

# Sylvan Valley News

Our County—Its Progress and Prosperity the First Duty of a Local Paper.

MINER & BREESE.

BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1904.

VOL. IX—NO. 18

## Dunns Rock Lodge No. 267

A. F. & A. M.

Meets Friday on or before the full moon in each month, at 2 p. m. Visiting Masons are cordially invited to meet with us.

sptly WM. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

## Brevard Telephone Exchange.

HOURS:

Daily—7 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
Sunday—8 to 10 a. m., 4 to 6 p. m.  
Central Office—Cooper Block.

## Professional Cards.

W. A. GASH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Rooms 7 & 8, McMinn Bld'g, Brevard, N. C.

W. B. DUCKWORTH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
Investigation of Land Titles a Specialty.  
Rooms 1 and 2, Pickelsimer Building.

ZACHARY & BREESE

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Offices in McMinn Block, Brevard, N. C.

WELCH GALLOWAY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
Practices in all the courts

Rooms 9 and 10 McMinn Block, Brevard, N. C.

## Miscellaneous.

Dr. H. H. CARSON  
Surgeon Dentist

office over Bank.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Operations. f25

C. C. KILPATRICK,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Office at Barber Shop, Brevard, N. C.

Estimates given on all kinds of work in the building line.

T. B. CRARY,

Contractor for All Kinds of Brick Work.  
Cement Work, Plastering, Pebble-dash and Rough Casting a Specialty.  
BREVARD, N. C.

G. W. Summey—Carpenter

Best of recommendations—his work.  
Jobs in or out of town accepted.  
All work guaranteed.

J. O. DERMID,

The Reliable Jeweler.

Watches and Jewelry for sale. Fine Watch and Clock repairing. All Work guaranteed. West Main st.

A. C. NORTON,

Practical Boot and Shoemaker

Harness Work a specialty.

West Main Street near Caldwell.

The Ethelwold

Brevard's New Hotel—Modern Apartments—Open all the year.  
The patronage of the traveling public as well as summer tourists is solicited.  
Opp. Court House, Brevard, N. C.

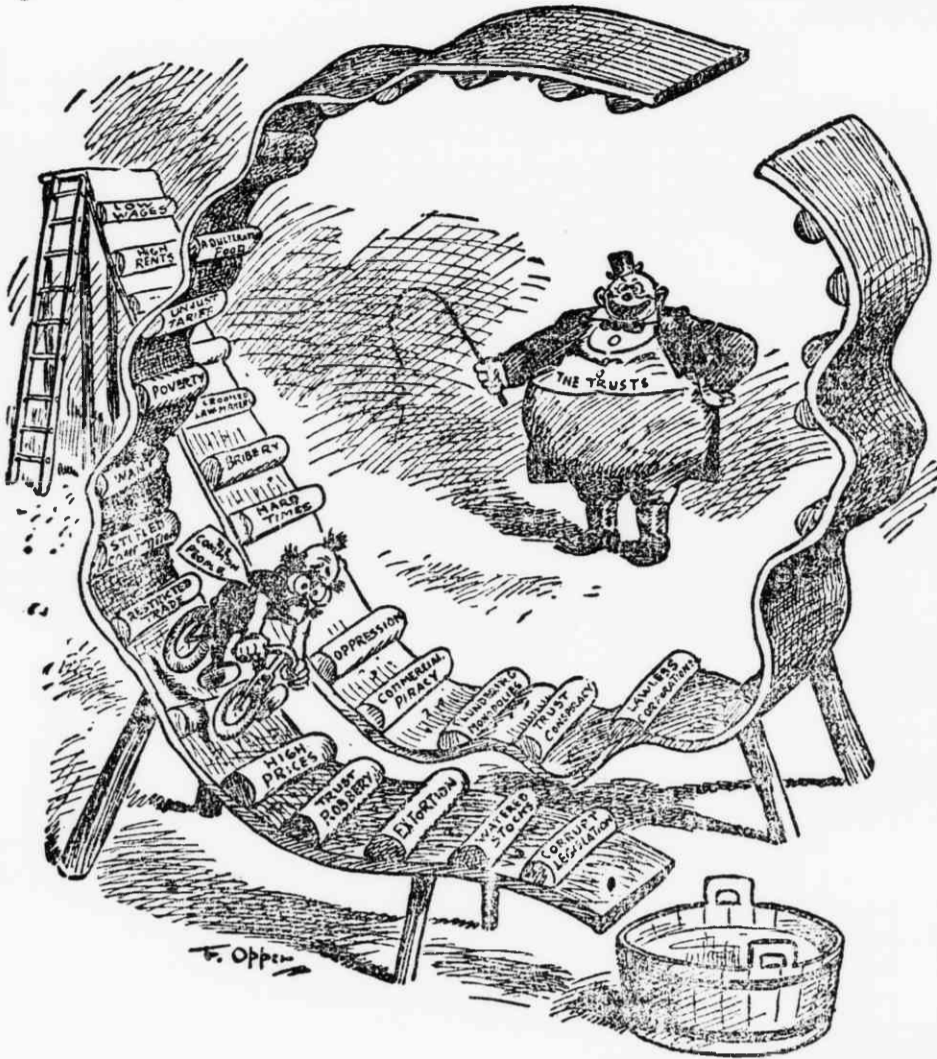
## Notice of Summons by Publication.

North Carolina—Transylvania County, In Superior Court.

W. M. Gillespie vs. Tom Gillespie.  
From Gillespie, the defendant above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Transylvania County by the plaintiff above named for the purpose of recovering from the defendant the share of the plaintiff in the real and personal estate of Jackson Gillespie, deceased, the said real estate lying in the County of Transylvania, in the State of North Carolina, and said defendant will take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the said county to be held at the court house in Brevard, N. C., on the fifth Monday after the first Monday in March, 1904, and answer or deny to the complaint in the said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in his complaint. This 9th day of March, 1904.

T. T. LOFTIS,  
Clerk of Superior Court.

## MONOPOLY CIRCUS—GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.



Professor Uppaginstitt in his stupendous sensation, the camel back loop! A danger defying demonstration of daring, desperate and delirious disaster.—New York American.

## GOVERNMENT FRAUDS.

There Are Scandals In Nearly Every Department.

### MUM THE WORD, BY PARTY ORDERS

The President and the "Bear Old Party" Would Be Badly Damaged if the Whole Truth Were Known. The Stables Need Cleaning—Turn the Rascals Out.

The present administration has been very unfortunate with the large number of scandals that have been exposed in the executive departments and the extent to which the grafters had succeeded in looting the government coffers before any effort was made to stop or punish them. The attempt made by the administration to prevent the exposure of these scandals, fearing that a thorough investigation would injure the Republican party and throw a cloud over the political fortunes of President Roosevelt, was a failure. Scandals, like murder, will out. Postmaster General Payne declared there was nothing wrong in the postoffice department and designated the Tulloch charges as "hot air," but the evidence of the extent of the looting became so apparent that a partial investigation followed. The number of officials involved has not yet been given to the public, and the Flistow report on the "charges against congressmen" has been used to minimize the department wrongdoings.

In addition to the postoffice scandals there are others in other departments that involve even a much greater amount of looting. The interior department is honeycombed with land frauds. The Indian bureau and the Hayes commission are both under suspicion of grave misdoings that are attempted to be hushed up, and only an impartial investigation will discover how great the grafting has been. The officials appointed by President Roosevelt for Indian Territory appear to have been the worst political grafters he could have discovered to advance the civilization of the wards of the nation.

For instance, the crimes of the United States marshal for the Indian Territory, Benjamin H. Colbert, became so flagitious that he was arrested, charged with using his power for political purposes. Letting prisoners out of jail that they might vote was one of his pleasing pastimes; imprisoning Indians for not voting according to his wishes was another. What the exact situation in the interior department is it is difficult to say, for there is an evident effort to suppress all the evidence of the operations of the land ring in the Indian Territory, and the names of

those implicated, or who have been asked to resign or have been dismissed, are unobtainable. Mum is the word at the interior department.

The western land frauds have been of enormous extent, yet but four persons have been indicted. There is, however, evidence that numerous others, including Republican members of congress, are being shielded for political purposes. It will be remembered thatlinger Hermann, the commissioner of the general land office, was forced to resign, but has since been elected to congress. Oregon has been the storm center of the land frauds. The New York World, Oct. 26, said:

"Letters written by Representative John Newton Williamson of the Second Oregon District have been published on the Pacific coast showing that he bought lands from the state—each state being entitled to two sections of each township in the public domain within its borders. Three days after title for these lands had passed to him and his partner he wrote letters to the land department here advocating the inclusion of large tracts of land in a forest reserve. Half the land he had acquired was included in the tract he recommended for inclusion in the forest reserve. Whenever a forest reserve includes lands that have been bought from the government, either state or national, the owner is permitted to select an equal number of acres from any part of the public domain that has not been entered under any of the laws. The theory is that the lands are of about equal value, but they are not, and in that lies the opportunity for fraud."

Those charges which involve congressmen and others have not been investigated, or if they have Secretary Hitchcock has maintained a censorship that the newspapers have been unable to overcome.

The fencing of the public domain in Nebraska and other states by the great cattle barons, which Colonel Mosley was sent to investigate, has been dropped at the urgent request. It is stated, of the Republican delegation in congress from that state, who fear its effect on the coming elections. Many settlers are anxious to go on these public lands and acquire homesteads, but are unable to do so from fear of the armed partisans of the cattle barons.

Then there is the "seed scandal" in the agricultural department and the charge that the statistics of crop reports have been used for the benefit of speculators at the expense of the farmers.

The smuggling scandals in Porto Rico, which involved officers of the army, navy and civil service, in which indictments were found, were ordered discontinued by Attorney General Knox under orders from the president.

Many other scandals with which this strenuous administration is smirched might be cited, but enough has been

mentioned to substantiate the Democratic demand that it is time to "turn the rascals out."

## REPUBLICANS IN TROUBLE.

Anxious to Adjourn Congress, but Events Are Working Against Them.

The programme of the Republican leaders, which is backed by President Roosevelt, for an early adjournment of congress has met with an unexpected obstacle in the probable impeachment of Judge Swayne of Florida. If the house of representatives follows the recommendation of the judiciary committee this United States judge will be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. That will entail that congress shall remain in session some months longer than the Republican leaders hoped or intended. In the meantime the various committees are prolonging the hearings on the bills that the Republicans do not wish to go on record, so that if a report is finally agreed upon it is intended to be too late for final action. In that way the Republican patriots hope that they will not be called upon to vote for or against these debatable questions. Among these are the bills demanded by the labor organizations for shorter hours, anti-injunction and arbitration; for reciprocity and tariff reform; for free trade with the Philippines, recommended by Governor Taft; the service pension bill; the bills for statehood for the territories, which are promised in the last Republican platform; the ship subsidy bill; the pure food bill; the bill to increase the power of the interstate commerce commission to regulate railroad rates and the Smoot antipolygamy case in the senate. All these and some others the Republican managers do not want the party to pass upon before the election, as a record vote on any of them might be disastrous in many states and perhaps change the result of the national election.

The impeachment of Judge Swayne would compel the house of representatives to remain in session unless the senate agreed that the lower house could adjourn after the appointment of the managers of the impeachment on the part of the house. The few precedents seem to be against such an agreement. With the house of representatives in session until well into the summer, there would be constant opportunity for the Democrats to exploit the numerous mistakes of the party in power. There is also a dread on the part of the Republicans that President Roosevelt will suddenly do something that the country will not endorse, and with congress in session it would be emphasized by the Democratic leaders.

So it will be seen that the Republican leaders are in a peck of trouble and will not be relieved in their minds until congress has adjourned.

## A WHINING ORGAN.

Sheds Hypocritical Tears Over the Trust Ridden American Farmer.

Some Republicans in Minnesota and other states bordering on Canada are very anxious for reciprocity with Canada. The American Economist, however, denounces this reciprocity as "a means of adding to the profits of the millers, the jobbers and the railroads" and "a selfish, senseless scheme of cheapening the domestic market for farm products." The Economist also claims "it would break down the price of wheat at Minneapolis, and for precisely that effect and for that reason the Minneapolis milling corporations and the Twin City daily newspapers are urging reciprocity with all their might and main."

As every farmer knows, this crude reasoning is based on the supposition that the price of wheat is fixed in Minneapolis according to the amount of wheat received there. But the facts are that the price of wheat is controlled by the combined crops of the world and the demand for the surplus after our own and other home markets are supplied. Those countries like England which do not raise enough wheat to supply their own people buy what they need from the United States, India, Argentina, Russia or any other country that has a surplus to sell. The demand for that surplus fixes the price of wheat all over the world, and the Canadian wheat has but a slight influence to raise or lower it. If the Canadian wheat does not come through Minneapolis, where most of it would be ground into flour in American mills, it would be shipped to eastern Canada and other made into flour there or shipped direct to England. In any event the most of it reaches England

and competes in regulating the price that is paid the world over.

The American farmer has been badly treated by the protectionists. He has to pay high tariff prices for all he buys and has but little protection on what he raises. The Economist knows this and must bolster up its protection fallacies by its pretended anxiety for the American farmer. The Protective Tariff league, which supplies the money to publish the Economist, is composed of eastern manufacturers, most of whom are now organized into trusts and combines, which are bleeding the farmer at every pore, and their anxiety, expressed through their organ, the Economist, for the protection of the farmer is like the love of the lion for the lamb—to make a good meal of.

This contention among the Republican protectionists on the virtue of reciprocity, which, by the way, was favored by Blaine and urged by McKinley and was part of the political creed of President Roosevelt until the "stand patters" forced him to yield to their do nothing policy, is favored by many Republicans who see that protection cannot long exist unless some of its barriers to trade are lowered.

The Democrats may accept reciprocity as a means to break down protection, but it is not the Democratic way of curing the evil of monopoly. When the farmers are relieved from trust exactions by the tariff being reformed so that the trusts can no longer charge them much higher prices here than the same trust productions are sold for abroad, the wheat problem will be settled at the same time. All the farmer wants is to be allowed to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the best market that the world affords. The farmer, with the trusts removed from his back, which are now riding him to his undoing, will then have equal rights with the monopolists, who are now enjoying special privileges at his expense.

## Elkins Anti-rebate Law Evaded.

When the Elkins anti-rebate law was passed last year the Republicans crowded loudly. They called it anti-trust law which was to curb the railroads by compelling them to treat all shippers alike. It was observed, however, that the railroads were not opposed to this law. And why should they be, when its object was to prevent the secret cutting of rates by one road as against another and to guarantee that all roads would charge and collect the maximum rates? Is it surprising that the values of railroad stocks rose rapidly in Wall street after the passage of this act?

But, just as the Democrats then said, the law is proving ineffective to stop discrimination. The Iron Age of March 31 mentions one way in which the law is being evaded. It is done through the payment of switching charges to switching companies. Those amount in some cases to \$15 a car. The Iron Age says that this device has "been in operation since a very few months after the passage of the Elkins law, and its existence has been a matter of frequent comment."

Another way in which this law is evaded is this: A big shipper, located favorably for shipping over two or more railroads, ships over the road that will allow the greatest claims for lost goods. No packages or goods are actually lost in transportation, but the agent is authorized to collect so much for such losses. In this way rebates amounting to 25, 30 and even 50 per cent of the freight bill are allowed.

## Which Is Sense, Which Nonsense?

While Senator Aldrich was saying at Providence that tariff duties "do not encourage or create monopolies or trusts or combinations" the German minister of commerce, Moeller, commenting upon the recent decision of the United States supreme court in the case of the Northern Securities company, was saying that "the evils of the American trust system can only be counteracted by a tariff reduction because the high protective tariff is the cause of the evil acts the trusts are guilty of."

## Fooled by Promises.

The Protective Tariff league, backed by trusts and influence and money, has whipped these members into line who promised tariff reform by threatening to fight their renunciation or defeat them at the polls. How long the voters will continue to be fooled by promises and pay high tariff prices, knowing that the trusts are exporting their products to foreign countries and selling these products for much less to the foreigner, remains to be seen.