

FLOODS SWEEP NORTHWEST.

MANY RIVER TOWNS INUNDATED AND PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Although Financial Loss Does not Appear to be Heavy, Traffic is at Standstill, Trains Marooned, Irrigation Works Damaged and Waters Still Rising, Caused by Melting of Mountain Snows.

Seattle, Wash., March 2.—Mountain floods are sweeping everywhere over the valley in the Northwest tonight, and railroads are helpless to move traffic. Bridges are gone, trackage is washed out, and defiles are filled with avalanches. Many river towns are inundated and a large number of persons of various places are temporarily homeless. The superabundance of water comes from the melting of vast quantities of snow in the Cascade Mountains by a warm sea breeze. The weather bureau predicts that the water will continue to rise tonight and tomorrow.

Thus far the financial loss by the flood has been small, and the discomfort of the evicted dwellers along the swollen streams is less than during former overflows.

Seattle today had only one direct outlet to the East, the Northern Pacific main line. That outlet, however, may be closed at any time by the turbulent Green River, which is also threatening the Union Pacific tracks.

Centralia, Wash., was inundated today. The country between Centralia and Chehalis is covered by a sheet of water.

The Tacoma Electric Power plants are out of commission as a result of damage of the floods. Suburban traffic is crippled.

Portland, Oregon, is experiencing great discomfort from delayed traffic.

All tributaries of the Snake River in Idaho are torrents and the Snake River is higher than ever before. Railroad traffic in Idaho is at a standstill. The passengers of six transcontinental trains are marooned at various points along the Oregon Short Line. Large sections of track have been washed out, and it may be several days before trains can be moved.

The situation at Caldwell and Nampa, Idaho, tonight is much improved, the waters of Indian Creek having receded. However, both towns are in a sorry plight. The greatest damage in Southern Idaho has been to irrigation works, especially those under course of construction.

Moral Strength of Local Option.

"A day of confession by blind tigers in Sumter!" Five, who originally entered pleas of not guilty, confessed guilt, and one who demanded a jury was convicted. Why?

They confessed because a Sumter jury had set a standard; because a Sumter jury had served notice that the law and the evidence would govern in Sumter, and because that standard received the applause of the community.

And so these persistent and consistent violators of the law, who had based their hope of immunity, first upon belief that the police department would be complacent, and, second, on the expectation that if arrested they would escape through the failure of sympathizing juries to do their duty. They were mistaken.

But let us go a little deeper. Why did the police authorities act? Why did the juries convict? Why does public sentiment give hearty support to those juries? One answer covers all. It was because Sumter county, acting for itself alone, voted out whiskey and declared its sale illegal.

As the attitude of the people of Sumter in these liquor cases furnishes an additional moral backing to the law in all other cases, so the condoning of "blind tigers" has a weakening influence in the enforcement of any law. When jurors perjure themselves because of sympathy for an illicit liquor dealer, they soon permit their feelings, and not the law and the evidence, to control in all cases. That is one of the State's reasons for advocating local county option. Local option is a guarantee that the local majority will support the local condition, whatever it may be. As the law must be backed by a majority, its enforcement must command local support.—The State.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Gold Depreciation and Higher Prices.

The world's production of gold during the last fourteen years has been 50 per cent more than the total production for the preceding four hundred years. This continued increase in the supply is not only rapidly decreasing the purchasing value of gold, but is also causing the present far-reaching economic changes in all countries subject to the so-called "gold standard" of value.

As the value of gold does not nominally change, the average person is very apt to fall into the error of assuming that gold disobeys the economic law of supply and demand by remaining constant in price; but by comparing gold with the products of human labor, which are measured by the gold standard, it will be found that the purchasing power of gold has greatly decreased. Corn, which in 1896 was worth 21.5 cents per bushel at the farm, advanced to 35.7 cents in 1906, while in 1909, notwithstanding the fact that the crop yield was the second largest on record, the price averaged 62.2 cents per bushel.

Since gold is the standard of value, or of deferred payments—the so-called unit being 23.21997 grains contained in a dollar—it follows that "value" is simply a ratio between gold (all forms of credit being contingent upon gold reserves) and commodities. Hence the general average price of corn, cotton and all other products or commodities must necessarily continue to advance so long as the world's production of gold maintains its present unusual rate of increase.

The primary cause of the remarkable increase in gold production may be attributed to the discovery that a dilute solution of potassium cyanide is a rapid solvent for natural gold. Although the cyanide process, which made possible the almost complete recovery of gold, was patented in England as early as 1887, by McArthur and Forest, it was not generally applied until early "nineties." Improvements in mechanical mining and the discovery of new deposits were also contributing causes to the general increase in production. China is known to be very rich in undeveloped gold deposits, and it is very probable that the regeneration of that country, which is now taking place, will be coincident with a large output. Japan is making extensive preparations for the exploitation of the Korean gold fields. Taking into consideration, therefore, the new mining operations throughout the world, the probable discovery of additional deposits in America and the likelihood that the numerous deposits of low gold-bearing sands will soon be made available, there seems to be every prospect for a continued increase in the world's gold production and a consequent further depreciation in the standard of value.

A depreciating standard causes a temporary disadvantage, because the price of "finished products" and wages of labor do not advance relatively as fast as the cost of "raw material" and food products; this consideration is now causing a period of hardship for mill owners and mill workers during the process of adjustment. In the cotton industry the process of adjustment has become more pronounced, by reason of the short crop yield which confronts the spinner and weaver with the absolute necessity of making an advance in selling prices, in order that cotton may be again manufactured on an equitable margin of profit.

The situation is further complicated by the fear that, whether the absolutely necessary advance in prices be accomplished by a "curtailment" or by a so-called "gentleman's agreement," it may, in the present unenlightened condition of the popular mind, be exploited unfairly by the importers and so-called "insurgents," to the detriment of the protective tariff on cotton goods. The first step toward dispelling the existing uncertainty which envelops the cotton industry should be that of forming a clear conception of the principles involved and gaining a popular recognition of the inexorable economic changes which have forced a permanently higher level in the prices of all raw materials. It must be borne in mind that these economic changes are also creating many new conditions, and furthermore, whereas the South was formerly financially impoverished, its planters and local bankers are now becoming practically independent and are no longer under the necessity of hastily parting with their holdings of cotton.

Some one has truly said that "all prosperity comes primarily from the soil, the mines and the sea." Broadly speaking, rising prices, while being a disadvantage to bondholders and entailing a temporary period of hardship for certain other classes, ultimately mean the best for the great common good and a more equal distribution of wealth. Rising prices afford an opportunity for the surplus of workers in the over-crowded cities to return to the tilling of the soil, at which occupation they can, at the present and at the still higher prices of the future, obtain a degree of health and independence which is not

possible under their present conditions. To the South in particular, with its relatively low priced but fertile farm lands and its equable climate, "gold depreciation," or continued rising prices, means an era of unbounded prosperity.—Cotton.

New England Mill Situation.

A review of the textile mill situation in New England, for the month of February would be incomparable without emphasizing the fact that the paramount problem for cotton manufacturers was to fill out the statement of earnings for the year ending December 31st, as required by the government under the new Federal corporation excise tax law. Many, yea, multitudes of mill treasurers sighed a profound prayer of relief when the statements were signed, sealed, and delivered. The return was difficult to make because the system of bookkeeping used by a large majority of mills conflicted directly with the requirements for the Federal statement, and in a large number of cases expert auditors and accountants were employed to secure the facts and figures required. In another year the statement will be less difficult to compile, because accounts will be so handled this year that the requirements of the government can be more easily met. Because of the strong probability of many decisions as to the constitutionality of the law, many mill treasurers have deemed it necessary to carry raw cotton and stocks of goods on hand at lower prices than ordinarily, so that the net earnings will not be exaggerated.

The greatest objection to the law is the publicity clause, and if this can be eliminated or modified it will prove advantageous to the government because the return of taxes paid will be largely increased. Corporations do not object to paying a small toll to the government for the many advantages over a partnership; but when one's earnings and confidential income accounts are thrown open to the public for careful inspection and analysis by competitors, there is a socialistic aroma to the law and its effect. Furthermore, the clause relating to publicity places a premium on inaccurate returns and evasions of the law. It many respects the law is crude and needs amending and revising.

General business in New England suffered a reaction during the last week in January and first half of February, so that earlier predictions that this year would be the banner one in our country were modified, and economists are now inclined to the opinion that 1910 will be slightly halting, as it were, and if no serious industrial, financial or commercial conditions develop, the year 1911 will set the pace for a period of record breaking prosperity. The demand for textile fabrics has been very light during the month just passed, in fact, many commission houses report business for the first half of February below any previous two weeks for over a year. Prices have been held firm because it was very evident that slight concessions would not create business of any volume, so it was wisely concluded not to sacrifice to stimulate orders. Converters have been rather more eager for prices than during the previous month, and it is generally understood that converters' stocks are at the lowest point than for some time, and they must enter the market during March.

Just as soon as prices of print goods advance, there will be a movement to buy Fall River prints at a concession. It is intimated that this fact is appreciated, and although an advance is not justified at this time, it will attract buyers, and heavy sales will be made at prevailing prices which will then be under the market. Gingham and particularly the finer grades of dress, are being well taken on the new seasons offerings, and such mills as the Parkhill, Lancaster, Boston Mfg. Co., and York are running full time with sufficient orders for the better grades to carry them far into the summer. Cheap gingham are quiet but prices hold firm. Southern gingham are being offered at a slight concession, and are selling well to the middle and far Western trade. Marshall Field & Co., have placed large orders this month for low-priced Southern gingham for spring delivery.

John C. Eames, vice president of the H. B. Claffin Co. recently stated that it was absurd for the trade to think of cancelling orders for cotton goods, because prices are higher today than when orders were placed, and there is nothing short of absolute commercial stagnation that can prevent prices from being advanced during the spring months. Even if the 1910 crop of cotton is to be the largest on record there is a shortage of raw material today, and during the late spring and early summer months there will be a greater shortage of raw cotton, and prices will have to be advanced. The highest spot in the New England textile situation is the gingham market, and there is so much confidence in the permanency of this favorable condition that the big Park-

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COUNTY OF ALBANY
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Nancy A. Herrick, being duly sworn, deposes and says: When I was a girl, I had a head of heavy, long, dark brown hair which was the envy of my schoolmates, and which attracted the attention and remarks of strangers. As I grew older, my hair commenced to come out, just a little at first, but gradually more and more, and then began to turn gray. I was induced by the many good reports I had heard of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy to try a bottle. My hair was quite thin and gray when I began using Sage and Sulphur, and you can imagine my satisfaction when I found that it was fast coming back to its natural condition, being thicker, darker and more glossy than it had been for a long time. I continued to use Sage and Sulphur, and my hair is now as heavy, dark and smooth as when I was a girl of sixteen. It is now four years since I commenced using Sage and Sulphur, and my hair is still in splendid condition.



Sworn to before me this 11th day of July, 1902

Henry W. Hall
Notary Public

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hill Mills at Fitchburg, Mass., will start 2,000 looms this year on these fabrics, and the Lancaster Mills at Clinton, Mass., have announced a new stock issue to provide funds for a new weaving mill to operate on fine grades of gingham. The Boston Manufacturing Co., will probably announce another addition to its gingham plant this summer.

The cotton yarn markets seem to be chronically weak and soft. There is little buying of hosiery yarns, because the demand for cotton hosiery for fall delivery is restricted to a very few grades and buyers are unwilling to pay prices that will allow a fair manufacturing profit. Fleece lined goods are selling well, however. Weaving yarns are quiet and soft with a few purchases of Southern goods at from one and a half to two cents under the established quotations. Yarn dealers are more hopeful than for several months, and they report a very much better feeling for the finer counts.

Inquiries during February showed an improvement over January and indicated a disposition of buyers to place orders at concessions. However, with the depressed yarn market and the quiet fabric market, mill men are of the unanimous opinion that only about ten per cent. of the spindles in this country are idle. This is a remarkable statement and if it did not come from authentic sources it could easily be doubted. It is believed by Boston mill treasurers that partial curtailment may go into effect in Fall River on account of the action of the textile unions in that city, which have unanimously agreed not to renew the sliding scale agreement now in force. It is unfortunate that this action was taken just at a time when the fabrics market is in such a depressed condition.

Textile machinery builders report a satisfactory number of new orders received, considering the condition of the fabric and yarn markets. One prominent loom builder stated that ordinarily when the fabric and yarn market is as quiet as at present there is very little interest in new machinery; but this year, mill operators appear to be looking ahead and considering the future demands that will be made for their products. During the month of February no less than eight large Massachusetts cotton mills announced new stock issues for the purpose of providing funds for new mills or additions. The new mill to be built by the Massachusetts Mills in Lowell, Mass., is to be used for the manufacture of government army fabrics. It will be installed. The Stafford Co. is making

castings for 1,000 looms to be installed at the big Maverick Mills, in East Boston. Supply houses are doing a larger business than last year because of the many new mills that are in the course of construction.

Cotton mill stocks sell higher at every auction held in Boston. The high priced issues, such as Bates, Pepperell, Amoskeag and Androscoggin appear to be in unlimited demand and at every sale there are from four to eight bidders. All of these issues advanced last month in the face of general depression in the stock market. Several large Boston bond and stock dealers are publishing booklets descriptive of textile stock and are advising their clients that they have established departments for the handling of orders in textile securities. This is a very satisfactory recognition of the investment value and stability of cotton mill stocks and an appreciation of the industry. Fall River and New Bedford stocks are selling at best prices. Dartmouth has advanced because the stock has been placed on a 16 per cent. annual dividend basis as compared with 12 per cent. for last year.—"Cotton," Atlanta, Ga.

In an endurance test J. M. Waterbury, of Georgetown, played a piano 25 hours without stopping once.
Woman is woman's natural ally.—Euripides.

HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM.

It Is an Internal Disease and Requires an Internal Remedy.

The cause of Rheumatism and kindred diseases is an excess of uric acid in the blood. To cure this terrible disease this acid must be expelled and the system so regulated that no more acid will be formed in excessive quantities. Rheumatism is an internal disease and requires an internal remedy. Rubbing with Oils and Liniments will not cure, affords only temporary relief at best, causes you to delay the proper treatment, and allows the maldy to get a firmer hold on you. Liniments may ease the pain, but they will not more cure Rheumatism than paint will change the fibre of rotten wood.

Science has at last discovered a perfect and complete cure, which is called "Rheumicide." Tested in hundreds of cases, it has effected the most marvelous cures; we believe it will cure you. Rheumicide "gets at the joints from the inside," sweeps the poisons out of the system, tones up the stomach regulates the liver and kidneys and makes you well all over. Rheumicide "strikes the roots of the disease and removes its cause." This splendid remedy is sold by druggists and dealers generally at 50c and \$1 a bottle. In tablet form at 25c and 50c a package. Trial bottle of Tablets sent by mail on receipt of price 25c. Booklet free. Write to Bobbitt Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md. Sold in Sumter by Sibert's Drug Store. 11-19-W. & S. Wed.

When the llama is too heavily loaded about 125 pounds, the wise beast lies down right then and there and goes on strike and refuses to budge a peg despite any amount of coaxing, beating or swearing—actually knows the weight his burden should be almost to an ounce, or that's what they all say in the Andes.

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