other towns and sites in the South as well as the north and middle west are joining the ranks of “We Do Not Eat Meat.”

Reports from New York say the entire city is placarded with eat no meat signs, and butchers are joining the crusade.

Meat prices were down in local retail markets.

### Boycott Hits Dealers, Say the Master Butchers.

New York, Special.—The United Master Butchers of America, in a statement given out here, decry the meat boycott as “misdirected energy which is defeating its own end.” The statement urges the removal of tariff on all live stock. It says in part: “It is not the packer who received the most severe blow from the boycott, but the retail butcher, the man who must earn his living and support his family through the sale of meat. Why not go to the root of the evil; why not seek the cause of the disease?”

### Farmers Withhold Produce From Sale.

Nevada, Mo., Special.—Three hundred farmers at a meeting here adopted a resolution agreeing not to sell any cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs or butter for 60 days, beginning February 1. Their action is a protest against the statements of the large packing house interests that the farmer and stockman is responsible for the high price of foodstuffs.

### Retail Prices of Meat Show Decline in Boston.

Boston, Special.—The agitation against the high cost of food has begun to show results in Boston, a general decline in the prices of meat being shown in the markets. Retail prices fell from 2 to 4 cents a pound on the higher grades of meat.

### Prices Continue to Drop; Retailers Cut Figures.

New York, Special.—The effects of

## FLOODS IN EUROPE.

### In Past Centuries.

1161—Thousands drowned in Sicily.  
1173—Zuyder Zee enlarged by floods.  
1219—Norland, Norway, lake burst, 36,000 perished.  
1228—Friesland, 100,000 drowned by sea.

1446—Holland, seventy-two villages inundated, 100,000 drowned.  
1483—The “great waters” caused by the overflow of the Severn.  
1521—Holland, 100,000 lives lost.  
1530—Holland, dikes break, 400,000 drowned.  
1570—Holland, 20,000 people perish in Friesland.  
1616—Greatest flood ever recorded in Paris.  
1646—Holland, 110,000 perish.  
1802—Great floods in Paris.  
1813—Austria-Hungary and Poland, 10,000 perish.  
1825—Jutland made an island by inundation of sea.  
1840—France, overflow of Saone and Rhone swept away many villages.  
1846—Disastrous inundation in the centre, west and southwest of France.  
1852—Floods in Europe from Belgium to Switzerland.  
1856—South of France, damage \$25,000,000.  
1866—Great floods in France.  
1875—Large part of Toulouse destroyed by the rising of the Garonne, 1,000 lives lost.  
1876—Great floods in France and Holland.  
1910—Second greatest flood in Paris; other inundations in the south of Europe.

### GEN. WM. F. DRAPER DEAD.

Former Ambassador to Italy and a War Veteran Passes Away.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Gen. Wm. F. Draper, former ambassador to Italy, died at his home here after a prolonged illness, aged 68 years.

Brig. Gen. Draper was born in Lowell, Mass., April 9, 1842, the son of George and Hannah Thwing Draper. He served in the Union army from 1861 to 1864, holding commissions from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, commanding, and also colonel and brigadier general by brevet. He was twice wounded.

In 188 he was a Presidential elector, and he served as a Republican member in the 53rd and 55th Congresses, declining a third nomination. In 1897 he was appointed ambassador to Italy, holding that post until 1900.

He served as commander of the Loyal Legion of Massachusetts, was a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Cacia Club of Rome and others. Much of his life he lived in Massachusetts, of late years dividing his time between Washington and Hopedale, Mass.

### “DRY” HEADQUARTERS.

Philadelphia, Special.—Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, retired of the M. E. church, one of the best known clergymen, is dead.

### Minimum Rate is Given.

Washington, Special.—The president has issued a proclamation declaring that inasmuch as Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Egypt, Persia and Portugal do not unduly discriminate in their tariff against goods imported from the United States, those countries are entitled to the minimum rate established by the Payne-Aldrich act.

### Acquit Members of Court.

Managua, Nicaragua, By Cable.—The court at Mesaya has acquitted General Medina, Prosecuting Attorney Salomon Selva and other members of the court-martial, of responsibility for the illegal conviction and execution of the Americans, Groce and Cannon.

### Killed in Wreck.

London, By Cable.—As a result of two third-class cars and a Pullman crashing into the station at Stroal's Nest, eight were killed and 30 injured last Saturday. The train was running 40 miles an hour when the accident happened.

### Killed About Suit of Clothes.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—C. C. Armstrong, an operative at the Olympia cotton mills, was killed by Aaron Howell in a quarrel over a debt on a suit of clothes. The deceased had once been tried for his life at Newberry, S. C., and acquitted.

### Danger of Race Trouble in Havana is Quieted by Gomez.

Havana, By Cable.—Fears of a race conflict, growing out of the recent disorders resulting from the refusal of the management of the principal American hotels in Havana to entertain negroes, have in a great measure abated, and the possibilities of further trouble from this particular source have practically disappeared. That the difficulty, for the present at any rate, was successfully smoothed over, is due mainly to the personal efforts of President Gomez.

### Band of Blackhands Convicted.

Toledo, O., Special.—Ten members of a Sicilian blackhand organization were found guilty on the charge of conspiracy to extort money from Italians, in the Federal court, and sent to the Leavenworth, Kan., Federal prison to serve sentences from two to sixteen years.

### Arranging It.

“I have been on an exploring trip through my husband's summer clothes.”  
“And these poker chips and these racing form sheets?”  
“Constitute the data for my lecture.”  
—Kansas City Journal.

One of the six aldermen of Magee, Tenn., is an alderwoman—Mrs. H. P. Gates. Her specialty is looking after the town schools.

## THE WORST IS OVER

### Great Danger From Waters in Paris is Passed.

### EXPLANATION OF THE FLOODS

### Little Fear of Predicted Disaster to the Great City—Conditions Are Improving Everywhere.

Paris, By Cable.—Slowly, very slowly, the swollen waters of the Seine, which reached the high mark at 2 o'clock last Saturday morning, are subsiding and at midnight the fall measured about four and a half inches.

The danger of some great calamity, such as has been predicted now seems over, although the situation continues to be critical at many points within the city.

The effect of the removal of the water pressure has been to weaken foundations generally and this causes the greatest anxiety.

It is generally believed that the breaking of the dam at Gonnevilliers appreciably hastened the climax by releasing an immense amount of water, but the consequences below are appalling. Gonnevilliers and Colombes, having 30,000 inhabitants, are completely submerged, the water reached the tops of the houses in the lower sections while the flood is backing up into the very center of Asnieres.

Certainly 40,000 have been driven from their homes by the flood in the valley of the Seine to the hospitals and other buildings which have been placed at the disposition of the refugees.

The local government authorities are displaying great devotion and zeal in the work of salvage and rescue. Nevertheless the conditions, especially in the country districts, are pitiful. The houses of farmers are submerged to their roofs, and in many cases the inhabitants have lost everything including their live stock.

A number of deplorable incidents have been reported. Several shopkeepers, who attempted to charge quadruple prices have been mobbed, while a grocery who was driven to the upper story of his house by an angry crowd fired a revolver, wounding a woman. Rowdies have attempted to pillage many of the houses and at several of the towns they have been driven off by the military.

The explanations of the floods given by French scientists are of especial interest. Etienne Stanislas Mounier, the eminent geologist, considers the phenomenon to be more of a geological than a meteorological nature. After explaining the action and reaction of the water in the strata below the surface, he declares

### Busy Week Anticipated.

Washington, Special.—Committees of both branches of Congress anticipate a busy week. Several important hearings will be continued in the House. They include that in relation to the postoffice deficit, interstate commerce bills, including the administration bill, which, by the way, will receive attention by the Senate committee as well; charges of extravagance made by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, against Secretary Ballinger; as well as the joint hearing in relation to the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

### House to House Canvass.

Washington, Special.—Acting for some unknown person or persons a number of agents began a house to house canvass in this city seeking subscriptions to a monster petition to be presented to President Taft for the pardon of Banker Morse, who has begun to serve a 15-year sentence in the Atlanta penitentiary.

### Investigating Pellegra.

Washington, Special.—J. D. Long, passed Assistant Surgeon in the public health service, has been directed to proceed to Columbia, S. C., and other places in that vicinity for the purpose of continuing the investigation into the cause, nature and method of transmission of pellagra.

### Killed About Suit of Clothes.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—C. C. Armstrong, an operative at the Olympia cotton mills, was killed by Aaron Howell in a quarrel over a debt on a suit of clothes. The deceased had once been tried for his life at Newberry, S. C., and acquitted.

### Danger of Race Trouble in Havana is Quieted by Gomez.

Havana, By Cable.—Fears of a race conflict, growing out of the recent disorders resulting from the refusal of the management of the principal American hotels in Havana to entertain negroes, have in a great measure abated, and the possibilities of further trouble from this particular source have practically disappeared. That the difficulty, for the present at any rate, was successfully smoothed over, is due mainly to the personal efforts of President Gomez.

### Band of Blackhands Convicted.

Toledo, O., Special.—Ten members of a Sicilian blackhand organization were found guilty on the charge of conspiracy to extort money from Italians, in the Federal court, and sent to the Leavenworth, Kan., Federal prison to serve sentences from two to sixteen years.

### Arranging It.

“I have been on an exploring trip through my husband's summer clothes.”  
“And these poker chips and these racing form sheets?”  
“Constitute the data for my lecture.”  
—Kansas City Journal.

## American Saints

### Five Candidates Recommended to Rome.

### By Edward McSweeney

### INVESTIGATION into the virtues of Elizabeth Anne Seton, a New York lady, foundress of the Sisters of Charity, has occupied a Baltimore ecclesiastical court now these three years, and may hold it much longer. It will interest all concerned to know that Father Brute, long her confessor and spiritual advisor, himself enjoyed a high reputation for sanctity, being called “The Angel of the Mountain.” He anticipated ninety years since, as his writings show, that judicial inquiry would at some future time be made into his holy penitent's life. But he also is a candidate for canonization, and St. Mary's Mountain may have its saint as well as St. Joseph's Vale.

Father Brute was the chief helper of Father Dubois, New York's third Bishop, in the founding of Mount St. Mary's College. He afterward became Bishop of Vincennes, and died in the “odor of holiness” in 1839. The Bishops of the Fourth Provincial Council of Baltimore, held in 1840 and comprising all the Bishops then in the United States, in their official report to Pope Gregory XVI. thus refer to Brute: “Since our last meeting we have to deplore the death of our most dear brother Simon Gabriel Brute, Bishop of Vincennes, who shone with so great splendor of virtue as to leave all who knew him full of confidence in his celestial happiness and glory. God grant us, under the guidance of your Holiness, to walk in his footsteps and reach his reward.”

In ancient times this act of the Bishops was equivalent to canonization, something that for centuries past belongs only to the pope. Besides Mrs. Seton and Bishop Brute three other American candidates await the honors of the altar. These are the “Lily of the Mohawk,” Tegakwita, an Iroquois maiden, native of New York state, and two Frenchmen, Rene Poupil and Father Isaac Jogues, S. J., missionaries in the Mohawk Valley. The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, held in 1884, recommended these last three to Rome for canonization. So that of the five candidates two are native New Yorkers and two others intimately associated with the Empire State.

Let Thorough Work Be Your Trade-Mark

By O. Lion Swatt Marden

TRADIVARIUS did not need any patent on his violins, for no other violin maker would pay such a price for excellence as he paid; would take such pains to put his stamp of superiority upon his instruments. He was determined to make his name on a violin worth something, to make it a trademark which would protect the instrument the world over. This was his patent, he needed no other. Every “Stradivarius” now in existence is worth from three to ten thousand dollars, or several times its weight in gold.

I have known many instances where advancement hinged upon the little overplus of interest, of painstaking an employe put into his work, on his doing a little better than was expected of him. Employers are no fools. They do not say all they think, but they detect very quickly the earmarks of superiority. They keep their eye on the employe who has the stamp of excellence upon him, who takes pains with his work, who does it to a finish. They know he has a future.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says that the “secret of success is to do the common duty uncommonly well.”

It is doing things a little better than those about you do them; being a little neater, a little quicker, a little more accurate, a little more observant; it is ingenuity in finding new and more progressive ways of doing old things; it is being a little more polite, a little more obliging, a little more tactful, a little more cheerful, optimistic, a little more energetic, helpful, than those about you that attract the attention of your employer and other employes.

as if from a cement floor.

## A Defense of Football

### By Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Harvard Football Eleven

O I think the football rules should receive a thorough revision? Well, no. Each year will bring in its train some gradual change which will assist materially in making the game faster and cleaner. The new rules which were enforced for the first time in 1906 have caused a greater revolution in football than is generally realized.

One not well versed in the tactics of football can see but little difference, but to the trained eye the game has undergone an absolute change for the better. In its infancy football held out but few restrictions. The players did almost as they pleased, and the result was the game made for itself many enemies.

The players went through the contests in those days with locked arms and elbows and the favorite plays were massed against an objective centre. The one point in view being wearing down the opposing linemen. The opposing lines now have a neutral zone of a foot between them, thus allowing the officials to see any infringement of the rules. The use of locked arms and hands is absolutely forbidden.

Skill is taking the place of brute force. Football today is as a game of human checkers, here each play is planned and every mistake costly. Each year the rules committee will tag on changes which benefit the game and the players will gradually become more proficient at the new style of play. Football is still in its infancy, however, and can weather whatever changes time will bring.

## Power of Suggestion

### By Cosmos Mindeleff

UCH has been heard recently of “malignant animal magnetism,” “mental assassination,” and all kinds of weird and uncanny things in that connection, but the real tangible thing underlying it all, the golden thread of truth which runs, as it were, through the whole fabric, has been overlooked. This is the power of suggestion, one of the fundamental attributes of the human mind, recognized and utilized even by savages, but not much better understood by the most enlightened peoples.

Women seem to be more sensitive to it than men, and when it is employed by or upon some one to whom we feel affection the power is increased a hundredfold.

Try this simple experiment at home: Tell your wife or your mother how well she is looking. Keep on telling her.

Don't do it as if you were driving a drill through a granite block, but delicately.

Vary the form of expression, but keep closely to the original idea. Ring all the changes, but iterate and reiterate how well she is looking.

In a week you will be surprised to find that others are telling her the same thing, and that, as a matter of fact, she is looking very much better. There are a thousand ways in which this idea can be applied in the ordinary affairs of life.

Looking Backward.

“Forty years ago I hit this town with \$2.”

“I tried that scheme myself. Thought it would read well in my biography. I hit the town with \$1, but I must admit that I wrote home for money the next day.”—Washington Herald.

Twenty-five-cent dinners are served in the house of commons for such members as desire them.

One of the six aldermen of Magee, Tenn., is an alderwoman—Mrs. H. P. Gates. Her specialty is looking after the town schools.

## FIRE INSURANCE

### GO TO SEE HARLING & BYRD

### Before insuring elsewhere. We represent the Best Old Line Companies.

## HARLING & BYRD

### At The Farmers Bank of Edgefield