

Sylvan Valley News

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

MINER & BREESE

BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1904.

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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.
W. M. 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.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Operations.

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Contractor for All Kinds of Brick Work.
Cement Work, Plastering, Pebbleshed and Rough Casting a Specialty.
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Jobs in or out of town accepted.
All work guaranteed.

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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.

Disso'lution.
The partnership heretofore existing in the sawmill business under the style and name of Mull & Lance has been dissolved by M. R. Lance withdrawing. The business will be continued by W. L. Mull, who will make all collections due the firm and pay all demands against it.
W. L. MULL,
M. R. LANCE.

TURNED A SOMERSAULT

Opportunist Statesman Who Made a Complete Flop.

PROTECTION VICIOUS IN THEORY.

Some Republicans Support "Solely on the Grounds of Expediency." President Roosevelt's Extraordinary Change of Base.

Many people nowadays possibly forget that the discussion of the tariff and protection is no new thing in American politics. As long ago as 1824 it was often a paramount issue, and national campaigns were fought over schedules and rates of duty, as will probably be the case in this campaign. President Roosevelt in his life of Thomas H. Benton, on pages 66 and 67, explains this and tells why Benton voted for a protective tariff bill. Although representing Missouri, an agricultural state, because of the bribe of "a heavy duty on lead he felt himself forced to support it." President Roosevelt extenuates Benton's sudden change of front by saying that he was like "a good many other men who in their public capacities are obliged to appear as protectionists, but who lack his frankness in stating their reasons."

Then President Roosevelt notes that Webster changed his position when Massachusetts, which had hitherto supported free trade, became through the growth of her manufactures more interested in their protection than in the general welfare. He says, describing the attitude of those two statesmen, that "turning a full and complete somersault, neither the one nor the other was to blame," and adds that "it is in reality purely a business matter and should be decided solely on grounds of expediency."

As President Roosevelt was practically a free trader when he wrote the life of Benton and has been decidedly a tariff reformer until a short time ago, his effort to show that Benton and Webster were not to blame was really a defense of his own "full and complete somersault" on the same important issue. How he viewed protection is clear, for on the next page he says: "Political economists have pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice. But if the majority of people wish it, and it affects only themselves, there is no earthly reason why they should not be allowed to try the experiment to their hearts' content."

That President Roosevelt is now a candidate of a party that favors and has put into effect the highest protective tariff ever conceived by American statesmen and will in his letter of acceptance endorse the platform adopted at Chicago hardly agrees with his former position that "political economists have pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice."

Perhaps President Roosevelt now, as when he wrote the life of Benton, believes the tariff is "purely a business matter and should be decided on grounds of expediency." He doubtless finds it expedient not to disagree with the high protection policy of the party whose candidate he is, and he may lug the selfish delusion that it is no affair of his if the American people elect him to office on a platform which advocates this "vicious theory" and this "harmful practice."

If President Roosevelt was not considered such a decisive man, always expected to fully express his true opinions, his plea of expediency and his evident adherence to the "opportunist" school of politics would not cause him to be open to criticism on his extraordinary change of political convictions. He may console himself with the fact that "if the majority of people in interest wish it, and it affects only themselves, there is no earthly reason why they should not be allowed to try the experiment to their hearts' content." Still that is the policy of the trimmer and politician in its worst sense and not the attitude of the statesman.

Carrie Nation got knocked down for swiping a cigarette out of a young man's mouth in Kentucky. Carrie should resume her hatchet as a weapon of defense.

A Chicago man wants pay for the time he spent in courting a girl who refused him. It is plainly the girl who is entitled to damages.

PLAYING AT WAR.

Political Trust Hunting Has Had No Effect on High Prices.

The injunction that President Roosevelt and his attorney general obtained about two years ago against the beef trust seems to have had just the opposite effect intended. It was supposed at the time that President Roosevelt was hunting with intent to kill the most conspicuous "bad trust" he had discovered. It is impossible to fathom upon what theory President Roosevelt selected the beef trust as the sole bad industrial trust he could find to prosecute, for the coal trust, the Standard Oil trust, the steel trust and dozens of others were culpable in the same degree. The profits of the Standard Oil trust were larger and the dividends paid much greater and the monopoly even more grinding than the beef trust, for it had advanced its prices 100 per cent in a year. The coal trust was equally guilty and quite as oppressive. The steel trust was more gigantic and as a monopoly spared neither high nor low. Why were none of these selected as the "horrible example?"

The reason was plain. They were all too strong politically and had been in the past and were expected to be in the near future large contributors to the Republican campaign fund. It would never do to "run amuck" against such good friends, with their Wall street connections that controlled banks, trust companies, railroads and other industrial combines, with half the capital of the country at their back. The beef combine men were small potatoes compared to the other trust magnates, and as public opinion was centered on beef in consequence of the extraordinary increase in price the packers' combination was selected for Knox to slaughter.

But the packers' combine people were no novices in the legal game of bluff and being advised by their attorneys that an injunction restraining them from combining in restraint of trade did not hinder them from a "gentlemen's agreement" to all sell at the same price and not bid against each other for cattle and hogs left the injunction obtained by the administration "up in the air," in the language of the "street."

So President Roosevelt got all the credit for his war on the trust, but the beef consumers have profited nothing, for the price of beef is still high.

But even the Republican congress could not justify a state of affairs that kept up the price of beef and reduced the price of cattle, so last winter Secretary Cortelyou of the department of commerce and labor was ordered to investigate the packers' combine. It is presumed that for months this investigation has been going on, but it does not seem to worry the packers and certainly has had no restraining effect on the other trusts, for they are all still charging "all the traffic will bear." If the voters of the country are satisfied with this playing at war against the trusts and vote to endorse such puny operations they deserve to pay trust prices for the balance of their lives and will probably do so.

A WORLDWIDE TRUST.

Its Millions Are a Potent Factor of Republican Politics.

The Standard Oil trust has now become the most complete monopoly that was ever accomplished. It not only dominates this continent, but a press dispatch from St. Petersburg says "that according to the Novoe Vremya the Russian oil combinations have capitulated to the Standard Oil company, and even the Rothschilds and Nobel interests have come to terms with the American concern. The whole output of the Baku wells is at present in American hands, the rivals having become friends."

Thus there is really a worldwide trust controlling a product of prime necessity and virtually in the hands of two of the richest men in the world—Rockefeller and Rothschild. We know that Rockefeller owns about \$34,000,000 stock of the Standard Oil company, which pays him an income of over \$14,000,000 a year. How much Rothschild owns and what dividends he draws from the European combine is not so certain, but is probably about one-half of what his new American partner monopolizes.

These enormous profits of two men are not by any means their only income. They both have vast interests and possessions that far surpass their oil combine holdings. These monopolists have about crushed out all opposition, and the price they charge the consumers

for oil is only governed by the price of other light producing products which can compete with kerosene. This monopoly preys upon the poor man only, for the well to do nearly all use gas or electricity. No hovel is too mean or its occupants too poor but they pay their share of the tax that Rockefeller and Rothschild demand. If their profits were reasonable, there would be no such cause of complaint, but we know that the Standard Oil company is paying dividends at the rate of 40 to 48 per cent, and there is no reason to doubt that double that rate may be demanded now the worldwide combination is complete.

This monopoly has been made possible by the control of transportation facilities through pipe lines and discriminating railroad rates and the monopoly of terminal facilities at the great centers of distribution. Legislation, both federal and state, is enacted in its interest by the Republicans, and mayors and city councils do its bidding. In return for favors cash from its coffers has enriched Republican campaign funds, and President Roosevelt and Chairman Cortelyou are happy with the thought that with the million dollars promised by Carnegie and the usual contributions of the Standard Oil company the Republican campaign will not lag for lack of funds.

BAMBOOZLING VOTERS.

Plea on Which Republicans Ask to Be Retained in Power.

"In our own time and our own way," as Senator Lodge arrogantly puts it, a further postal investigation will be undertaken. "In our own time and our own way" we will attend to such revision of the tariff as may be necessary, say the Republican leaders. The Republican platform, however, does not endorse Senator Lodge, or perhaps when the senator wrote the platform he thought it would be best to say as little as possible about so uncomfortable a subject as frauds and scandals and claim everything was all right anyway. So the platform says:

"Our administration of the great departments of the government has been honest and efficient, and wherever wrongdoing has been discovered the Republican administration has not hesitated to probe the evil and bring offenders to justice without regard to party or political ties."

How honest and efficient the Republican administration has been is shown by not only the postoffice frauds, but by the land frauds, the department of justice scandals, the Littauer glove scandal, the Indian Territory scandals, the Philippine scandals, the Porto Rico smuggling scandals, the District of Columbia scandals and other frauds and scandals. In fact, no department of the government is free from them, and it is no wonder that now, even in their own time and their own way, do the Republicans care to publicly mention them, much less allow a thorough investigation. Some charged with perpetrating frauds are candidates for office on the Republican ticket and others are still high in Republican councils, and it would be disastrous to talk of such matters with the voters about to take action.

The same programme is attempted on the tariff. The Republican leaders stand pat, and if the time ever comes when it becomes necessary for party success to amend the tariff in our own time we will do it. Therefore the Republican platform said, "We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection"—that is, we stand pat—and therefore rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interests demand their alteration"—that is, when we, the Republican leaders, find "conditions have so changed that the public" seem determined to defeat us we will introduce a bill in the house of representatives to readjust rates of duty, and if the trust majority in the senate defeats the bill we can't help it, but will try again if you continue us in power. But, for God's sake, don't trust the Democrats!"

This is what a spring poet describes as residing "under the bamboozle tree," and in his latest effusion he says: There's the smooth politician who lives on the dream That he's surely bamboozling the voters With his gab and his graft, till he finds in the end He's been badly bamboozled by "floaters."

The Guatemalan red ants imported into this country to devour boll weevils are eating native red ants instead. Somebody could make a fortune by selling them to picnic parties.

SEEN IN RETAIL STORES.

Chatelaines of gun metal.
Muffs and boas of blue fox.
Gray and delft table linen for breakfast.

Black and white lace fans with inlaid sticks.
Chain bracelets set with several large stones.

Spangled butterflies in all colors for hair ornaments.
Cases of gold safety pins, plain and set with stones.

Children's wash dresses showing cords and platings.
Long beaded purses in iridescent and steel mixtures.

Black corded silk jackets with Persian-lamb trimmings.
Silver keyrings having a chased center and name plate.

Small pocket diaries of snake skin trimmed with silver.
Many spangled nets in black flitter, cut jet and chenille.

Girls' white pique dresses with low necks and short sleeves.
Photograph frames decorated with flags and college colors.

Enameled snuffpans in white and crystal and college colors.
Flat stamp books with prepared paper leaves for pocket use.

Broad plaid wool waists without yokes, with soft attachments.
Much light-blue stationery, with white embossed monograms.

Rob Roy caps for boys, decorated with eagle quills and chenille.
Plauen lace collars for waists and gumples and general trimmings.—Dry Goods Economist.

SAYINGS OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Teacher—"What's the matter with you to-day, Tommy? You seem to be nervous and uneasy." Tommy—"I am. Yesterday was my pa and ma's wooden wedding and nearly all the neighbors sent 'em shingles."

"Ah!" signed the elderly visitor "would that I were a little girl again like you." "Well," replied four-year-old Ethel, "let's play that you are my little girl and you pretend to be naughty and I'll whip you and send you off to bed without your supper."

Little five-year-old Willie had been to the theater and upon his return his mother asked how he liked the play. "Oh," he replied, "the play was all right, but I didn't get to see near all of it." "Why, how did that happen?" asked his mother. "Because," answered Willie, "the roller must have been broke, for the window blind fell down two or three times."

Harry, aged six, was busy polishing his skates when his mother said: "You had better stay off the ice, Harry. I read an account in the paper this morning of a little boy who was drowned while skating." "Yes," replied Harry, "and only last week I read of another little boy who was run over and killed by a cable car while on his way to Sunday school. So, what's a fellow to do, I'd like to know?"—Chicago Daily News.

Croquettes or Canned Peas.

Drain all the liquor from a can of peas, pour half a pint of cold water over them, boil them slowly till the peas are cooked to pieces, drain them into a bowl, and wash them to a paste with a tablespoonful of melted butter. Stir them into a pint of thick white sauce, add a beaten egg, season with salt and pepper and, when cold and stiff, make into small croquettes, dip them in egg and cracker dust, set them in a cold place for an hour, then fry in deep fat till they are of a delicate brown.—Housewife.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by this firm.

WALDING, RINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cts. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.