

Sylvan Valley News

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

MINER & BREESE.

BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1904.

VOL. IX—NO. 25

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.
WM. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

Conestee Lodge No. 237,

I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to visit us.
Z. W. NICHOLS, N. G.

Transylvania Lodge No. 143,

Knights of Pythias
Regular convention every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend.
J. A. SNOW, C. C.

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, McMillan 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 McMillan Block, Brevard, N. C.

WELCH GALLOWAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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Rooms 9 and 10 McMillan Block, Brevard, N. C.

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Office over bank.
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Satisfaction Guaranteed in all operations.

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Office at Barber Shop, Brevard, N. C.
Estimates given on all kinds of work in the building line.

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Contractor for All kinds of Brick Work.
Cement Work, Plastering, Paving, Dash and Rough Casting a Specialty.
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Best of recommendations in his work.
Jobs in or out of town accepted.
All work guaranteed.

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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 Appearances—Open all the year. The patronage of the traveling public as well as summer tourists is solicited. Opp. Court House, Brevard, N. C.

OUT FOR THE SPOILS

Republican Party No Longer Guided by Principle.

ITS STATESMANSHIP A LOST ART

Chicanery and Wire Pulling Have Taken Its Place—Roosevelt is the Whole Show and Has Been Given Free Rein.

The disorganization of the Republican party in many states has all occurred since the unfortunate event that made Mr. Roosevelt president. From the moment that death closed the eyes of President McKinley factional fights began to develop and have now culminated in the extraordinary dissensions in Wisconsin, Illinois and other states. What has brought about the antipathy of these rival factions to each other is a question of importance to political students. It will be noticed that only in those states that are strongly Republican are the partisans of each faction at each other's throat, and in nearly every case the spoils of office are the chief cause of disruption. It shows that President Roosevelt, the man at the helm, is either incapable of distributing the federal patronage fairly or has been so intent upon securing the control of the party machine for his own purposes that he has antagonized the leaders of one or the other faction to the point of rebellion.

When a president of the United States enters into the details of party management for his own aggrandizement, it surely leads to weakness and division and disgraces many voters who regard politics from a higher plane than to secure office for themselves or their friends. President Roosevelt has attempted to manage too much. He is ambitious to be the whole party, and instead of leading divisions he has disgraced many important leaders with his interference. He is attempting to dictate candidates and platform and even to prescribe the speeches to be delivered at the national convention, and the feeling of distrust of his leadership has been increased by his ostentatious meddling. Party leaders have declined the vice presidential nomination, and the chairmanship of the national committee goes begging. The party leaders have also determined to allow free rein, although many of them were entirely opposed to his leadership or nomination, but there was a thing else to do, as to defeat him would have been to acknowledge that his administration had been a failure. That would have put the party on a defensive attitude on many important matters and would have been likely to explain to the voters.

The *Western Timesman*, referring to the Roosevelt presidential team, said that Mr. Roosevelt was "a man who everybody is for, but whom nobody wants."

The old "gray wolves" of the senate are intent on saving their own scalps from the ruin they see impending, and one senator is stated to have said that the Republican party is preparing for a cool holding and a decisive fight. It is given out from the White House that the party platform has been agreed upon, except the championship of the tariff and trust plank, which are troubling the mind of the president and the question of revising the tariff or cutting the trusts, but how to carry out the plank so that the tariff beneficiaries and the trust managers will not be alarmed and the voters misled into the belief that the Republican party is for vigorous measures in the people's interests.

Statesmanship is a lost art with the Republican leaders, and chicanery and wire-pulling have succeeded in its place. With the treachery of the party thrown to the winds and all official responsibility left for a few, who look with deep regret upon the change that has come over the organization, there is no element powerful enough to withstand the fight for spoils. No wonder the worst elements have come to the front and are fighting among themselves for mastery and that personal ambition is their sole motive of action. It is disheartening to those who believe in righteous party government to see a great party descend to opportunism and spoils.

To some people the principal attraction of heaven is that the streets are paved with gold. If these people ever get to heaven, it will be necessary to nail down the paving.

THE TARIFF TAX.

Delusions of Our Forefathers as to Who Pays It.

Our simple minded forefathers, when they were framing our first tariff act, were entirely unfamiliar with the laws of political economy as laid down by our modern professional Republican statesmen.

The old fogies who debated the duties proposed at that time foolishly supposed that the duties levied would have to be paid by our own consumers. They therefore, needing revenue very badly, put the duties as high as they thought the people would stand—i. e., they levied duties of 5 to 7 1/2 per cent on most articles, but went a little higher on articles of luxury, such as wines and liquors, glassware and carriages. Their absurd notions on this point were well voiced by Congressman Livermore of New York, who said, May 6, 1789:

"Do not we all believe that the consumer pays the duty on everything he consumes? This is a universal maxim, and, although it may not be strictly true to the utmost nicety of calculation, yet it is generally true. Is the tax on molasses paid by the planter in the West Indies? By no means. It is a duty paid by the people who use it either raw in substance or distilled into spirit. No person can possibly conceive that the duties we pay on merchandise imported is a duty paid by the people of foreign countries from whence we get them, nor can they say that they are any more necessary of life than the rice, flour, iron and lumber we ship to other nations."

Such gross ignorance of sound and fundamental economic principles on the part of our forefathers can be overlooked only when we consider their lack of opportunities for obtaining knowledge. Had they been privileged to sit for a few minutes at the feet of our modern protectionists they would have known how easy it is to levy duties of 100, 200 or 500 per cent and collect them from foreigners.

Another delusion of our clump forefathers was the belief that our manufacturers would be the greatest beneficiaries of protection and that our farmers and wage earners would have to pay, in increased prices, the tariff tax which would go to the protected manufacturers. Apparently it never occurred to these pioneer statesmen that they could make everybody rich and prosperous simply by buying tariff taxes sufficiently high. But we should not criticize them too severely. We may have profited by their ignorance and mistakes. Let us be charitable, even if we are ashamed of them.

BYRON W. HOLT.

THE WISCONSIN SPLIT.

It Offers an Opportunity For the Democrats to Win.

The Republican struggle in Wisconsin is growing more and more interesting as time passes. It is admitted by the *Evening Wisconsin*, an avowed organ of Milwaukee, that the La Follette men are the regulars now, but that they will become leaders after the national convention refuses to seat their delegates at large. That paper also declares that the president is known to be in sympathy with those who bolted the state convention. In a recent issue it says:

"If the national convention decides against the tariff increases and they refuse to obey, they will become rebels against the regular organization of the Republican party of the United States and will have to submit. We have reason to know that President Roosevelt sympathizes with Senators Spooner and Quayle in the course they have adopted at Madison and that he will exert an immense influence on the national convention."

In a later issue the same paper reiterates this proposition, which has no doubt been inspired by the two senators, who evidently have the assurance of Postmaster General Payne and President Roosevelt that the stalwart followers will after that time be treated as bolters by the national committee and the Roosevelt administration, which will exert their influence for the election of the Cook state ticket as well as the Roosevelt electors. La Follette's friends will undoubtedly reiterate. They are even now in a bad humor, but they will be furious if their chief is knifed by Roosevelt, as he surely will be.

On the whole, there is a good chance for the Democrats to win in Wisconsin on the presidential and state tickets and also to gain at least six congressmen. Babcock, Minor, Jenkins, Adams, Cooper and Otjen, Republicans, will be replaced by Democrats.

WAGES ARE DECLINING

Republican Prosperity Fails to Reach the Worker.

PROTECTION ADDS TO HIS BURDEN

It Shelters the Trusts and Vastly Increases the Cost of Living—Business Curtailment is the Order of the Day.

With the highest tariff ever known in the United States, many of the protected industries are reducing the amount of their product, and wages are declining. At the same time the cost of living is at the top notch, and the Republican conventions are declaring their policy to be "stand pat." The present Dingley tariff has been in existence about seven years, and there has been no obstacle placed in the way of its full enforcement. It should therefore by this time, if it is as beneficial as the Republicans claim, have planted prosperity so firmly that nothing could overthrow it. Yet every day the press dispatches contain news of the railroads, those great barometers of trade, reducing the number of men employed and in every way cutting down their expenses to the lowest limit. The New York stock market is in a state of collapse, and the public refuse to buy either the railroad stocks or industrial shares, although the price has receded so greatly since the boom is over. Now, if the tariff is the keystone of prosperity, why is business dull and growing more so? Why are men out of work and wages declining? The tariff should still be aiding the textile industries with its protection of 40 or more per cent. The tariff still prevents any competition in the iron and steel market from cutting down the profits of the steel trust, yet that gigantic monopoly is shutting down its mills, and its stock is worth only 5 cents on the dollar.

And so the list of trusts might be quoted and most of them be shown to be unable to pay the interest on their stock that their optimistic promoters promised. Nearly all are protected by the tariff, and no reduction in prices is in sight to reduce their profits. Still but few are prosperous. The trouble is the people have become poorer and cannot continue to buy the high priced goods. The farmer is selling his hogs and cattle for less money, and the beef trust is making larger profits at the farmer's expense. All the farmer buys is at high trust prices, but he cannot purchase enough to keep the trust mills going, and his brother in the cities are at the same fix. If the tariff was revised, so that trust protections that are sold too high here and too cheap abroad were shown of their unfair protection, competition would force the trusts to at least modify their exorbitant profits, and the people would be able to purchase more goods for the same amount of money, and the mills and workshops could continue to run.

Under these circumstances will the voters endorse the "stand pat" policy? Will they not rather vote for the candidates who favor revising the tariff to wipe out this trust monopoly? If it can be shown that there is one good trust that is only causing a reasonable profit, that would be ruled by cutting off its protection from fair competition, the schedule that shelters it might remain unchanged. When President Roosevelt was swinging around the globe in 1902 he often spoke of good and bad trusts, but neither he nor any other protectionist has ever exhibited a good trust to an admiring public or offered any evidence that such exists. There has been plenty of evidence that nearly every trust is either sheltered by the tariff or is fostered by monopoly, and yet the Republicans, with ample time in the last session of congress, refused to investigate the plundering of the people and determined to stand by the trusts.

In one Massachusetts factory a pair of boy's shoes was made in ten minutes. That is nearly as fast as they are worn out.

If Tibet will not be friendly, Great Britain will kick it into a more amicable frame of mind.

The Boston Globe asks, "What are the Irish coming to?" America most-ly.

Teacher's Institute.

A Teacher's Institute for Transylvania county will be held in the court house, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, July 5th 1904 and closing with the public examination July 14th.

The Superintendent will be assisted by Prof. W. L. Allen, Supt. graded schools, Waynesville N. C., as per section 25 school law of North Carolina 1903.

The above section says: "All teachers of any county in which such institute is held are hereby required to attend the same continuously during the session thereof for at least two weeks, if the institute continue so long; and, upon failure to do so, unless providentially hindered, shall be debarred from teaching in any of the public schools of this state for the term of one year, or until such teacher shall have attended some county institute and school in some other county."

Prof. Allen is well fitted for this work and we are sure that all the teachers will very much enjoy the institute and will be greatly helped in their work.

We hope all teachers of the county, and those who desire to teach, will promptly attend.

L. T. NEWTON, Co. Supt.

Coffee, Alcohol and Tobacco.

By a busy physician it is stated that at least two-thirds of his practice comes from excessive use of coffee. The excessive use of tea and coffee, as well as the use of alcoholic liquors, often almost wholly obliterate the sense of taste. The same may be said with regard to the sense of smell with snuff takers. Numerous observations prove that the use of tobacco is a potent cause of disease of the eye. Total blindness from degeneration of the optic nerve has been traced to this cause. Recent observations point to tobacco and alcohol as the great cause of color blindness, and this accounts for the fact that it is much more common in men than in women.—Nashville American.

No Greater Work.

Rev. Canon Murrain, of England, in closing a speech during the world's temperance congress, in Hester Hall, London, said: "There is no work you can do for God—I say it with perfect seriousness and thoughtfulness about what I am saying—there is no work you can do for Almighty God, for religion, for the welfare of the people at large, for your own selves, that will compare with this temperance work."

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

The sultan of Turkey has taken to the automobile, and is so pleased with it that he has decorated the inventor of the make he uses.

The young duke of Manchester has distanced all the members of the English nobility who possess automobiles by appearing in a horseless carriage painted a vivid yellow color.

An automobile recently made a trip from Boston to Newport in 247 minutes. The return was made by another route in less than three hours. The distance was 75 miles.

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Centerville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Brochitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and throat troubles, consumption, pneumonia and grip. Guaranteed by all druggists. Trial bottles free. Regular size 50c and \$1.