

Sylvan Valley News

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

MINER & BREESE.

BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1904.

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Dunns Rock Lodge No. 267

A. F. & A. M.

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Notice of Summons by Publication.

North Carolina—Transylvania County.

In Superior court.

W. M. Gillespie vs. Tom Gillespie. Tom 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 day of June, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., to answer or demur 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.

SMALLER DINNER PAILS

Size Must Be Decreased if They Are to Be Full This Year.

WAGES REDUCED, MILLS CLOSING

Republicans Anxious to Adjourn Congress Before Actual Facts Become Known—Fear Their "Stand Pat" and "Prosperity" Speeches Will Be Made Worthless.

The Republicans are doing their best to deceive the people as to the real conditions in the business world. They are putting speeches into congress for use in the coming campaign the tenor of which is "stand pat," "all is well," "prosperity is still rampant," despite a few facts to the contrary. They would have the country believe that we are rapidly recovering from the temporary setback to industry which occurred last winter, from October to January, when wage reductions became general and when nearly half the mills in many industries had to close.

Although there never was mere important business for congress to attend to than at present in order to bring relief from the tyrannical trusts which have put up prices and increased the cost of living to the highest point ever known, while reducing wages in all directions, yet it is the aim and policy of the Republicans to adjourn congress just as soon as the appropriation bills can be rushed through. They will then begin to circulate their "stand pat" and "prosperity" speeches, hoping to lull to sleep the great mass of voters and to keep them ignorant of the real facts as to the industrial depression which is still on and which cannot be vanquished even by Republican rhetoric. The Republicans know that every day they remain in Washington will not only bring to light new scandals in their administration, but that it will add new evidence of the depression which is now running its course. They know that the Democrats hesitate to picture conditions as bad as they really are and that if congress adjourns at once the Democrats will practically be without frankable speeches to offset the frankable prosperity speeches of the Republicans. This, they think, will give them another opportunity to fool the voters. This accounts for much of their unseemly haste to adjourn congress.

That the business world, after some slight recovery in February and early March, is again on the down grade is reasonably certain. The testimony of the trade papers is conclusive. Thus that great trade journal, the Iron Age, in its issue of March 31, mentions numerous wage reductions and closed mills, some of which are:

"McKinley Lodge, Amalgamated Association of Steel and Tin Plate Workers, Elwood, Ind., all hot mill men, numbering 500, has decided to quit work rather than accept the 20 per cent reduction in wages proposed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate company and is endorsed by the officers of the Amalgamated association."

"At New Castle, Pa., the men in the lodges of the Amalgamated association employed in the tin plate mills in the Greer and Shenango works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company have voted to accept the reduction of 20 per cent in wages which went into effect on March 21. At South Sharon, Pa., the men in the lodge of the Amalgamated association have voted not to accept the reduction in wages."

A Pittsburg special says: "While the Amalgamated officials refuse to give out anything as to whether the vote is in favor of or against the reduction in wages we learn from reliable sources that the tin plate workers have voted against a reduction. It is not known at this time what action will be taken by the association in this event, but it is probable that a number of the union tin plate mills will be closed. At other points where the men voted in favor of the reduction, as they did at the Greer and Shenango works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company at New Castle, Pa., the plants will likely continue to operate at the reduced wage scale. The whole situation from the Amalgamated association's standpoint is serious, and it will require the greatest diplomacy on the part of the officials of the organization to hold it together."

The Wool and Cotton Reporter of March 31 mentions a 5 to 10 per cent

reduction in wages at the Arlington mills, Lawrence, Mass., affecting 2,000 of the 4,000 operatives, which took effect March 28. It also says that the woolen mill at New Castle, Del., and the Chester (Pa.) Manufacturing company have closed down for indefinite periods; also that the West Warren Cotton mill, Massachusetts, has shut down No. 3 mill and that the mills of the Lonsdale (R. I.) company will in future run only five days a week.

Turning to the New York Journal of Commerce of March 31, we learn that some of the drawer finishers in the Harrower Knitting mill at Troy, N. Y., are on strike because of a cut of 2½ cents a dozen on the goods handled. Again on April 1 it tells us that 30,000 textile operatives in Philadelphia are idle because of poor conditions in the cotton and woolen goods trade and that "in the next few weeks it is probable that many more mills will suspend operations and that the number of men, women and children out of employment will be increased materially." It says that "many mills are running on half time and some have closed down entirely. Among the latter are the Dobson Cloth and Blanket mills at Manayunk and the Winfield Manufacturing company."

Other trade and commercial organs contain similar news as to industry. Only two or three weeks ago 190,000 soft coal miners voted to accept a reduction in wages of over 5½ per cent. It has become known that the average reduction in wages of those of the 158,000 employees of the steel trust who were not discharged a few months ago was more nearly 30 than 10 per cent.

The window, flint glass and silk industries are perhaps in as bad condition as are those of steel, textile and coal mining. Railroad earnings are greatly decreased notwithstanding that thousands of men were recently laid off and that hundreds of thousands have had their wages reduced. Only a few days ago President Mellon of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad announced that the trade depression in New England had become so severe that his road had found it necessary to curtail its passenger service.

These are some of the facts that indicate that Republican tariff and trust legislation is rapidly reducing the size of the workingman's dinner pail. Not only have money wages declined greatly recently, but the cost of living, according to Dun's tables of prices, is now 43 per cent higher than when the Dingley tariff bill became a law. If dinner pails are to be full this year they must be very, very small. To get a feeling of fullness the workingmen must wear shorter belts than usual and keep them buckled up tight.

A Few Questions.

When the Republicans are crowing over their Sherman antitrust law it is well for the voter to quietly ask if any of these laws have ever really injured the trusts or benefited the people. Have these antitrust laws ever stopped the deceptions of a single trust? Are not the beef trust, the Standard Oil trust and the pipe trust doing the same kind of plundering now that they did before the courts decided against them? Did railroad rates drop when the Northern Securities company lost in the courts? If so, why did the prices of railroad stocks advance so rapidly in Wall street during the two weeks following the decision?

The Republicans do not intend to harm the trusts. They are not putting these rich criminals in stripes.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, thinks that no family should contain over ten children. Why not fix a minimum limit rather than a maximum?

The Russian admirals are truly unfortunate. Poor Makaroff was blown up by a mine, and Alexieff was blown up by the czar.

A man in Cleveland made a bet that he could drink a quart of whisky. He won the bet, but lost his life. The moral is obvious. Don't bet and don't drink whisky. At least, don't do them in combination, for if you win you lose.

It is said that General Kuropatkin is to be the new viceroy of the east. It is possible that he expects his choice collection of icons to save him from the hoodoo spell cast over the job by Alexieff.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES

Futile Pledges to Maintain Prosperity and High Wages.

RELiance PLACED ON PROTECTION

The Man Hunting the Job Indicates Lack of Prosperity—Tariff Monopoly Makes Increased Cost of Living—A Question For Wage Earners.

The representatives of the Republican party of the state of New York met in convention recently and among other planks adopted the following on the tariff: "We reaffirm our belief that the greatest national issue is the maintenance of prosperity, and we stand squarely for the integrity of the principle of a protective tariff." That principle is required to maintain the highest scale of American wages and the supremacy of the American workshop.

On the day following the convention the press dispatches from New York city announced that an enormous crowd of men and women, estimated at 3,000, stood around a new department store seeking work at very low wages. So great was the crowd that a large force of extra police were necessary to keep order.

The strenuous efforts of these poor people to get a chance for employment did not verify the Republican claim of prosperity, nor did the small amount of wages offered prove that protection had maintained "the highest scale of American wages;" rather the reverse.

The prosperity that the Republicans used to boast of was that the job was seeking the man, and not the man seeking the job. That boast can no longer be made, for evidently there are thousands seeking work at low wages with the protective tariff in full working order, supposed to be automatically fixing high wages for the wage earner.

More evidence was published in the news dispatches on the same day that the Republicans of New York so glibly resolved in favor of protection that some of the cogwheels of that deceptive principle were out of gear. From Lawrence, Mass., came news that the Arlington mills had reopened, which had been closed on account of a strike among the employees, whose wages had recently been reduced, and the employees were returning to work at the reduced wages. At Palmer, Mass., the mills of the Thorndike Manufacturing company at Palmer and West Warren began a curtailment in the output by reducing the running time to forty hours a week. That means but four days' work a week and of course but two-thirds wages. At Fall River a similar condition was announced. At Minneapolis, Minn., the four mills were to be closed down the end of the week.

These announcements all appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of April 13, and nearly every day that newspaper, which is devoted to business matters, contains similar curtailments.

Meanwhile the protective tariff, by its shelter to the monopolists, keeps up its deadly work of high prices, so that the cost of living is higher than nearly ever before. But the Republican platform of platitudes of President Roosevelt's own state did not explain this anomaly of diminishing wages and redundant prices. This platform was doubtless presented to President Roosevelt for his scrutiny before the convention met and must have been approved by him or changed to suit his views, so that, at last, the country knows that he "stands squarely for the integrity of the principle of a protective tariff." No reciprocity there, no word for reforming the monstrous inequalities.

If any of the wage earners of New York ever read that platform, especially the thousands who are hunting the job instead of the job hunting them, what a hollow mockery it must seem to be assured of protection and "the highest scale of wages" when their pockets are empty and the cupboard are bare!

Other Republican state platforms may be called upon to speak in the same strain, and the national platform will only be a little more elaborate in details, but will also ignore falling wages and increased cost of living.

"Is the climate changing?" asks a contemporary. Most people in the northern half of the country have spent a larger part of the time this spring hoping that it might do so.

SHARKS RETURN TO PREY.

Reappearance in Baltic Drives Away Small Fish—Many Tribes Like Change of Scene.

As is well known, fish like a change of home, and frequently, without apparent reason, abandon waters in which they have long resided, and are next found in some distant part of the sea. A desire for a change of scene, however, is not the cause of the pilchards suddenly leaving the west coast of France, and the fishermen are unable to discover the reason.

Now it is announced, according to the testimony of fishermen, that the shark has returned to European waters. In the Baltic, where sharks had been extinct since 1759, they have made their reappearance in considerable numbers, and several fishing boats report having whole catches of fish devoured from the nets, which were broken, in the Belt and the Cattgat. A fisherman who fell overboard narrowly escaped with his life. Schools of sharks, some of them of large size, have been seen off the German coast, and they are even reported as becoming far from rare in the North sea. Their presence is attributed to their pursuit of the herring shoals on the west coast of Norway.

Natural Trotters.

Of American animals, the moose, elk and caribou are natural trotters.

TEMPERANCE BITS.

The liquor shop will go in a hurry when the church goes for it in real earnest.—National Temperance Advocate.

A grog shop is the devil's sign that he is still doing business in the neighborhood.—National Temperance Advocate.

A saloon keeper discharged a clerk for getting drunk. A distiller advertised for two teetotalers to run his still. A drunkard is at a discount with all people. Even the devil wants a more respectable man than a drunkard to work for him.—Baptist Reeper.

The National Temperance federation has prepared a memorial to the Canadian government urging precaution against multiplying incentives to drunkenness and lawlessness in the northwestern parts of British North America.

Here is an advertisement we saw recently in a Rockford paper: "Wanted—a cobbler to take charge of repair shop in our store. Must be strictly sober and good workman. Permanent job for the right man." No good business man wants a drinking, unsteady workman in his employ. This merchant sells shoes. Other merchants sell groceries, dry goods, clothing, drugs, etc., but no matter what they sell they want sober clerks and sober workmen. Even liquor dealers prefer bar keepers who are total abstainers, and frequently advertise for such men. Who wants a drinking man, or even an occasional drunkard, around him? The liquor business condemns itself.—Lever.

Rooming Books.

Some time ago a rumor went round that astute publishers had in their pay a large number of the most attractive diners-out. Your neighbor at table would lead the conversation to the latest novel—quite the easiest of conversational openings between strangers, who lay their heads together over the menu and have to entertain each other for an hour. You are interested in the description of the look of the hour, you are a little ashamed of not having read it, and going home you sit down and order the book—from the circulating library. Every publisher, every theater manager, every dealer of a patent medicine knows that the advice of a friend is a more concentrated and personal pull than the opinion of a critic from the empyrean. And if the idea was ever carried out, it deserved to succeed, but no one ever spotted the paid diner-out. There was the artistry of the thing.—London Chronicle.

All Soils Are Good.

A recent bulletin of the department of agriculture says: "It appears that practically all soils contain sufficient plant food for good crop yield; that this supply will be indefinitely maintained, and that this actual yield of plants adapted to the soil depends mainly, under favorable conditions, upon the cultural methods and suitable crop rotation."

Congressman Cushman of Washington says that one of his constituents regards Roosevelt as the greatest man he ever saw, for the reason that the president is the only man he ever laid eyes on that "looks worse than his cartoons."