

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 22, 1904.

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Dunns Rock Lodge No. 267

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Notice of Summons by Publication.
North Carolina—Transylvania County.
In Superior Court.
W. M. Gillespie vs. 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 house in Brevard, N. C. on the fifth day after the first Monday in March, 1904, and 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.

THE MERGER DECISION

It Will Not Bring Relief to the Suffering People.

ORIGINAL PROSECUTION NEEDED.

The Only Method That Will Bring the Combines and Trusts to Time. Wall Street Seems to Be Satisfied That the Administration Will Do Nothing Drastic.

If any one expects that the people who live along the lines of the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads will be benefited by the supreme court decision against the merger of those railroads into one combination he will be grievously disappointed. Passenger and freight rates will not be reduced, nor will there be competition at the points where these railroads touch each other. Mr. Hill, Mr. Morgan and the other stockholders will still control these railroads and charge the public all the traffic will bear. The only result of the decision is that the individuals who originally owned the stock and had exchanged their holdings for the stock of the Northern Securities company will now have it returned to them. There is nothing in the decision to prevent one or more men from owning the three railroads if he or they have money to buy. No part of the decision will prevent the owners of the stock getting together and agreeing to run the roads in unison—a "gentlemen's agreement," as it is called. What the court has affirmed is the decree of the United States circuit court, the provisions of which are:

"The Northern Securities company, its officers, etc., are hereby enjoined: "From acquiring or attempting to acquire any more of such stock.

"From voting any such stock at any meeting of the stockholders of either railway company.

"From exercising or attempting to exercise any control, direction, supervision or influence on the acts of either railway company by virtue of its holding of stock therein.

"From allowing the Securities company or its attorneys or agents to vote the stock held by it.

"From paying any dividends on such stock to the Securities company.

"From permitting the Securities company, or its officers, etc., to exercise any control over the corporate acts of such railway companies.

"This order shall not be construed as preventing a re-exchange between the Securities company and those to whom it has issued its own shares in exchange for those of either railway company."

The result of this decision from the railroad's standpoint is stated by former United States Senator Manderson, general solicitor of one of the railroads, who said: "They will beyond a doubt continue to be operated as separate entities, so far as the general public is concerned. Therefore I do not see how they can be either benefited or injured by the decision."

Attorney General Knox, in giving his views upon the decision, plainly declares that "the government does not mean to run amuck" by rushing into litigation against other similar illegal combinations of railroads. Unless President Roosevelt and his attorney general follow up this decision by the more drastic criminal section of the antitrust law it is certain that the conspirators in restraint of trade and those who hold a monopoly of the railroad business of the country have nothing to fear from the result of the decision of the court. The big holders of railroad stock are put to some inconvenience by the decision. Their pet company, which was to control and hold about all the stock of these naturally competing railroads, must now be succeeded by some other agreement that will secretly bind them. The railroads will be run as separate companies, as they have been under the Northern Securities merger, but this decision does not compel them to compete against each other, and competition is the only thing that will help the public.

That the railroads are not hurt by the decision is in a measure proved by the action of the stock market since the decision was made public, the stocks of the leading railroads having advanced, especially that of the company involved.

It is probable that Wall street was

expecting the decision to be against the merger and had prepared for it and is so pleased with the administration tip given out by Attorney General Knox that other combines need not fear; that it considers the trusts and conspirators safe until politics require another raid by the powers that be.

OFFICIAL "GRAFT."

Appropriations Diverted to Furnish Carriages, Horses and Drivers.

The "official carriage" graft has received considerable airing since the subject was first brought up in congress. The statement of the heads of departments show that there are thirty-eight carriages and thirty-six horses kept for the use of department officials and that it requires twenty-four coachmen to drive these carriages, with their sumptuous furnishings, in which the cabinet and minor officials attend to their official and social duties and their personal pleasure. This number does not include those used by the interior department or the department of agriculture, which for some unexplained reason were not called upon by the house of representatives for information and volunteered none.

The department that is most lavish in the number of horses and carriages used is that of commerce and labor, which, considering it has only been in existence about a year and already employs eight horses and ten carriages, may be expected to largely increase its luxurious way of doing things when it reaches the age of even the youngest of the other departments unless congress puts a stop to the extravagance.

That this carriage graft has gradually grown under Republican administrations without warrant of law may be seen from the returns, which show that only one out of twenty-four men is carried on the payroll as "driver." The other twenty-three are named in the appropriation bills for more useful purposes—namely, one as a watchman, ten laborers, eight assistant messengers and four messengers. So the labor of all but one of the twenty-four has been diverted from the business that congress created the office for, and even the new department of commerce and labor follows in the old footsteps of demanding four messengers and then using them for coachmen. The purchases of carriages and horses are nearly all covered up under similar guise. Most of the appropriations used for that purpose are scheduled for transportation or miscellaneous expense.

But few will object to cabinet officers being furnished with a horse and carriage to allow them to attend cabinet meetings and other official functions in appropriate style, but that minor officials should have these luxuries under false pretenses is preposterous and should be cut off as an excrescence more fit for a monarchy than a republic.

Republican Modification.

The protectionists and the trusts combined control all the Republican members of congress, so that no bill for tariff reform has even been reported from the committee on ways and means. Does that look like favoring a "modification of the tariff schedules?" Those Republican members of congress who promised in the last campaign they would favor tariff reform on those schedules that gave the trusts a monopoly have made no effort to redeem their promises, but have "stood pat" with the ultra monopolists and concluded that their political salvation depended on "letting well enough alone."

On the Anxious Seat.

So far but one department of the postoffice has been investigated and that by its own officials. If the other branches are free from taint, why do the Republicans refuse to allow them to be investigated by a committee composed of both Republicans and Democrats?

As nominations for congress are now being made and the campaign for election will soon be under way over 100 Republican members are on the anxious seat and unless they can be given a clean bill of health are likely to meet disaster when the voters try their cases this fall. It certainly looks like the Democrats would walk away with a majority of the next house of representatives.

It is estimated that the Panama canal zone can be placed in a sanitary condition for \$2,000,000. Considering the work to be done, that is not a large sum, but if the cost should be ten times as much the government would be obliged to spend the money.

TAX AND TRUST RIDDEN

People Everywhere Complaining of Tariff Exactions.

REPUBLICAN DONATING POLIOY.

Why the Present Tariff Rates Were Made Higher Than Those of the McKinley Bill—Party Promises Broken at the Behests of Trusts and Monopolies.

When you hear a Republican saying there is no need to reform the tariff, ask him why the rates in the Dingley bill, the present tariff law, were made so much higher than the McKinley law, which was higher than other previous tariffs. The fact that the rates are higher now than ever before would seem to demand reform.

It was admitted by Senator Dolliver of Iowa in a speech in the senate that the rates were purposely increased to allow for reductions that were to be made in reciprocity treaties with foreign countries. Mr. Kasson was selected by President McKinley to negotiate reciprocity treaties, and he did so with France, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Argentina and the British and Danish West Indies.

But the Republican leaders in the United States senate refused to allow these treaties to be ratified, and the Dingley law rates have continued to be paid by the people of the United States without the small concessions that the reciprocity treaties would have made on some articles. And yet the Republican national platform of 1900 contained these words:

"Reciprocity and protection are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand." The Iowa state platform of 1901 said, "We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection and urge its development as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities." And that tariff plank closed with this important declaration: "We favor any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording a shelter to monopoly."

Nearly every state Republican platform has declared for reciprocity, and some of them declared for such modifications of the tariff schedules as may seem to be required. The Idaho Republican platform of 1900 declared outspokenly for tariff revision and contained the most radical antitrust plank that any political party has declared for. It says, "We favor a revision of the tariff without unreasonable delay which will place upon the free list every article and product controlled by any monopoly and such other articles and products as are beyond the need of protection."

In spite of these declarations and promises made by the Republicans, President Roosevelt and the leaders in congress have determined to not even consider the tariff or attempt to modify those schedules that give the trusts their monopoly of the market for many of the necessities of life. The Republicans refuse to ratify the reciprocity treaties of their own making, and they refuse to reduce the Dingley rates, although they purposely placed those rates much higher than the protected trusts asked, so that when the reciprocity treaties were ratified the trusts and combines would still be amply protected. But the trusts controlled the Republican leaders and have been strong enough to keep the law intact, and the protectionists declare it must not be touched.

Thus are we tariff taxed and trust ridden. Ask your Republican neighbor how he likes this do nothing programme of his party, and if he thinks his prosperity is enhanced by it.

The wholesale meat dealers of Philadelphia, who are acting independently of the so called meat trust, are considering a plan for labeling home dressed beef so that the trust meat cannot be forced upon consumers if they do not wish to buy it. Patriotism may be relied upon to some extent in a matter of this kind, but if the independent prices are lower than those of the combine better results will be obtained.

The war department is officially informed that the sultan of Sulu acquiesces in the abrogation of the Bates treaty, by which his salary is stopped. It is possible that his acquiescence was not material.

PERSIAN GEMS MORE COSTLY.

Fine Turquoise Stones from the Mines of Nishapoor Are Becoming Scarcer and Dearer.

The turquoise gems, the finest examples of which are produced from the mines of Nishapoor, are, probably from some change in the fashion of the west, becoming scarcer in price and, in Teheran and neighborhood, more difficult to find. According to Vice Consul General Tyler, at Teheran, says the Washington Star, much of the value of the stone depends on its shape, the color long being considered the most appropriate; on its freedom from spots or discoloration, however small in size; on its age, when the color has settled down into its final hue (not the superficial variations or sympathetic changes, but its really permanent shade); but more than all on its actual color, whether fresh from the hands of the lapidary or sedate from long wear. Choice, taste and fashion largely determine the preference of one shade or another, but the lapis lazuli, or the cloudless sapphire of its native skies, is the highest quality of the turquoise.

The pearls of the Persian gulf, which have formed for a long time past an important branch of the export trade, have likewise, within the last few years, risen greatly in price. Mr. Tyler says he does not think that this means that the supply has seriously diminished, but rather that the demand has increased out of proportion. Ten thousand dollars for a rosary of faultless pearls is not at the present time considered at all excessive, although formerly the same might be bought for a tithe of that amount.

EVERY "S" WAS STOLEN.

Consequently This Publication Was in Great Distress and Compelled to Lisp Out Its Ideas.

"We are thorry to thay," explained the editor of a weekly paper in Texas, "that our comphing-room wath entered lath night by thome unknown thountriel, who thole every eth in the ethabithment and thuceeded in making eth etheape undetectet.

"It hath been impothible of courthe to procure a new thupply of etheth in time for thith iththue, and we are thuth compelled to go to preth in a thithuation moth embarrathing and diththrething; but we thee no other courthe to purthue than to make the lenth thagger we can to get along without the mithing letter, and we therefor print the 'Newth' on time regardleth of the loth thuththained.

"The motive of the mithereble mithcreant ith unknown to uth, but doubtleth wath revenge for thome thuppothed iththult.

"It thall never be thaid that the petty thpite of the thmall-thould villain hath diththabled the 'Newth.' If thith meeth the eye of the detethable rathel, we beg to athure him that he undereiththmareth the rethourceeth of a firch-clath newthpaper when he thithketh he can cripple it hopelethly by breaking into the alphabet.

"We take oecathion to thay to him, furthermore, that before next Thurthday we will have three thitheth ath many etheth ath he thithole."

COLONIZING CANADA.

What Persistent Advertising Has Done for the Northwest—Growing Flax on a Large Scale.

Some five years ago the Canadian government did strenuous advertising throughout the cities of the United States with a view of disabusing the people's minds of the idea that western Canada was a waste of frost and snow. The government caused free lectures to be given, established bureaus from which large quantities of literature about Canadian possibilities in the way of farming and home making were issued and gave exhibitions of agricultural products at state and county fairs.

The farmers of the middle west in particular emigrated in large numbers, with the result that an American invasion of Canada began, and continued so steadily as to produce what a recent writer has called the "Americanization of Canada."

One of the most noticeable results of the invasion is shown in the introduction of flax growing on a large scale. The Canadians thought it unwise to attempt the cultivation of that grain, as they believed it hard on the land and a great protector of weeds. But the Americans have proved to the contrary, and with land selling at \$12 an acre and yielding an average of 15 bushels to the acre of flax the newly-bought farms have paid for themselves during the very first year.